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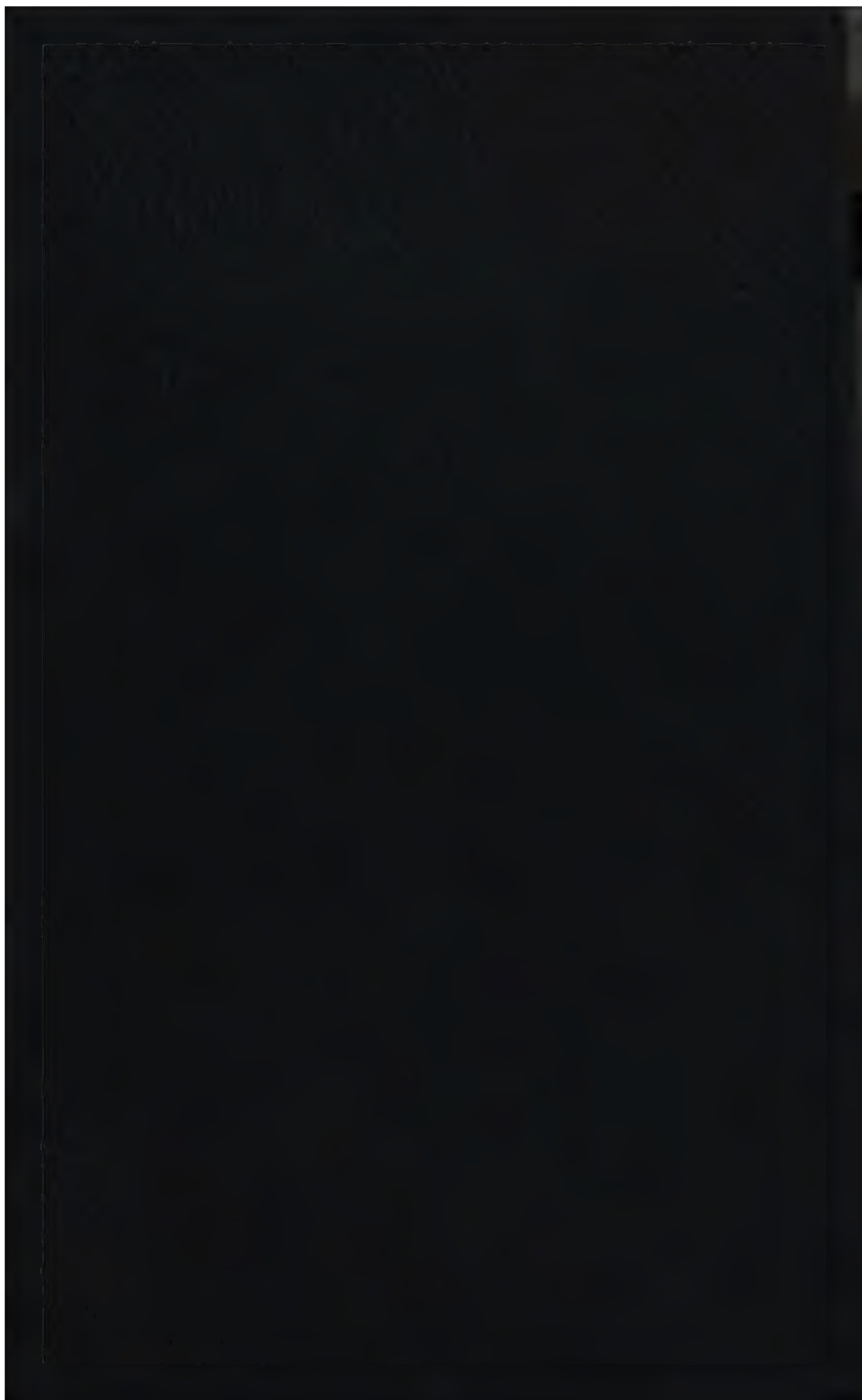
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THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE,

~~FROM JULY TO DECEMBER, 1825.~~

1825

THE
M O N T H L Y
M A G A Z I N E;

OR,

BRITISH REGISTER:

INCLUDING

TOPICS OF THE MONTH.

MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNICATIONS FROM
CORRESPONDENTS ON ALL SUBJECTS
OF LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

PHILOSOPHY OF CONTEMPORARY CRITI-
CISM.

COLLECTIONS FROM FOREIGN LITERA-
TURE.

POETRY.

ACCOUNT OF NEW PATENTS.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

REVIEW OF THE NEW MUSIC.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTEL-
LIGENCE.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS, WITH A CRITICAL
PROEMIUM.

THEATRICAL REPORT.

REPORT OF DISEASES IN LONDON.

REPORT OF THE STATE OF COMMERCE.

LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS.

REPORT OF THE WEATHER.

REPORT OF AGRICULTURE, &c.

RETROSPECT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

MARRIAGES, DEATHS, &c.

BIOGRAPHIANA.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES, CLASSED AND
ARRANGED IN THE GEOGRAPHICAL OR-
DER OF THE COUNTIES.

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JANUARY 1, 1824.

[6 of Vol. 56.



SIR RICHARD STEELE'S COTTAGE AT HAVERSTOCK HILL.

THIS small cottage, emblematical of the fortune of a man of genius, stands midway between Camden-town and Hampstead. Till within these two years, it remained in its original state, but it is now converted into two small ornamented cottages, as sleeping-boxes for citizens. Previously to Steele's time, it had also served as a retreat for Sir Charles Scdley. Opposite to it, the famous Mother or Moll King built three substantial houses; and in a small villa behind them resided her favourite pupil, Nancy Dawson. In Steele's days Hampstead itself was the periodical resort of the wits, and a tavern, no longer in existence, and lately the workhouse, is often mentioned in the writings of the period. An apartment in the cottage was till lately called the Philosopher's Room, probably the same in which Steele used to write. In Hogarth's "March to Finchley," this cottage and Mother King's house are seen in the distance; and the last occupant, a very aged milkman, told the writer that he well remembered this famous march by his cottage, the men being mostly drunk, in great disorder, and accompanied by hundreds of trulls. Coeval with the "Spectator" and "Tatler," this cottage must have been a delightful retreat; as, at that time, there were not a score buildings between it and Oxford-street and Montagu and Bloomsbury Houses. Now continuous rows of streets extend from London even to this spot.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PROPOSAL for an EAST-INDIA STEAM-MAIL, or a REGULAR COMMUNICATION between ENGLAND and BOMBAY, in THIRTY-ONE DAYS; by HARRISON WILKINSON, F.R.C.S. LONDON.

Soon shall thy arm, unconquer'd steam! afar
Drag the slow barge, or drive the rapid car,
Or, on wide waving wings expanded, bear
The flying chariot through the fields of air.

Darwin.

THE maritime states of Europe for several centuries have carried
MONTHLY MAG. No. 390.

on an extensive commerce with India, by way of the Cape of Good Hope; a long, dangerous, and circuitous voyage, attended with great personal hazard and waste of capital. Improvement in navigation and ship-building have, in some measure, diminished the evil, yet still it is one of magnitude; as a voyage is seldom effected in less than twelve months, all the advantages arising from a short voyage over a long one, of expedition over delay, of com-

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fort over inconvenience, of health over sickness, would result from adapting a steam-mail to India.

Men are so much the victims of habit, as to oppose strenuous and unfounded objections oftentimes to schemes pregnant with public utility; as a few think and act for the many even in the most momentous concerns, so the success of this proposition will, in a great measure, depend upon the prejudice or interest of a small portion of the people. I have no specified interest either in the adoption or rejection of the measure, but only a sanguine anxiety about the flourishing of the arts and sciences, and the emancipation of mankind from ignorance, barbarism, and bigotry. Some people might doubt how intelligence could be imparted to that classic and revered land bordering on the Nile, where Euclid and Ptolemy, and Sesostris and Aristotle, flourished; and where thousands of thronged cities, temples, and palaces, were once crowded, whose ruins still strike the beholders with admiration and wonder. As a steam-boat would be only like a meteor passing through the region of darkness, yet the desolation of Egypt, on one hand, would be a Pharos to the nations of Europe, I hope equally monitory to tyrants and slaves; and, on the other, the bigotted and besotted people of Egypt would be aroused by a transient example of the light of public spirit.

I have no means of knowing the exact distance from place to place described in the annexed route, as I have only the benefit of maps; but I apprehend the calculation is sufficiently correct for general purposes. I have made no allowance for contrary winds and tides, as such as act in opposition at one time will be favourable another. As a steam-ship would still be a phenomenon on the Arabian sea, I shall not venture to recommend it to sail during the whole of the monsoon months. I lay down the following route as an approximation to the truth; and I think, by good management, that voyages could be effected in a shorter time.

	Days.	Miles.
From Falmouth to Gibraltar ..	5 or	1200
From Gibraltar to Rosetta	9 —	2170
From Rosetta to Bulac, or Cairo		
up the Nile	1 —	110
From Cairo to Suez, by land ..	2 —	70
From Suez, down the Red Sea,		
to Bombay	14 —	3300

For the convenience of passengers, and for taking letters and light parcels, and public dispatches, and for the purpose of taking passengers on-board, who may be going to the Mediterranean, to Egypt, or to India, from the latter places, or of putting the mail for Gibraltar, or Malta, or Rosetta, and the short passengers, on-shore at any of those places, the steam-mail could call; another steam-mail could be stationed at Gibraltar, ready stored; and the mail-bags, parcels, and passengers, could be removed out of the one from England into the one for the Mediterranean, to Malta, Rosetta, and to Cairo; passengers from the south of Europe could be taken on-board at Malta, for Egypt or India. From Malta it is only three days' sail to Toulon or Marseilles, by a steam-boat. Although ships are not able to get over the bar at the mouth of the Nile, near Rosetta, yet the steam-boats, from drawing so little water, would not experience the same difficulty: the steam-boat navigation is singularly well adapted for the Nile; and, it appears, that the mouth of the Nile, on which Rosetta stands, would answer better than any other. Bulac is the port of Cairo, a harbour about two miles below that city; and, for the distance of 100 miles, I have allowed one day, a space of time more than sufficient for that purpose. The Nile is navigable for a considerable distance above Cairo, as the merchandise of the Red Sea is landed at Cossier, and from Cossier it goes by the caravan to Girge on the Nile, near 300 miles above Cairo. I have recommended the passengers to disembark at Cairo, in preference to going up the Nile to Girge, on account of the land journey being more laborious in that country, and being not half so far from Cairo to Suez, as from Girge to Cossier on the Red Sea, the former being only about seventy miles, while the other is above 160 miles. I am not aware that there is any regular caravan from Cairo to Suez; but one could be established to meet the steam-mail, and to convey passengers, goods, &c. across the Isthmus: in this track, there is still seen the remains of a canal, which, for some reason, does not appear to have been opened, either from some apprehension that, by turning the course of the Nile into the Red Sea, it would cease to overflow the Delta; and, consequently, that fertile district

district would become a desert; from the cessation of irrigation, or by the death of the projector, or by some public commotion. It might have been begun by Sesostria, the first King of Egypt who had any idea of commercial enterprise, and of whose power and grandeur more is probably related by Diodorus Siculus than is true, yet there is no doubt but he was a powerful sovereign, a great promoter of the sciences at home, and exercising a paternal care over the many nations he conquered. His traditional historians say, that he dug canals near Memphis to facilitate navigation, and to unite by water distant provinces with one another. Sesostria is said to have fitted out 400 ships on the Arabian gulph, in an expedition for India. The long and splendid reign of Sesostria does not appear to have confirmed the commercial habits of the Egyptians; for, on his death, they seem to have relapsed into their former state; and, if he was the projector of the canal, the remains of which exist between Suez and Cairo, and died before the undertaking was finished, probably his successor did not prosecute it. Perhaps this speculation may be corroborated on the authority of Strabo, that the Lower Egypt was nearly an uninhabited swamp, and the precaution that might influence other kings of Egypt might not him; by the canals, dikes, and drains, he made, he considerably improved Egypt; and, in D'Anville's map, there is still the course of a wall marked out between Cairo and Pelusium, or Tineh.

After the destruction of Thebes (vide Strabo), commerce descended to Memphis, which in turn became the focus of wealth and activity, and the residence of the kings, who, like men of the same trade in other countries, lavishly squandered the produce of other men's industry. Memphis, of which some idea may be formed from those colossal efforts of man, the Pyramids, and other stupendous ruins, fell, in its turn, in consequence of the barbarous temper, military mania, and odious despotism, of regal tyrants; and Alexandria, in consequence of an opposite policy being pursued, succeeded to its splendour and commercial importance. This city was built by Alexander on the western side of one of the mouths of the Nile; this philosopher, who was the pupil and companion of Aristotle, might be expected to

select a situation combining every commercial advantage: his early death does not appear to have impeded the rapid progress of Alexandria. The influence of the common will of the people, and the inviolability of the persons of Alexandria, collected the people, and accumulated the riches of all nations under the reigns of the earlier Ptolemies. Under those sovereigns, who were the patrons of the arts and sciences and commerce, Alexandria soon acquired unrivalled influence and wealth. Wise governments should be contrasted with the rapine and despotism that so frequently desolate other states; wherever men have justice, the arts and sciences flourish, and, wherever life and property are at the command of one or a few, they are extinguished. Despotism is like the Upas tree, it destroys every thing but itself: nothing but the hateful tyranny of kings has converted those fruitful regions into a wilderness, inhabited by brutal slaves. Ptolemy, the friend and successor of Alexander, erected a light-house on the island of Pharos, which was accounted, from its splendour, one of the seven wonders of the world, a work that shows his attention to the wants of the people. His son and successor, in order to unite the Red Sea with the Mediterranean, to facilitate the commerce between Arsinoe and Alexandria, and to destroy the trade that had begun to resuscitate at Tyre, began to dig a canal between Arsinoe (called after his sister) and Pelusium, a distance direct of about eighty miles, of thirty cubits depth, and 100 in breadth; (vide Strabo:) this canal would not have drained the Delta, as might be apprehended, by the one from Suez to Cairo; and Ptolemy probably saw this objection, by digging the other, or the one from Suez to Cairo, which would have been the most direct to Alexandria; but the turning of the course of the Nile would have destroyed the fertility of the Delta, now indispensable to the prosperity of Alexandria. From some cause, the Pelusian canal was never opened, and Ptolemy was compelled to take to the route through Upper Egypt, supposed to be merely that used by the kings of Thebes and Memphis. Probably it was on account of the more difficult navigation of the top of the Red Sea, or Sea of Suez, that the canal was abandoned, as Ptolemy founded a city some distance
down

down the Red Sea; and called it after his mother Berenice: although its precise situation is now doubted, yet he laid it down in latitude $23^{\circ} 50'$. Pliny says, it was 258 Roman miles from Coptos, the situation of the modern Kopt, then a city three miles from the Nile, but which communicated with the river by a canal, of which D'Anville says there are still some remains; and, from Coptos, the goods were sent down the Nile to Alexandria, so that ships could arrive at Berenice without the navigating the sea of Suez; perhaps, in the imperfect state of navigation, it might be cheaper to send the goods from Berenice to Coptos, than from Suez to the Nile. But I know from an officer of high rank in the English navy, that the Red Sea is navigable up to Suez, and even to behind the town, for ships of greater draught of water than a steam-boat. Ptolemy, for the accommodation of the caravans, built inns, or caravanseries, in the desert of Thebais, where he found water; and, through this track, the commerce between Berenice and Alexandria was carried on while Egypt continued an independent state.

There can be no doubt but the affluence of Thebes, of Memphis, and of Alexandria, was in a great measure derived from their commerce with the Arabian and Persian gulphs, and with India; and the Phenicians and the Jews, no doubt, were direct and indirect sharers, in the treasures of the East. The town that monopolized the trade with the East was sure to acquire wealth with astonishing rapidity; and, wherever the natural rights of the people were respected, trade flourished; but, where the sovereign had no deference to any but his own, poverty and frightful despotism reigned.

In the calculation, I have allowed two days to travel from Cairo to Suez, a distance of seventy miles. I am not aware that there is at present any accommodation for travellers by the way, and I expect little water is to be procured; but, perhaps, water could be obtained in several places along the route, either by common measures or by boring, as is sometimes practised in England. If water could be procured, three or four caravanseries could be built between Suez and Cairo, after the manner of Ptolemy, between Coptos and Berenice, which would materially lessen the inconvenience of the journey.

The number of camels that would be required to form the caravan would depend upon the number of passengers, luggage, and parcels; large and strong camels generally carry 1000, and even 1200 weight, (vide Buffon,) the smaller ones 6 or 700; and Raynal says, the price of a camel is about two guineas, so that the original cost is trifling, and the keep is equally cheap. Whoever embarked in the proposed scheme, should keep a sufficient number to transmit the contents of the steam-mail across the isthmus without delay, M. Volney says, "In travelling through the desert, camels are chiefly employed because they consume little and carry a great load. His ordinary burthen is about 750lbs. his food whatever is given him, straw, thistles, the stones of dates, beans, barley, &c. with a pound of food a-day, and as much water, he will travel for weeks. In the journey from Cairo to Suez, which is forty or forty-six hours, they neither ate nor drink; but these long fasts, if often repeated, wear them out." The distance across the desert is not farther than from Portsmouth to London, and the changed mode of travelling would neither be disagreeable nor insalubrious, and cheaper to the conductors than the present stage-coach travelling in England. If local circumstances would admit the making of an iron railway, steam-carriages might be used. To prove that large burthens have been carried across the isthmus, I may be allowed to mention, that the Venetians sent wood, and other materials, up the Nile to Cairo, from whence they were carried by camels to Suez. From this celebrated port, in the year 1508, four large vessels, one galleon, two gallies, and three galliots, sailed to India. A similar practice seems to have been adopted by Solomon, who had conveyed wood from Cilicia, and Mount Libanus, to Phenicia, by way of Torsus; and, from Phenicia, it was conveyed on the backs of camels to Hesion-Geber at the top of the Red Sea, near the present Suez.

It would be necessary to obtain the permission of the Ottoman court, or more immediately that of the bey governing Egypt, who, for an annual sum, would not only grant the mail business to be transacted, but afford protection against the hordes of robbers that infest several parts of Egypt. As there would be interest conferred, there need not be much opposition expected

pected from the Turkish government; it would necessarily gain by the transit of goods, and could neither incur risk nor expense.

There must be a depôt of such stores, both at Cairo* and at Suez,† as would be required for the use of the steam-boats; there must be, also, the means of repair at each place. A steam-mail-boat would be stationed at Suez to receive the caravan from Cairo, and would start without delay down the Red Sea. The steam-mail should either proceed at once from Suez to Bombay, fourteen days run, about 3300 miles, or the distance could be divided into two voyages, by going first from Suez to Socatara, and having there, also, a depôt of stores, which might be wanted for the use of the mail: the island of Socatara being in the direct route from Suez to Bombay, very little time would be lost by putting in regularly, or another steam-boat could be in readiness to start for Bombay. The island is described to be populous and fruitful, about fifty miles in length, and twenty in breadth. "The capital of the same name is situated on a river near the sea in lat. 15° 24' N. The natives are Mahometans, with a mixture of Paganism. They trade to Goa with the produce of their island, viz. fine aloes, frankincense, ambergrease, dragon's blood, rice, dates, and coral, which are transported from thence to many parts of India, and all Europe. The sultan is tributary to the princes of Arabia. The shore every-where affords safe anchorage and good ports; and here are, in particular, two remarkably-fine harbours, where shipping may ride secure from every wind that blows," lat. 12° 15' N. lon. 54° E. No island can be better calculated, as a depôt, than that of Socatara, should the run be thought too long from Suez to Bombay.

* We have given place to Mr. Wilkinson's project, because we regard it as a practical consequence of steam-navigation, and to be of great public concern; but, as Mr. Perkins's new steam-engine, by diminishing the consumption of fuel, will enable ships to make long voyages, we anticipate the speedy establishment of steam-packets and traders between Europe and India by the Cape of Good Hope. This will be a practical consequence of his invention, and an East India

voyage will then not be of greater duration than a West India one at present. Indeed, the idea which we expressed long ago, seems likely to be soon realized, that every ship which attempts to navigate the ocean, must be provided with the supplementary power of a steam-engine.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PLAN for CLEANSING and PURIFYING the METROPOLIS.

FAVOURABLE as is the interior of English houses to the virtues of cleanliness, it is to be lamented that for want of a special police, or efficient arrangements for the purpose, the streets of London are disgustingly filthy, and are a disgrace to the general manners, habits, and character of the nation. Carriage-ways covered many inches deep with mud blackened by the unctuous distillation of coal-fires; filthy odours from the corners of every street, and the entrances of every alley; and coats of condensed smoke and various effluvia, attached to the walls of the houses, and often coeval with them; are the present characteristics of London. Nevertheless, with its abundant supplies of water, its common sewers, and other conveniences, it might, under a proper system, be kept perfectly sweet, and become, with inconsiderable labour and expence, a pattern of public cleanliness and external neatness to all cities.

Nothing is wanted but an Act of Parliament, and the sanction of the common council and magistracy, to arrange and give force to an establishment for the purpose. The expenses of exterminating dirt, filth, and noisome smells, might amount to 30,000*l.* or 35,000*l.* per annum; but it would not be above seven or eight shillings, on the average, to every house; while the advantages in point of health, pleasantness, and cheerfulness, would be great beyond belief; and would, in many respects, double the agreeableness of a town-life. In fact, for an expence of a few shillings per annum, a residence in London might be rendered as pleasant and healthy as one in the country. It may be supposed also, that external cleanliness would lead to increased neatness in the houses, dresses, and habits, of the poor, and consequently to an improvement of their moral condition.

The details of the plan might be something like the following:

* Vide Cook 658, Art. Boulac.

† Ditto p. 666, Art. Suez.

1. Let there be created an office for a director of health, appointed by the Common Council of London, with a salary of twelve hundred pounds per annum; and an establishment of clerks, and eight surveyors, or inspectors, at salaries of two hundred and fifty pounds each.

2. Let the metropolis, from the meridian of Hyde-Park corner to that of Mile-End, and from the parallel of Islington church to that of Kennington, be divided into eight districts, each to be under the direction of a surveyor, who should change his district every twelve months.

3. Let each surveyor have under his control thirty regular labourers, each at twenty shillings per week, with power to double the number three days in every week, when needful. These labourers to consist of cartmen, sweepers, and white-washers; and the supernumeraries to be taken from the parish workhouses of the districts, at two shillings per day.

4. Let every district be provided with a yard, or repository for its carts, horses, lime-washing, apparatus, &c. &c. where also the district-surveyor should reside.

5. Let all the streets, lanes, alleys, &c. be swept every other morning, and all nuisances and offensive objects be removed early every morning,—occasionally washing the streets; and, during a snow-season, sweeping and cleansing them every morning.

Observation.—The streets, lanes, &c. of London, are all together about 110 miles long, which, if swept every other morning, would be 55 miles per morning; which 55 miles, divided among 220 sweepers, would give 440 yards to each, in dry weather, or in dirty weather, when the hands would be doubled, 220 yards to each;—in either case, about six or seven hours' labour of this kind per day, the remainder being occupied in lime-washing, engine-washing, carting, &c. &c.

6. Let cleanliness be strictly enforced on the duties of the public, in regard to sweeping the pavement opposite their doors, omitting to throw out filth, &c. &c.

7. Let all houses which are exempt by reason of the poverty of their inhabitants from paying poor's-rates, be lime-washed twice on the outside every year, and once through the inside.

8. Let all dead-walls, to the height of six feet, and also the vacant spaces under shop and other windows, (unless the owners choose to paint or frequently wash them,) be lime-washed twice in every year.

9. Let a sufficient number of sinks be made for certain convenient purposes, with drains under the pavement, and let all the sinks be washed with hot lime every other morning.

10. Let the fronts of all houses in streets, lanes, alleys, and courts not exceeding

fifteen feet in width, be lime-washed, coloured with yellow, painted, or stuccoed, twice in every year, under penalty; and, if not done within two years, let them be lime-washed by the police, and the expense assessed on the owner or occupant.

11. Let the back parts of all houses, in which there is not a space of fifteen feet between exterior walls, be lime-washed, coloured with yellow, painted, or stuccoed, once in every year, under the like penalties.

12. Let the exterior walls of all public buildings, churches, church-yards, &c. &c. be lime-washed by the police, at least six feet high, twice in every year, unless the surfaces are otherwise renewed by the owners, or parties concerned.

13. Let special regulations be made for the cleanliness of markets, prisons, and workhouses, and to prevent the exercise of noisome trades at improper hours.

14. Let all the streets be washed with engines, with water or lime-water, in dry weather once a-day, in the months of June, July, August, and September.

The gross annual expenses of these great improvements may be estimated in the following manner:—

	£
Director's salary	1,200
His clerks, and eight surveyors....	2,400
Eight collectors of Assessments	800
Two hundred and forty constant labourers, at 52 <i>l.</i>	12,480
Two hundred and forty extra ditto, at 15 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	3,720
Horse-keep of 160 horses, at 26 <i>l.</i> ..	4,160
Renewal of twenty horses, at 30 <i>l.</i> ..	600
Lime and tools per annum	500
Interest of money borrowed, for buildings, carts, horses, engines, &c. &c. at the commencement;—say 30,000 <i>l.</i> at six per cent.	1,800
Sundry expences, as printing, advertising, stationery, law, &c.	1,600
	<hr/>
	29,260

In the eight districts, there are about 100,000 houses, so that the assessments would be but 5*s.* 6*d.* per house, on the average, or 20*s.* on great houses, 10*s.* on middling ones, and 2*s.* on small ones; and the sale of the sweepings is not taken into the account, though they would yield a very considerable amount.

Under such arrangements, and at so trifling an expence, it must be evident, that London would become the cleanest city in the world, and unite all the agreeables of town life to an enlightened and polished people. Typhous fever, which is a perpetual plague in the

the poor quarters, would be exterminated. In the narrow streets, the pecuniary advantages from increased light would be equal to those from improved air and health, while house-owners would profit by the increased durability of their property. Indeed, independent of increased pleasure and health, the general habits of cleanliness, hereby introduced would induce wealthy persons in the principal streets to stucco and beautify the exterior of their houses, and the appearance of the whole metropolis would, in consequence, be in all respects improved. The effects altogether on this dirty and noisome city, would in two or three years be like that of enchantment.

Nothing more would be requisite to effect these desirable objects, than that the Common Council of London should originate the measure, or, that one of the members for London, Westminster, Middlesex, or Southwark, should prepare and bring in a bill, having some such provisions as those indicated. There can be no doubt that it would be hailed as a salutary object in and out of parliament, and be carried into easy execution; attended by gratitude and applause to those who gave it the force of law.

COMMON SENSE.

*. The outline of this article appeared a few years ago, but it has since been enlarged and improved, and its importance entitles it to reiterated attention. Its adoption would signalize any mayoralty, and raise into distinction any private citizen.

For the Monthly Magazine.

COMMERCIAL ROUT *from the CASPIAN SEA to CHIWA and BUCHARIA.*

THE merchants going from Astrachan to Chiwa and Bucharis by way of the Caspian Sea, land on the south-western shore, called by the Turchomans, *Mangishlak*, and by the Russian sailors on that sea, the *Mangishlakski* harbour. Here the goods are disembarked, and are passed between the islands of *Kulala* and *Swojatsi* and Cape *Karagan*; here also the caravans embark for *Astrachan*.

The merchandize was sent on camels across the mountains which surround the eastern and southern shore of the sea as far as *Urganh* in Chiwa. This was formerly done by the Turchomans wandering near those shores, but these people have now nearly ceased their Nomadic life, and their stations are taken by Kirgees.

These mountains are crossed in little more than twenty days, when they decline towards a valley, the mountains branching off in two lower ranges. The road across the mountains is stony, and almost entirely without forests; wells are found in convenient spots by Kirgees, Turchomans, and caravan travellers. About the middle of the journey, a square building is found, consisting of a wall 200 fathoms long and two fathoms high. These walls are called by the Turchomans *olank*, who say that they were built in ancient times by a people with whose name they are unacquainted, and that the stones for the edifice were taken from the lake below. This assertion obtains some degree of probability from the circumstance of the banks of the lake being of the same substance with the stones of those walls. The banks are very steep and high, and the surface of the water is reached by a narrow path only. The lake is extremely deep, and never quiet; but there is no fish in it. But what is most remarkable is, that the water of the lake and many wells in the hills, which for ages past is known to have been brackish and bitter, has within the last eighteen years suddenly become sweet and drinkable. About one day's journey farther, a little to the left, another lake is found, which is exactly 300 fathoms in circumference. It is very swampy, and a great number of springs of better water fall with great noise from its high and rocky banks into it. At a distance from it is a high mountain, from which, in clear weather, a square castle of stone is discovered. It is not known what it contains; tradition only says that it was built before Mahomed by some conqueror, named *Ishandar*, or *Sul-Karnain*; that he, as well as his successor, *Dshamshit*, had concealed immense treasures in it, which they had plundered from the conquered nations; and, finally, that *Tamerlane* intended to make use of this castle, which however, from some cause unknown, he omitted to do. Perhaps these circumstances gave rise to the strange name, *Birsakilmos*, he is gone, he has been lost, or, he goes away and does not return.

In these hills are found horses, buffaloes, foxes (called *karatsbanki*), and hares. The former sometimes sportively approach the caravans, and are rather smaller in size than the common horses.

horses. Near the shores of Mangishlak the sea produces coral.

On descending into the plain, a lake is found in a nook of one of the above-mentioned branches of the hills, which was formed within the last twenty years, and is called Oi-bogar. Its water is fresh, full of fish from the Caspian sea, and is about 400 fathoms in circumference. This phenomenon is easily explained by the circumstance, that during the inundations in spring, this little lake communicates with the Caspian by means of a bend in the river Amu, falling into the Lake of Aral, which has similar fish.

The sudden appearance of this lake must be ascribed to some earthquake. In many places in the mountains cavities are found, which yield a hollow sound on being touched by a heavy substance; and one of these, which is very deep and dark, is said to have sunk with the weight of a caravan. Near the shore of Mangishlak, a mountain, named Abishtsha, constantly emits a sulphurous vapour from an open crater: black stones are scattered all around it.

The hills are generally covered with fogs, which the sun but rarely disperses for any length of time; and rain is also frequent.

From the hills to Urganish the road is level; trees of different kinds grow by the side, especially one kind, *ssaks-saul*. This tree grows to the height of three fathoms, with long and thick branches, and is so hard that it is difficult to fell it with the axe. Its wood is, however, brittle, and sinks in the water. There are many wild beasts in this forest, lions not excepted.

The wandering Turchomans occupy the Eastern side of the Caspian sea. Their immediate neighbours are the Chiwinzes, with whom they live in peace; some of the Turchomans are in the service of the Chanaf Chiwa. They are a thievish malicious race, occupying themselves with the breeding of cattle, and agriculture; but they are not fond of trade, except the slave trade they carry on with Chiwa, by means of the unfortunate fishermen they take on the river Emba, or Em, on the borders of the government of Orenburgh, and the Persians they find opportunities for kidnapping. They have often plundered the Bucharian caravans, in which they were assisted by the Chiwinges. A circumstance which has latterly induced many mer-

chants to abandon this route, and take the direction of Orenburg Ssorotchokowski.

The Kirgees, who now carry the caravans across the hills, are likewise a rude and thievish people. Their chief support is the breeding of cattle; but they are also employed in hunting and the manufacture of felt and camelot, from camel's hair.

Both the Turchomans and Kirgees, with the exception of those who have become subjects of Russia, live without any sort of government, although the former have princes, and the latter Shans, whom they scarcely ever obey.

The Kirgees are rather afraid of the Chiwinges, and profess the Mahomedan religion. Instructed by the Turchomans, they oppress the merchants, and levy a tax on their goods. The Asiatics being of the same religion, and having formed a sort of friendly intercourse with these people, are in some measure exempt from these vexations.

These robbers have lately ventured even on the Caspian, in boats taken from the Russian fishermen, and others which they have built on these models. They carry fire arms in them, and even attack large fishing vessels, although their fleets consists of only five boats.

The distance from the lake Oi-Bogar to Urganish, is five days. This place is important, as being the rendezvous for all the caravans going from Bucharia, Chiwa to Russia, Turkey or Persia. To the left of the Chiwa, on the eastern side of lake Aral, dwell the Kara-Kalpaks, a wandering tribe, which is more peaceable than the Turchomans and Kirgees, and engaged in agriculture and the breeding of cattle. They were formerly governed by Chans, to whom, however, they were not very obedient. Subsequently one part submitted to the dominion of Russia, whilst the remainder became tributary to the Chiwinzer. The Chiwinzki caravans go from Urganish to Chiva, the capital of the country, a distance of 70 wersts. But the Bacharese only go with their caravans as far as their first town, El-Dshik, whither light bales are carried by land within three days; whilst heavy bales are sent by the river Amer, on which they are dragged on badly constructed rafts, by men, in about seven days, the use of oars and sails being perfectly unknown here.

For the Monthly Magazine.

NOTICE relative to the "KING," or the
CANONICAL and MORAL BOOKS of the
CHINESE.

(Concluded from p. 442.)

IT is observed, by the missionary, Father Cibot, that the Chinese have more pieces of poetry on filial piety, conjugal affection, fraternal amity, the union of families, and the misfortunes of the country, than all the transmarine learned nations taken together. This forms a distinguishing feature in characterising the nation.

Father Cibot describes the ode, which commences with the following strophes, as so pathetic, that he could not forbear shedding tears over it:—

Thus, then, it is that the King of Heaven is unpropitious to our prayers. His wonted clemency is withheld. Famine and pestilence are desolating the earth; pale death fills the whole empire with mourning and tears. O terrible wrath and vengeance! Heaven no longer selects its victims; its inflictions are every where felt with redoubled blows. Dead bodies are spread over the land; we hear only the groans of the dying. It is just, it is right; let the guilty suffer without mercy,—let them perish. But shall the innocent be involved in their punishment? Shall children, hanging at the withered breast of their languishing mothers, pine away, also, in grief and pain?

O for the pangs of heartfelt repentance! let our groans, our sighs, our tears, confess our ingratitude and wickedness; but shall they exceed the overflowings of mercy and goodness in our Heavenly Parent? But what do I see? Assassinations and shedding of blood,—an aggregate of immense human slaughter; those whom the famine had spared cut off by the sword! Wives, husbands, relations, children, friends, shunning mutual intercourse,—avoiding, dreading to see each other. I behold some, passing over the dead bodies, running to banquets and entertainments. Tremble, ye impious! with the air you breathe, you are imbibing the contagion of death. Those eyes, full of adultery and incest, will shortly be closed for ever!

We shall close with two fragments in deserved repute, as agreeably delineating the softer affections of human nature:—

Like the living branches that add lustre and stability to the root that has produced them, I was indulging the fond hopes of being, one day, the joy and support of my parents. Vain expectations of a soul penetrated with sensibility and gratitude! I am become like one of those arid stalks that dry up the root that has nourished them, such exhaustion terminating in its death. My father and my mother are in

MONTHLY MAG. No. 320

want, standing in need of that succour which I am unable to administer. Alas! their old age, protracted in affliction, will reap no fruit from the pains and labours they have endured for my sake. How is the value of a costly urn, sculptured with art, disparaged and disfigured by some rude, ill-formed, vase, set beside it! The shame and disgrace of a son are the opprobrium of his parents. Alas, for me! Souls of the most ignoble cast will prefer death to a life without honour. How can I stand up against the overwhelming thought, that I am, as it were, fatherless and motherless, as they can no longer think of their son without the feelings of shame? I shudder at the idea of abandoning myself to despair; but that of struggling against it, is yet more painful. O my father, to thee I am indebted for the inheritance of life;* O my mother, to thy tender cares I owe my preservation. Thy arms were my first cradle; at thy breasts I imbibed my milky nourishment; it was thy clothes that covered me, in thy bosom I was kept warm, thy kisses and caresses cheered and comforted me. O my father, O my mother, your benefits surpass the stars of Heaven, in number; in their extent and immensity, they reach beyond the Heavens, and the plenitude of my grateful sentiments only serves to overwhelm me with a sense of my misery. The enormous mountain of Nan Chan raises its superb crest to the skies, bland zephyrs continually waft refreshing coolness and fertility to it; benefits, in abundance, concentrate round the district. And wherefore am I, alone, borne down by a torrent of evils? Why am I, alone, for ever drowned in tears? Shall this source of sorrow be never dried up? O mountain of Nan Chau, how is it that the sight of thee inflames my griefs, and gives a keener edge to my despair? The eyes of men survey, with wonder, thy stupendous elevation; each returning season is lavish of its bounties, enriches thee with its variegated productions, and all who inhabit thy surface, enjoy tranquillity and plenty. And shall no friendly hopes ever interrupt these sighs? Alas! I am the only son in the world who can render no due attentions to the old age of his parents.

The Brother.

Matchless among the trees of the forest is the Tchang-ti, which the season of spring embellishes with a thousand flowers. No man's services can be compared to those of a brother. With the tears of unaffected sorrow, a brother laments a brother's death; were his breathless corpse suspended

* Throughout the East, it is a common opinion that the father is the fountain and source of life, and that the mother is only the recipient and conservatrix of it.

suspended over an abyss, on the point of a rock, or sunk in the fetid waters of a gulph, he would procure for it the honours of a tomb. The turtle-dove complains alone, in the silence of the woods; but I, in my affliction, have a brother who shares it with me. The tenderest friend I have only seeks to condole with me in my troubles; but my brother feels them, as I do, they become his own. The transports of wrath and anger may disturb our family tranquillity, but no sooner am I assailed, than my brother shields me with his protection. How pleased he is to rescue me, how overjoyed when he finds me contented and happy! We impart a portion of our felicity to our friends and relatives, the presence of a brother augments it. No festivals are so grateful to me as those wherein I find him, seated by my side; my soul verges to him, as a flower discloses its blossoms to the air. Fraternal friendship has in it all the tenderness of conjugal affection. An amiable and virtuous spouse enriches you with all the gifts of hymen; your wishes are gratified in children worthy of you. Would you perpetuate your happiness? Let it be cemented by brotherly love. It rules, in families, like the instruments of music, the *kin* and the *ché*, in concerts, which support and set off the full chorus of voices. O fraternal amity! blessed are the families wherein thou presidest. All the virtues gather round thy attractions; and, at thy presence, all the vices disappear.

On the whole, we have reason to infer, that it could be no vulgar nation which, prior to the times of Homer or Solomon, could depict and find pleasure in such noble sentiments, expressed in such a fine style of versification, in songs equally sweet and sublime.

The fourth work, the *Li-Ki*, consists of forty-nine chapters, only seventeen of which are authentic, chiefly treating of the Chinese ritual, and of the different obligations enjoined in their morality. An infinite value is attached to this book, from particular details on religion, government, the laws, manners, and customs, of the ancient Chinese, from the commencement of the monarchy to the fifth century preceding the Christian æra. We find several very curious lectures in it, on fulfilling the duties of filial piety.

A well educated son will not take up his lodgings in the middle apartment, will not sit down in the middle of the carpet, will not pass through the middle of the gate. A son endowed with filial piety can observe what his parents would have him do, without their speaking to him, and can

see them without being in their immediate presence. A son possesses nothing that can properly be called his own while his parents are living; even his life is not his own, to expose or risque it for a friend. The murderer of your father ought not to dwell under the same sky (in the same country) with you, nor must you lay down your arms while the murderer of your brother lives, or the murderer of your friend. A son who is walking in the same road with his father, will tarry a step behind him; a cadet, or younger brother, will have the same attention for the elder. At the first crowing of the cock, the children enter the chamber of their parents, bring them water to wash their hands, spread before them their apparel, trim the cushions and ottomans, clear away the matting, and sprinkle the chamber. When the parents would retire to rest, the children come to wait upon them. The eldest son presents the matting, and asks on which side of the estrade they would repose for the night: the cadet rolls away the mattresses. A son who is maintained by them lodges separately from his parents, and comes, every morning, to enquire what they would choose for breakfast. At sun-rising, he goes to the duties of his employment; but, towards evening, returns to salute his parents. When the latter are at table, the children are in close attendance, waiting on them to the end of their repast. On the decease of the father, the eldest son is ever at the head of the other children, waiting on his mother.

The following dictates, or indirect injunctions, are by far too rigid, as they reduce to rules what ought to be spontaneous acts, thereby mingling with the dispositions of the soul, which will ever depend on the will. They seem more likely to engender affectation or hypocrisy, than to surmount indifference, which, however, would be the least of the three evils.

When a father or mother are sick, the children cast an air of negligence over their apparel, assume a sort of embarrassment and distraction in their words and deportment, never touch an instrument of music, eat without a ready appetite, smile only with the extremities of the lips, and have not energy enough to throw themselves into a passion.

A son whose father has just expired, is like to one thunderstruck, or like one so deeply absorbed in thought, that he can neither go forwards nor backwards. When the corpse is laid within the coffin, his eyes wander, not settling on any object, like to one who is restless in seeking what he is in despair of finding. At the funeral, his aspect and appearance seem to be wholly changed; he resembles one in a fainting fit, or one, all whose hopes are

are crushed by some tremendous and unlooked-for misfortune.

Some bounds, however, are set by the legislature, to the observance of these harsh, rude maxims.

The rigorous circumstances attendant on the times of mourning ought not to be pushed too far, so as to impair the sight or hearing, or to let the body grow too meagre. In case of receiving any hurt or wound in the head, it may be washed and dressed; when overheated, the bath may be taken; in case of indisposition, suitable viands may be eaten and wine drank; but, on the re-establishment of health, the mourning observances should be resumed; to neglect them, would be to outrage nature and abjure filial piety. On reaching the age of fifty, the abstinence of mourning need not go to the length of becoming meagre; and, at sixty, but little, as to articles of living, will require retrenchment. At seventy, mourning apparel will suffice; at that age, meat may be eaten, wine drank, and sleeping in the usual apartment may be allowed.

In China, the mourning for a father lasts three years; many passages in the Li-Ki, which is the fourth of the great works called the King, refer to this custom.

Tsea-Tchang asked if it was true, as related in the Chouking, that Koa-Soung had passed three years without conversing with any, and had only entered into the administration of affairs after the expiration of that term. "No doubt," replied Confucius, "and it was right that it should be so. In ancient times, on the death of the emperor, the heir to the throne was secluded from all public business, and left the management wholly to his minister." This, also, is an extreme that calls for animadversion; the memory of good princes would have been more honoured by its breach than its observance.

Little can be said of the Yo-King, or the part which treats of music; this is the last of the Canonical Books of the first class. The book, itself, is lost, but the following fragment of it has been preserved in the Li-Ki.

In the temples, and in the halls of our ancestors, music was subservient to the purposes of religion, inspiring its sentiments into both the prince and his subjects. In public festivals, and in the assemblies of parents, it breathed a spirit of condescension towards the old and towards the young; in families, and the affairs of the household, it inculcated love and tenderness to fathers and to children, to the eldest brothers, and to the youngest. The more we investigate the nature of music,

either as to what forms the essence of it, or only its accessories, we find its principal object is to strengthen the bond which unite father to son, prince to subject, and men one to another.

All that is known of the Yo-King is, that it was taught in the schools, that its canticles were sung in the religious ceremonies, and that the musicians were obliged to learn it by heart. This monument of the ancient religion appears to have been lost at the time when China was overrun by the sects of Fo and Tao-hee, which were also all powerful at court.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT of a TRIBE of PEOPLE called KROOMEN, inhabiting a small DISTRICT of the GRAIN COAST of AFRICA; by the late THOMAS LUDLAM, ESQ. formerly GOVERNOR of SIERRA LEONE, and one of the COMMISSIONERS of AFRICAN INQUIRY.

NO less than 800 Kroomen were estimated to be working as labourers at Sierra Leone in the year 1809; and Kroomen are to be found, though not in such large bodies, yet in considerable numbers, at every factory, nay at almost every village, in the intermediate space, which is an extent of 350 miles. Besides this, they are employed by all the vessels trading between Cape Mount and Cape Palmas, to carry on their trade, as factors and interpreters, and also to assist in the work of navigation, and particularly in manning boats. They are also to be found, though in inferior numbers, on other parts of the coast. The Kroomen who thus employ themselves, either as traders, sailors, or labourers, at a distance from home, are seldom less than fifteen years of age, or more than forty. Those who remain at home are chiefly employed in agriculture, and a few in fishing. They rear also a few cattle. The articles which they cultivate are rice, cassada, yams, and plantains. The land seems to form a common stock, and not to descend by inheritance. Each man settles, or rather cultivates, where he pleases. Agricultural labour is conducted chiefly by women, though sometimes by domestic slaves.

They have long been the exclusive intermediate merchants, or rather factors, between the vessels trading on this part of the coast and the people of the interior; and, while the slave-trade flourished, this employment occupied

pied a considerable number of hands. Since the abolition of that trade, they have sought other lines of service; and, in the year 1809, the number of those who had hired themselves as labourers at Sierra Leone alone, a place distant about 350 miles from their own country, was estimated at 800.

The district inhabited by the Kroomen extends, according to the maps, about twenty miles along the coast, from north-west to south-east. Its extent inland is supposed not to exceed the same distance. The Kroo country lies between $4^{\circ} 54'$ and $5^{\circ} 7' N.$ latitude. Fettra-Kroo, the principal town, is in long. $7^{\circ} 48' W.$

In the Kroo country there are but five towns, viz. Little-kroo, which is the northernmost; then Settra-kroo, which is the chief town; then Kroobah, Kroo-settra; and, lastly, Will's-town. A few small villages, inhabited by strangers or slaves, are said to be scattered over the intermediate space, and at a greater distance from the shore, probably for the purpose of carrying on their cultivation. The population of this small district is supposed to be greater than in most other countries on the coast.

The general aspect of the country is champaign, and it is very woody. Its chief vegetable productions are rice, cassada, yams, plantanes, and Malaguetta pepper. The rice which it produces is valued by Europeans on account of its superior whiteness to what is in general to be met with on the coast.

In respect to the external appearance of the Kroomen, they are seldom very tall; but they are well made, muscular, vigorous, and active. They wear no clothes, except a small piece of East-India cloth wrapped round their loins; but they are fond of obtaining hats and old woollen jackets, which they are allowed to wear in their own country in the rainy season. A few wear European clothing while at Sierra Leone. They are extremely sensible of the cold during the rainy season, but never appear to suffer from the heat. The form of the African head differs in general from that of the European; but I think this difference is less in the Kroomen than in any other natives whom I have seen. In their temper, they are generally gay and cheerful; and this leads them to be very noisy and talkative. They sometimes show a talent for mimicry. They

seldom learn to speak English well, and of course they must understand it but imperfectly; the few who do understand it, become, I think, more readily expert at whatever business they are employed in than most other natives. They are very fond of adopting English names; but their choice is sometimes very whimsical, such as Pipe of Tobacco, Bottle of Beer, Papaw Tree, &c. They are quick in feeling insults, or even harsh and angry expressions; and they immediately become sulky and untractable. But they will bear any censure, even a sharp blow or two when their negligence deserves it, if it can be so contrived as to seem given more in jest than in earnest. In their general course of conduct, they are rather deliberate than impetuous; but they are far more courageous than the generality of the natives about Sierra Leone.

When hired by the month, their wages depending on the time they are at work, not upon the work performed, they are apt to be very indolent, unless carefully superintended. But they are fond of task-work, or working by the piece; and exert themselves exceedingly, when the reward is proportioned to the labour. When I first arrived in Africa in 1797, it was deemed a gross absurdity to imagine that a Krooman would do any kind of work unconnected with boats and shipping, as in that way alone they had hitherto been employed; and it was supposed their prejudices against innovation could never be overcome. Necessity forced us to try the experiment; and we now find that Kroomen will employ themselves in agricultural labour, or in any other way by which they can get money. They seem to think, at the same time, some kinds of work much more creditable than others. The washerwomen at Sierra Leone have lately employed their hired Kroomen in carrying home baskets of wet clothes from the brook. I have heard them grumble very much under their burdens, because "man was made to do woman's work;" nevertheless, as they gain money by it, they are disposed to put up with the indignity.

In their expenditure they are most rigid economists: a little tobacco is the only luxury which they allow themselves. In every other respect they are contented with the barest necessities. They are allowed nothing more for their subsistence than two pounds

of red rice a-day, (which makes only from one pound and a half to one pound and three quarters when clean and fit for use), and of this they will sell half when rice is dear. Though extremely fond of rum when given to them, I believe that they never buy it. I speak generally; for some will never drink it though offered to them. Their clothing I have spoken of already: probably it does not cost them ten shillings in a year. The residue of their gains is converted carefully into such goods as are most valuable in their own country.

In eighteen months or two years, a sufficient stock having been collected, the Krooman returns home with his wealth. A certain portion is given to the head men of the town; all his relations and friends partake of his bounty, if there be but a leaf of tobacco for each; his mother, if living, has a handsome present. All this is done in order "to get him a good name:" what remains is delivered to his father "to buy him a wife." One so liberal does not long want a partner: the father obtains a wife for him; and after a few months of ease and indulgence, he sets off afresh for Sierra Leone, or some of the factories on the coast, to get more money. By this time he is proud of being acquainted with "white man's fashion;" and takes with him some raw inexperienced youngster, whom he initiates into his own profession, taking no small portion of the wages of the *élève* for his trouble. In due time his coffers are replenished; he returns home; confirms his former character for liberality; and gives the residue of his wealth to his father to "get him another wife." In this way he proceeds perhaps for ten or twelve years, or more, increasing the number of his wives, and establishing a great character among his countrymen; but scarcely a particle of his earnings is at any time applied to his own use. I have heard of one Krooman who had eighteen wives: twelve and fourteen I am told are not uncommon: the Kroomen who returned home in the *Crocodile* frigate, when that vessel went down the African coast with the commissioners of African Inquiry, had mostly three or four.

One of the Kroomen on-board having been asked what he would do with so much money as he was possessed of, replied, that he hoped he had

enough to buy him two wives, to add to the two he already had acquired. When he had got the additional two, he would return to Sierra Leone and get more money. His father, who was still living, he said, "had got eighteen wives." The wives, of course, are servants who labour for him in the field as well as in the house.

The number of Kroo canoes which push off to trading vessels, many miles from land, with trifling articles for sale, is another proof that they do not spare their labour if they have the slightest hope of profit. Two or three pounds of tobacco is, perhaps, the utmost they can get in exchange for their goods; and for this trifle they will sometimes row out to sea ten, twelve, or fifteen, miles. We had not less than twenty canoes at a time about the *Crocodile*, one afternoon, offering their fish for sale; and they kept up with us, by means of their paddles, more than an hour, while the *Crocodile* was going from five to six knots by the log. A leaf or two of tobacco was all they got for a fish; and few of them had any considerable number for sale. In coming up with the vessel it was estimated that they could not go at a less rate than seven knots an hour: yet in many instances the canoe was paddled by only two men.

One of the greatest drawbacks from the usefulness of the Kroomen, as hired labourers, at Sierra Leone, arises from their readiness rather to suffer in their own persons than to bear testimony against each other. Detection is rendered so difficult, and a thief of consequence can command so many accomplices (for they scarcely dare refuse their aid, and never dare to inform), that the temptation to steal is increased ten-fold. The public punishment which our laws impose is far less feared than the sure and secret vengeance of the magician.

All this is supported by superstition; and under the cloak of superstition they bear cruelty and injustice. Who shall break through these shackles? Premiums have been proposed to Kroomen, if they would settle in Sierra Leone; but take away from the Krooman his desire of respect and distinction in his own country, and you take away his very motive for that industry and self-denial which procure for him, at present, a preference over other natives.

The indifference of Kroomen to
European

European arts and European comforts, made me once think them a very dull race of men, to say the least. I was struck when I first came to Africa with the different manner in which a Krooman and a Mandingo man (a Mohammedan) viewed an English clock. It was a new thing to both of them. The Krooman eyed it attentively for about a minute, but with an unmoved countenance, and then walked away to look at something else, without saying a word. The Mandingo man could not sufficiently admire the equal and constant motion of the pendulum; his attention was repeatedly drawn to it: he made all possible inquiries as to the cause of its motion; he renewed the subject next morning, and could hardly be persuaded that the pendulum had continued to "walk," as he called it, all night. In general, I think, the case is nearly the same. They have little or no curiosity about things which are of no use in their own country; they are careless about our comforts and luxuries; none of them have been rendered necessary by habit, and they would often be inconsistent with the principal objects of their pursuit.

A Krooman will never sell a Krooman, nor allow him to be sold by others if he can prevent it. Partly from their general usefulness on the coast, partly from the probability that the sale of a Krooman would be severely revenged, they go about every where, in slave ships and to slave factories, and are active agents in the slave-trade, without any more apprehension of being sold themselves than if they were British mariners. At home, their numbers make them formidable to their neighbours; and they seem seldom to be engaged in war, but when great divisions exist among themselves: few, therefore, are ever sold.

The numerals in the Kroo language are as follows:

One	.....	Dóh, or Dúh.
Two,	.....	Saū, or Saung.
Three,	.....	Taū, or Táh.
Four,	.....	Nyéh, (one syllable.)
Five,	.....	Mú.
Six,	.....	Móneäh Dúh.
Seven,	.....	Móneäh Saung.
Eight,	.....	Moneah Táh.
Nine,	.....	Sep-ah-duh.
Ten,	.....	Pcô-ah, or Poñcäh.
Eleven,	.....	Poñeäh Dúh.

I add a few more specimens of the language.

Moon,	.....	Chö'.
Sun,	.....	Gĩröh.
Night,	.....	Wóroo-ah'.
Man,	.....	Nyĩröh, or Nyĩ-yäh'.
Woman,	.....	Bĩ-yĩnöh'.
Fire,	.....	Nyër, (one syllable).
Water,	.....	Ni.
Sea,	.....	Yámooz.
Cassada,	.....	Súgüröh.
Rice,	.....	Quoh'.

Nearly all the vowels are pronounced very short; the consonants indistinct; with occasionally a strong nasal sound, particularly in the numbers two and three:—an apostrophe after a word marks that short breaking off of a sound, (without dwelling on the first letter, or connecting it smoothly with the first letters of the next word,) which is common in many languages on the coast.

For the Monthly Magazine.

REFLECTIONS on VOLCANOS, by M. GAY-LUSSAC; read lately before the ROYAL ACADEMY of SCIENCES at PARIS.

[So eminent a philosopher as M. Gay-Lussac having treated at large on the difficult subject of the theory of volcanoes, we consider it our duty to submit his observations on a subject so eminently interesting.]

TWO hypotheses (says M. Gay-Lussac) may be formed as to the cause which produces volcanic phenomena. According to one of these, the earth remains in a state of incandescence at a certain depth below the surface (a supposition strongly favoured by the observations which have been recently made on the progressive increase of temperature in mines); and this heat is the chief agent in volcanic phenomena. According to the second hypothesis, the principal cause of these phenomena is a very strong and as yet unneutralized affinity existing between certain substances, and capable of being called into action by fortuitous contact, producing a degree of heat sufficient to fuse the lavas and to raise them to the surface of the earth by means of the pressure of elastic fluids.

According to either of these hypotheses, it is absolutely necessary that the volcanic furnaces should be fed by substances originally foreign to them, and which have been some how or other introduced into them.

In fact, at those remote epochs which

which witnessed the great catastrophes of our globe,—epochs at which the temperature of the earth must have been higher than it now is, the melted substances which it contained consequently more liquid, the resistance of its surface less, and the pressure exercised by elastic fluids greater,—all that could be produced was produced; an equilibrium must have established itself, the agitated mass must have subsided into a state of repose which could no longer be troubled by intestine causes, and which can only now be disturbed by fresh contact between bodies accidentally brought together, and which were, perhaps, only added to the mass of the globe subsequently to the solidification of its surface.

Now the possibility of contact between bodies in the interior of the earth, the ascent of lava to a considerable height above its surface, ejections by explosion, and earthquakes, necessarily imply that those extraneous substances which penetrate into volcanic furnaces must be elastic fluids, or rather liquids capable of producing elastic fluids, either by means of heat which converts them into vapour, or by affinity which sets at liberty some gaseous elements. According to analogy, the only two substances capable of penetrating into the volcanic furnaces in volumes sufficiently large to feed them, are air, and water, or the two together. Many geologists have assigned to the air an important office in volcanos; its oxygen, according to them, sustains their combustion: but a very simple observation will suffice to overthrow this opinion entirely.

How, indeed, is it possible for the air to penetrate into the volcanic furnaces when there exists a pressure acting from within towards the exterior, capable of raising liquid lava, a body three times as heavy as water, to the height of more than one thousand *mètres*, as at Vesuvius, or even of more than three thousand, as is the case in a great number of volcanos? A pressure of one thousand *mètres* of lava, equivalent to a pressure of three thousand *mètres* of water, or to that of about three hundred atmospheres, necessarily excludes the introduction of any air whatever into volcanos; and as this pressure subsists for a long series of years, during which the volcanic phenomena continue in the ut-

most activity, it follows that the air can have no share whatever in their production.

It is moreover evident, that, if the air had a free communication with the volcanic furnaces, the ascent of lava, and earthquakes, would be impossible.

If the air cannot be the cause of volcanic phenomena, it is probable, on the contrary, that water is a very important agent in them.

It can hardly be doubted that water does penetrate into volcanic furnaces. A great eruption is invariably followed by the escape of an enormous quantity of aqueous vapour, which, being condensed by the cold which prevails above the summits of volcanos, falls again in abundant rains accompanied by terrific thunder, as was the case at the famous eruption of Vesuvius in 1794, which destroyed Torre del Greco. Aqueous vapours and hydrochloric gas have also frequently been observed in the daily ejections of volcanos. It is scarcely possible to conceive the formation of these in the interior of volcanos without the agency of water.

If we admit that water is one of the principal agents in volcanos, we must proceed to examine the real means by which it acts, upon either of the hypotheses we have just laid down concerning the heat of volcanic furnaces. If we suppose, according to the first hypothesis, that the earth continues in a state of incandescence, at a certain depth below its surface, it is impossible to conceive the existence of water at that depth; for the temperature of the earth having formerly been of necessity higher, its fluidity greater, and the thickness of its solid crust less, than at the present time, the water must necessarily have disengaged itself from its interior, and have risen to the surface.

If we wish therefore to give any air of probability to this hypothesis, and to maintain the importance of water as a principal agent in volcanos, we must assume that it penetrated from the surface downwards to the incandescent strata of the earth; but in order to come to this conclusion, we must suppose that it had a free communication with those strata, that it gradually acquired heat before it reached them, and that the vapour it produced, compressed by the weight of its whole liquid column, obtained a sufficient elastic force to elevate the
lavas,

lavas, to produce earthquakes, and to cause all the other terrible phænomena of volcanos.

The difficulties obviously involved in these suppositions, and to which many others might be added, render the hypothesis that the heat of volcanos is to be attributed to the state of incandescence of the earth at a certain depth below the surface perfectly inadmissible. I must further remark, that this incandescence is itself quite hypothetical; and that, notwithstanding the observations on the increase of temperature in mines, I regard it as extremely doubtful.

Upon the second hypothesis which we laid down, that the principal cause of volcanic phænomena is a very strong, and as yet unneutralized, affinity existing between certain substances, and capable of being called into action by fortuitous contact, it is necessary to suppose that the water meets, in the interior of the earth, substances with which it has an affinity so strong as to effect its decomposition, and to disengage a considerable quantity of heat.

Now the lavas ejected by volcanos are essentially composed of silica, alumina, lime, soda, and oxide of iron;—bodies which, being all oxides and incapable of acting upon water, cannot be supposed to have originally existed in their present state in volcanos; and from the knowledge which has been obtained of the true nature of these substances, by the admirable discoveries of Sir Humphry Davy, it is probable that the greater part, if not all of them, may exist in a metallic state. There is no difficulty in conceiving that, by their contact with water, they might decompose it, become changed into lava, and produce sufficient heat to account for the greater part of the volcanic phænomena. But, as my object is not to construct a system, but, on the contrary, to examine the probability of the two hypotheses under consideration, and to direct the attention of future observers towards those facts which are most likely to throw light upon the causes of volcanos, I shall proceed to point out the consequences which must result from the adoption of the latter hypothesis. If water be really the agent which sustains the volcanic fires by means of its oxygen, we must admit, as a necessary and very important consequence, that an

enormous quantity of hydrogen, either free or combined with some other principle, would be disengaged through the craters of volcanos. Nevertheless it does not appear that the disengagement of hydrogen is very frequent in volcanos. Although, during my residence at Naples in 1805, with my friends M. Alexander de Humboldt and M. Leopold de Buch, I witnessed frequent explosions of Vesuvius, which threw up melted lava to the height of more than 200 *mètres*, I never perceived any inflammation of hydrogen. Every explosion was followed by columns (*tourbillons*) of a thick and black smoke, which must have been ignited if they had been composed of hydrogen, being traversed by bodies heated to a temperature higher than was necessary to cause their inflammation.

This smoke, the evident cause of the explosions, contained therefore other fluids than hydrogen. But what was its true nature? If we admit that it is water which furnishes oxygen to volcanos, it will follow that, as its hydrogen does not disengage itself in a free state, it must enter into some combination. It cannot enter into any compound inflammable by means of heat at its contact with the air; it is however very possible that it unites with chlorine to form hydrochloric acid.

A great many observations have in fact been recently given to the world on the presence of this acid in the vapours of Vesuvius; and, according to that excellent observer M. Breislack, it is at least as abundant in them as sulphurous acid. M. Menard de la Groye (whose conclusions on volcanos I however think too precipitate to be adopted), and M. Monticelli, to whom the public is indebted for some excellent observations on Vesuvius, also regard the presence of hydrochloric acid in its vapours as incontestible. I have myself no longer any doubt on this fact, though during my stay in the neighbourhood of Vesuvius I could never distinguish by the smell any thing but sulphurous acid; it is, however, very possible, that the extraneous substances mixed with the hydrochloric acid disguised its odour.

It is very much to be wished that M. Monticelli, who is so favourably situated for observing Mount Vesuvius, would place some water, containing a little potass, in open vessels on different parts of this volcano; the

water

water would gradually become charged with acid vapours, and after some time it would be easy to determine their nature.

If the whole of the hydrogen furnished by water to the combustible substances contained in volcanic furnaces becomes combined with chlorine, the quantity of hydrochloric acid disengaged by volcanos ought to be enormous. It would then become a matter of surprise that the existence of this acid had not been observed sooner. Besides, the chlorine must enter into combination with the metals of silica, alumina, lime, and oxide of iron; and in order to explain the high temperature of volcanos, we must suppose that the contact of the chlorides of silicium and aluminium with water produces a great evolution of heat. Such a supposition is by no means improbable; but, even if we admit it, we are still in want of a great many data, before we can render its application to volcanic phenomena satisfactory.

If the combustible metals are not in the state of chlorides, hydrochloric acid is then a secondary result; it must proceed from the action of the water upon some chloride (probably that of sodium), an action which is favoured by the mutual affinity of oxides. M. Thenard and I have already shown, that, if perfectly dry sea-salt and sand are both heated red-hot, no hydrochloric acid is evolved: we found, also, that sea-salt undergoes no alteration from the agency of water alone; but, if aqueous vapour is suffered to pass over a mixture of sand, or of clay with sea-salt, hydrochloric acid is immediately disengaged in great abundance.

Now the production of this acid, by the conjoint action of water and some oxide upon a chloride, must be very frequent in volcanos. Lava contains chlorides, since it gives them out abundantly when it comes in contact with the air. MM. Monticelli and Covelli extracted, merely by repeated washings with boiling water, more than nine per cent. of sea-salt from the lava of Vesuvius in 1822. It is exhaled through the mouths of volcanos; for very beautiful crystals of it are found in the scoria covering incandescent lava. If, therefore, lava comes in contact with water, either in the interior of the volcano, or at the surface of the earth by means of air, hydrochloric acid must necessarily be produced. Messrs. Monticelli and Covelli

have, in fact, observed the production of acid vapours in crevices nearly incandescent; but they took them for sulphurous acid. I am, on the contrary, convinced that they were essentially composed of hydrochloric acid. It is allowable to doubt the accuracy of their observation, since they have expressed considerable uncertainty as to the nature of these acid vapours, whether they were sulphurous or muriatic.

It is well known that lava, especially when it is spongy, contains a great deal of specular iron. In 1805, on inspecting, with M. de Humboldt and M. de Buch, a gallery formed on Vesuvius by the lava of the preceding year, which after encrusting the surface had gradually sunk below it, I saw so great a quantity of specular iron, that it formed what I may be allowed to call a vein: its beautiful micaceous crystals covered the walls of this gallery, in which the temperature was still too high to permit us to stay long. Now, the peroxide of iron being in a high degree fixed at a temperature much higher than that of lava, it is not probable that it was volatilized in that state: it is very probable that it was primitively in the state of chloride.

If, indeed, we take protochloride of iron which has been melted, and expose it to a dull red heat in a glass tube, and then pass over its surface a current of steam, we shall obtain a great quantity of hydrochloric acid and of hydrogen gas; and black deutoxide of iron will remain in the tube. If, instead of steam, we use dry oxygen, we shall obtain chlorine and peroxide of iron. This experiment is easily made by mixing chloride of iron with dry chlorate of potass; at a very moderate temperature chlorine disengages itself in abundance. If we suffer a stream of moist air to pass over the chloride at the temperature above mentioned, approaching to a red heat, we obtain chlorine, hydrochloric acid, and peroxide of iron. The effects observed with perchloride of iron are the same. If it be exposed to moisture, hydrochloric acid is immediately obtained, or chlorine if it be exposed to oxygen; in either case peroxide of iron is formed.

I can imagine, therefore, that iron in the state of chloride exists in the smoke exhaled by volcanos, or by their lava at its contact with the air, and

that by means of heat, of water, and of the oxygen of the air, it is changed into peroxide, which collects, and assumes a crystalline form during precipitation. If we suffer a stream of chlorine at the temperature of about 400° to pass over a steel harpsichord-wire, the wire immediately becomes incandescent, but not nearly so soon as with oxygen. The perchloride of iron is very volatile; it crystallizes on cooling into very small light flakes, which instantly fall into deliquescence on exposure to the air. It heats so strongly with water, that I should not be surprised, if, in a large mass, and with a proportional quantity of water, it should become incandescent. I make this observation in order to suggest to my readers, that, if silicium and aluminium really existed in the bowels of the earth in the state of chloride, they might produce a much higher temperature upon coming in contact with water, since their affinity for oxygen is much greater than that of iron.

If, as can hardly be doubted, sulphurous acid be really disengaged from volcanos, it is very difficult to form an opinion of its true origin. Whence should it derive the oxygen necessary to its formation, unless it be the result of the decomposition of some sulphates by the action of heat; and of the affinity of their bases for other bodies? This opinion appears to me to be the most probable; for I cannot conceive, from what is known of the properties of sulphur, that it is an agent in volcanic fires.

* Klaproth and M. Vauquelin have conjectured that the colour of basalt might be ascribed to carbon; but, to confute this supposition, we need only remark, that when a fusible mineral, even if it contain less than ten hundredths of oxide of iron, is heated to a high temperature in a crucible made of clay and pounded charcoal (*creuset braque*), a considerable quantity of iron is produced, as Klaproth has shown in the first volume of his Essays. Messrs. Gueniveau and Berthier assert, moreover, that there remains no more than from three to four hundredths of oxide of iron in the scoræ of highly-heated furnaces. Now, as lava contains a large proportion of iron, and as the basalt which has been analysed contains from fifteen to twenty-five hundredths of the same substance, it is not probable that

carbon could exist in the presence of so large a quantity of iron without reducing it.*

Is it not possible that, if hydrogen be disengaged from volcanos, metallic iron, the oxides of which have the property of reducing at a high temperature, may be found in lava? It is at least certain that it does not contain iron in the state of peroxide; for lava acts powerfully on a magnetized bar, and the iron it contains appears to be at the precise degree of oxidation which alone is determinable by water; that is to say, in the state of deutoxide. I have already shown, that, if hydrogen be mixed with many times its volume of aqueous vapour, it becomes incapable of reducing oxides of iron.

The necessity which appears to me to exist for the agency of water in volcanic furnaces, the presence of some hundred parts of soda in lava, as also of sea-salt, and of several other chlorides, renders it very probable that it is sea-water which most commonly penetrates into them. One objection, however, which I ought not to conceal, presents itself: namely, that it appears necessarily to follow from this supposition, that the streams of lava would escape through the same channels which had served to convey the water, since they would experience a slighter resistance in them than in those through which they are raised to the surface of the earth. It might also be expected that the elastic fluids formed in volcanic furnaces before the ascent of lava to the surface of the earth, would frequently boil up through those same channels to the surface of the sea. I am not aware that such a phenomenon has ever been observed, though it is very probable that the *mophètes*, so common in volcanic countries, are produced by these elastic fluids.

On the other hand, we may remark, that the long intervals between the eruptions and the state of repose in which volcanos remain for a great number of years, seem to demonstrate that their fires become extinguished, or at least considerably deadened; the water would then penetrate gradually

* When these reflections were read before the Academy of Sciences, M. Vauquelin observed that he had found carbon in the ashes ejected by the last eruption of Vesuvius.—*Ann. de Chim.* tom. xxiii. p. 195.

by its own pressure into imperceptible fissures to a great depth in the interior of the earth, and would accumulate in the vast cavities it contains. The volcanic fires would afterwards gradually revive, and the lava, after having obstructed the channels through which the water penetrated, would rise to its accustomed vent; the diameter of which must continually increase by the fusion of its coats. These are mere conjectures; but the fact is certain, that water does really exist in volcanic furnaces.

It is evident that the science of volcanos is as yet involved in much uncertainty. Although there are strong grounds for the belief that the earth contains substances in a high degree combustible, we are still in want of those precise observations which might enable us to appreciate their agency in volcanic phenomena. For this purpose, an accurate knowledge of the nature of the vapours exhaled by different volcanos is requisite; for the cause which keeps them in activity being certainly the same in each, the products common to all might lead to its discovery. All other products will be accidental; that is to say, they will be the result of the action of heat upon the inert bodies in the neighbourhood of the volcanic furnace.

The great number of burning volcanos spread over the surface of the earth, and the still greater number of mineral masses which bear evident marks of their ancient volcanic origin, ought to make us regard the ultimate or outermost stratum of the earth as a crust of scoriat, beneath which exist a great many furnaces, some of which are extinguished, while others are rekindled. It is well calculated to excite surprise, that the earth, which has endured through so many ages, should still preserve an intestine force sufficient to heave up mountains, overturn cities, and agitate its whole mass.

The greater number of mountains, when they arose from the heart of the earth, must have left these vast cavities, which would remain empty unless filled by water. I think, however, that De Luc, and many other geologists, have reasoned very erroneously on these cavities, which they imagine stretching out into long galleries, by means of which earth-

quakes are communicated to a distance.

An earthquake, as Dr. Young has very justly observed, is analogous to a vibration of the air. It is a very strong sonorous undulation, excited in the solid mass of the earth by some commotion which communicates itself with the same rapidity with which sound travels. The astonishing considerations in this great and terrible phenomenon are, the immense extent to which it is felt, the ravages it produces, and the potency of the cause to which it must be attributed. But sufficient attention has not been paid to the ease with which all the particles of a solid mass are agitated. The shock produced by the head of a pin at one end of a long beam causes a vibration through all its fibres, and is distinctly transmitted to an attentive ear at the other end. The motion of a carriage on the pavement shakes vast edifices, and communicates itself through considerable masses, as in the deep quarries under Paris. Is it therefore so astonishing that a violent commotion in the bowels of the earth should make it tremble in a radius of many hundreds of leagues? In conformity with the law of the transmission of motion in elastic bodies, the extreme stratum, finding no other strata to which to transmit its motion, makes an effort to detach itself from the agitated mass, in the same manner as in a row of billiard-balls, the first of which is struck in the direction of contact, the last alone detaches itself and receives the motion. This is the idea I have formed of the effects of earthquakes on the surface of the globe; and I should explain their great diversity, by also taking into consideration, with M. de Humboldt, the nature of the soil, and the solutions of continuity which it may contain.

In a word, earthquakes are only the propagation of a commotion through the mass of the earth; and are so far from depending on subterranean cavities, that their extent would be greater in proportion as the earth was more homogeneous.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

It was very civil of "The Druid in London" to point out the play of Shakspeare, in which the allusion I had hinted at in my reminiscences of St.

St. Clement Danes occurs; and, I also think, his conjecture may be tolerably correct as to the expression applying to any other set of chimes as well as those of St. Clement's; only he must remember, that chimes are not, nor I believe never were, very common in London; and, as those of St. Clement's always play at the 'witching hour of night,' I think Shallow's remark is still in their favour. But, leaving this 'momentous' matter to abler hands, I must beg to say, that the succeeding part of 'the Druid's' note is by no means so civil, for he charges me with leaving unnoticed "the forum of Orator Henley in Portsmouth-street, and the Black Jack close by." Now, as my loose gossiping article, suggested originally by your notice of the Duke of York public house, was confined, and professed to be so, to the parish of St. Clement Danes, it was not likely I should step out of my way to notice two houses, however well I might know them, and however famous they might have once been, which are situated in the parish of St. Giles's in the fields, which happens to be the case with both the places 'the Druid' has mentioned. I have known the house that was once Orator Henley's in a variety of different occupations for the last thirty years: till within these few years it was a sale-room, but is now "Mr. Mitchell's assembly-rooms," who is a sort of rival to Mr. Chivers, mentioned in my former communication as now occupying the once Robin Hood debating rooms. As to the Black Jack, it has been for many years known as the sort of the house 'the Druid' describes it to have been; though I always understood it to be more visited by the performers than by persons connected with the press, but they very frequently associate. It is now I fear in the wane, and is more famous for being used by the butchers of Clare-market than any thing else. There is still a society kept up there called the 'Jackers,' a title to which 'the Druid' perhaps, at the time of his sojourning in Clement's Inn, might aspire.

In justice, however, to 'the Druid,' I must say, that it is not wonderful he should mistake; for the houses he has pointed out are so close to St. Clement's, especially the Black Jack, that very many of the neighbours, I

believe, consider the latter house as being in that parish; the other house is much farther from it. In fact, the line which parts the two parishes runs directly between the houses on the south side of Lincoln's Inn fields, and those on the north side of Portugal-street, cutting in two the present Surgeon's-hall, and it will do so by the New Insolvent Debtor's Court, which is now building, and its offices in Lincoln's Inn fields; this line was originally a ditch, and is so designated in some very old plans of that neighbourhood.

With respect to leaving Clement's Inn unnoticed, I plead entirely guilty; but it was not for want of recollection nor local knowledge, for I lived in it nearly forty years; but I feared I should make my communication too tedious and too long; however, I am glad to find 'the Druid' has so much respect for the neighbourhood as to have wished for more. Still, I can tell 'the Druid,' that I know the commonly-received story of the kneeling black in the garden being the figure of a murderer, to be a falsehood; and that the man who murdered his master at No. 18, in the Inn, was a white man; and, alas! an Englishman: his history may be found in the old Newgate Calendars. I have understood, and believe, that the figure of the black was, on the contrary, meant as a compliment to the black servant of one of the ancients of the Society, who was so worthy and honest a man, that he was said to be as true as time; in allusion to which character, the sun-dial was placed on his head.

During my abode there, I have known, as residents merely, many gentlemen not unknown to the literary world; at the head of whom might be placed *little* Caslon, the once *great* letter-founder, who was certainly a *man of letters*. I remember Perry of the Chronicle, as he used to be called, having chambers there when he first began to write for it, and when he was a very poor man; his abilities, and the good fortune which afterwards attended them, are well known. Dr. Wolcott (alias Peter Pindar) had chambers at No. 17 for many years; and some twenty-five or thirty years ago, I think Mr. D'Israeli had chambers on the same staircase. Wooller of the Black Dwarf, and the late Peter Finnerty, had also chambers in the Inn recently; and I recollect Sedgwick,

(who

(who was a Jäcker,) and the good-natured Dicky Suett, living together in one set of chambers at No. 18; Sedgwick, it will be remembered, was bass-singer at Drury-Lane theatre; what Dicky Suett was, every body knows. The legal gentlemen, like performances at a fair, are *too numerous to mention*.
J. M. LACEY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM not a little surprised that the correspondent who favoured you with the exposition of our commercial system in your last number, was not somewhat startled at the glaring absurdity to which his conclusions led him; and was not, therefore, induced to suspect some fallacy in the documents from which those inferences were made. For what is the conclusion he comes to upon the faith of these Custom House statements? Why nothing less than this, "that 100,000,000*l.* value of British property, within the last seven years, has been distributed all over the world, without one farthing equivalent, directly or indirectly, having been received for it." That such a statement as this should be gravely put forth in the metropolis of the greatest commercial empire that ever existed, cannot but excite astonishment. That any individual should be found capable of supposing that our merchants and manufacturers are so deplorably blind to their own interest as to lavish away their property in this wholesale manner; that, instead of immediately abandoning a business so destructive, they should persevere in pursuing it for a series of years; and that, without exhibiting any symptoms of exhaustion and decay from this continued diminution of their resources, they should be generally most actively engaged in their manufactories, and yearly encreasing their shipments; surely, sir, such propositions as these need only to be stated to have their fallacy perceived; and can only delude one, who is utterly unacquainted with the first principles of commerce, as well as with the powerful operation of that universal passion which gives rise to all commerce,—self-interest. That men should manufacture goods only to give them away, that merchants should export them to distant parts of the world without obtaining any return for them, or any remuneration even for their expenses in conveying them thither; and that, instead of being

deterred by the experience of a single year, they should pursue this expeditious and certain method of ruining themselves with redoubled vigour, eagerly striving to extend such a disposal of their commodities in every quarter of the globe; these are modes of conduct only to be expected from men whose proper habitation is the lunatic asylum, or the ship of fools. Whether the merchants and manufacturers of this kingdom are men of such a description, I think it quite unnecessary to enquire, neither will I encroach upon your columns by attempting to reply to "an exposition of our commercial system" proceeding upon such an assumption; but will leave it to the common sense of your readers, rightly to appreciate its merits, after thus calling their attention to the sagacious conclusions of its author. S. R.

Grove-street, Hackney.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I FORWARD you some further observations made during my residence in the French metropolis.

THOMAS MORTIMER.

Pilton, Barnstaple, Dec. 4, 1823.

The Exhibition.

The reign of bigotry and dulness has already shed its baneful influence over the fine arts; and an exquisite painting, by one of the most celebrated artists, was rejected in consequence of Napoleon being a prominent figure on the canvass. The Exhibition of 1822 could, notwithstanding, boast of some highly-finished pictures, though it was too much disgraced by servile performances tending to exalt the royal family. How far such attempts merited success, may be illustrated by the following extract from the Catalogue, which contained many other descriptions equally enlightened:

No. 1056.—Vœu de S. A. R. Mme. la Duchesse de Berry, à Notre Dame de Liesse.

Dans le mois d'Avril 1819, M. de Bombelles, évêque d'Amiens, premier aumonier de S. A. R. Madame la Duchesse de Berry, vint à Liesse, selon le vœu de l'auguste princesse, demander à la Divinité un second Dieu donné, et ce vœu fut exaucé. Ce fut pour remercier le ciel de cet insigne bienfait, que S. A. R. se rendit à Notre Dame de Liesse, département de l'Aisne, le 24 Mai, 1821.

It is very probable that the first blessing, or God's gift, was a husband; and the second, being in that state which

which "ladies wish to be, who love their lords."

The feeling entertained by the French towards the English may be well exemplified by another extract from the same Catalogue:

No. 524.—Capture of the English frigate, *La Guerrière*, by the American frigate, *Constitution*.

— 525.—Capture of the English sloop of war, the *Frolic*, by the American sloop, *Wasp*.

— 526.—Capture of the English sloop of war, *Peacock*, by the American sloop, *Hornet*.

— 527.—Capture of the English fleet by the American, on Lake Champlain.

This enumeration is followed by a *Nota Bene*, signifying that, in each of the above engagements, the English possessed a superior force in number of men and weight of metal; at least, this note was attached to the Catalogues issued at the opening of the Exhibition, though I afterwards saw many of them in which the remark was omitted. Similar feelings of dislike may be traced in the exhibitions at the print-shops, where you perceive '*Le Bel Ecossais*,' in all the pride of plaid and petticoat, which seemingly impartial admiration confers a right to be still more severe in their caricatures on John Bull.

The Museum of Natural History in the Garden of Plants.

It would be impossible to speak too highly of this noble collection, and of the admirable state of preservation of its various curiosities collected from every part of the globe: indeed, there was only one thing which I considered misplaced, and that was an enormous bust of Louis dix-huit, (or des huitres, as he is more generally styled by his admiring subjects,) towering above the heads of Linnæus, Buffon, Fourcroy, &c. men of too great reputation to have such company obtruded upon them. It was pleasant to observe the sort of Freemasonry which exists among scientific men, and to perceive the numerous offerings from men of genius, some of which were presented at a time when their respective governments were devising means for exterminating that of France. Long may this good fellowship exist among the best, in spite of the military ambition and bigotry of the worst, part of mankind!

Passports.

Travellers cannot be too particular in respect to these incessant and

abominable plagues. You can travel in the interior of the country without annoyance; but immediately that you approach the coast, you are subject to continual interruptions. Some of the passports are whimsically descriptive. A youth of my acquaintance, who had very light hair, was described as having, — *une barbe naissante*. The English traveller is somewhat disappointed at finding all the domestics, in attendance at his ambassador's, composed of Frenchmen, as he there, naturally enough, expects to be understood in his native tongue. The residence of his excellency is also any thing but central in its situation, and is at such a distance from the Prefecture de Police, that it is necessary to devote a whole morning in obtaining the proper signatures.

Schools.

Usually denominated Colleges and Universities, possess many advantages which we should do well to emulate. The system of flogging is very rarely resorted to. The dread of the birch may have deterred many a boy from mischief, but it never inspired one with a zest for the acquirement of knowledge; on the contrary, it has blasted many a blossom which would have ripened into excellent fruit. Where it is constantly had recourse to, the frequent repetition destroys all sense of shame, and the boy's glory is placed in bearing the punishment without flinching, rather than in avoiding it, which is indeed often impossible, with those merciful pedants who unite the character of priest and pedagogue.* An excellent regulation exists in almost all establishments for education, which enforces all the schools to be clothed alike.

On the Expense of Living, &c.

Instruction and amusement may be acquired at a very cheap rate indeed: but, with regard to the great portion of the middling classes, who resort to Paris from the idea of its being cheaper than London, they find themselves woefully deceived. Army and naval officers on half-pay can live much cheaper, and, of course, with infinitely more comfort, in London than in Paris; and the same thing may be said of the provinces when compared

with

* Corporal punishments might be in great measure, if not wholly, superseded by the introduction of Blair's Schoolmaster's and Governess's Regimen.

with Devonshire, Wales, or the North of England. You cannot procure two decent apartments, in an eligible part of Paris, under fifty francs per month; it is usual to give the porter ten francs; and, if you breakfast in your own apartment, it will cost you $1\frac{1}{2}$ franc more. A tolerable dinner amounts to three francs. From this statement of facts, subaltern officers may learn, that travelling for economy is a wild-goose chase. The persons who derive pecuniary benefit from the change of country, are such as drink their wine, have heavy rates and taxes to pay, large establishments to support, and children to educate. Such persons possessing no share in the representation at home, are justified in their removal to a soil less burthened with tithes and taxes.

A Novel Method of Interpretation.

I was one day dining at an eminent restaurateur's, where I observed a Cockney-looking gentleman regarding a plate of roast duck at an opposite table, with an eagerness which evinced a strong desire to partake of the same fare. After having contemplated the delicious morsel, he seized hold of a waiter's arm, and ineffectually endeavoured to make him comprehend the cravings of his appetite, by pointing to the quickly-vanishing wing; finding his efforts unsuccessful, he bawled out, equally to the astonishment and amusement of the guests,—“*Apportez-moi!*” and then imitated to perfection the quacking of a duck; and, as animals were not included in the curse of Babel, he succeeded in obtaining the object of his desires.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MUSING upon this day,—the anniversary of the landing of William at Torbay in 1688, by which the rights and liberties of the British subject were secured,—I could not help feeling grateful that the family of the Stuarts were never suffered to return for the destruction of them. Neither the rebellion of 1715, nor of 1745, succeeded. In the suppression of these memorable insurrections, our dissenting forefathers took an active part; and the Brunswick family were sensible of their merit on these occasions. Job Orton, in his “*Life of Doddridge*,” mentions this good man going about, in the year 1745, and enlisting young men out of his own

congregation. But the following circumstance has recently come to my notice; it is found in the “*History of the Rebellion, 1715*,” by the Rev. Peter Ræ, a work not now much known, but marked by information and integrity.

“We have it from several good hands, that, upon this day's march, (Nov. 12, 1715,) Mr. Wood and Mr. Walker, two dissenting ministers in Lancashire, came to General Willis, while he was yet some miles from Preston, and told him they had a considerable party of men, well armed, for his Majesty's service; and that they were ready to take any part his excellency was pleased to assign them. As soon as he knew who they were, and had seen their men, he told them that, after he was come to Preston, he would assign them a post. Accordingly, when he arrived there, he made the necessary disposition for an attack, and sent back to tell them to keep the bridge over the Ribble, to prevent the rebels escaping that way, or their friends coming from that side to join them. This they did with so much courage and bravery, that the general regretted afterwards that he had not assigned them a better post. However, we are told that, after the general went up to London, he was pleased to notify their good conduct on that occasion to government, who generously settled upon them 100*l.* per annum!”

It is well known, Mr. Editor, that the rebels were surrounded in Preston,—and taken,—so effectually, that it put a speedy end to the insurrection. Thus the Protestant dissenters, though not the blind and indiscriminate admirers of all the measures of government, have within them the seeds of genuine loyalty. This numerous and respectable body of religionists can, on a proper emergency, rush forth, and, buckling on their armour, aid the cause, as well as swell the triumphs, of civil and religious liberty. The militant zeal of these two dissenting ministers entitle them to a niche in the Temple of Fame,—their deeds should occupy a page in the history of their country. Their well-directed ardour in so good a cause,—when thousands of Catholics, and even Churchmen, stood aloof,—ought, with every due encomium, to descend to posterity.

Islington;

J. EVANS.

Nov. 4, 1823.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SKETCHES OF RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION.
NO. I.

The Inquisition.

THE history of the Inquisition is a full fountain, sending forth bitter waters; but it is a fund for supplying subjects of meditation, that should never leave a blank in our thoughts, nor should the memory of past events, indissolubly connected with it, be suffered to perish, like ephemeral topics of conversation, which cannot outlive the month. From long habit, we read over, with frigid indifference, the calamities resulting from those three great phenomena,—earthquakes, the eruptions of volcanoes, and the pestilence which walketh in darkness. Should a world of news of this kind start up to sight, the workings of our fancy would soon be wound up, and the expressions of curiosity would be faint: but the dreadful idea of the Inquisition, like some theme that comes home to men's business and bosoms, sets every spring of the mind in motion, employs the magnifying powers of imagination, and ranks high as a leading object in the series of intelligence and extensive enquiry.

The Inquisition in Spain has been ever accompanied by a series of inauspicious occurrences. This bloody tribunal has ever given a turn decidedly sinister to the current of national prosperity, and, enveloped in obscurity itself, like a malignant planet, has intercepted the lustre of its history, so that it appears to have experienced almost a total eclipse. Wherever the poisonous breath of the Holy Office (like the blast of death) has diffused itself, the most populous towns have been deprived of their inhabitants, their walls have included only informers and victims, and the most productive soil has proved stubborn and ungrateful to the plough.

Portugal, Italy, Sicily, and several parts of the Indies and New World, have long groaned, more or less, under the homicidal axe of inquisitors; but no-where has the Inquisition vented such hostile rage, no-where have its thunders been pointed with such terrible and irresistible effect, as in Spain. In vain has creation smiled,—woods, hills, vales, the boundless charms of nature, inviting to gaze and admire; all these scenes of beauty were marred, clothed with

a mournful hue, by those SPIRITS OF HELL, torturing the hearts of the innocent with needless wretchedness.

Their crimes, their cruelties, perpetrated in the name of indulgent heaven; the mild effulgence of the God of mercy pleaded to drag their victims to the fire; men, like fiends, attired in the robes of religion, virtue, civil worth! In the states of most Catholic kings, the ministers of a religion, which commands us to pardon errors unto seventy times seven, with peace on their lips, and murder in the heart, parting as under the bonds of nature, and waging an accursed infernal war with the dawnings of pure reason, with virtues which they well knew, but would not imitate.

Happily for humanity, and, I dare say, for religion also, the Inquisition changed its existence for the long sleep of an eternal night. The French, in their attempts to impose a new yoke on the Spaniards, emancipated them from that of the Holy Office, and the Cortes of Cadiz solemnly sanctioned the suppression of the Tribunals of Thought. Now the Constitutional government is destroyed, the close, insinuating, cunning, rapacious, and revengeful, *Confrerie*, will continue to inflict its wrongs.

Several authors, French, Spanish, and Portuguese, have attempted to write the history of the Inquisition, or rather to develope and recapitulate its crimes. Secrecy, however, among other justly odious measures for the attainment of their objects, being always the prime mover in their arbitrary councils, this very circumstance has bereaved writers of authentic materials, and led them into gross errors or exaggerations unworthy of history. Truth was concealed, from the danger of revealing it; and, in fact, what historian, prior to the French revolution, would have attempted to disgrace, or dared to denounce, the Inquisition, as a barbarous and anti-christian institution? Such, then, was the dread of giving umbrage to the Holy Office, that the author of the "History of Inquisitions," the only critical work that appeared under the ancient regime, was obliged to publish it in Germany, with the precaution of being strictly anonymous.

Soon after the French had abolished the Inquisition in Spain, M. Lavallé published at Paris an "History of the Religious Inquisitions of Italy, Spain, and

and Portugal, wherein he only sanctioned the numerous errors then in circulation. About the same time, the respectable canon Llorente was employed in making the most minute researches, in the Archives of the Inquisition, of which he had been appointed secretary, intending to present the public with an authentic history of that institution, and its acts. This work, so remarkable in all respects, appeared in 1817, under the title of "A Critical History of the Spanish Inquisition." The author received ample satisfaction, in the proportionate success which attended it; and, his name being connected with the publication of such an history, a niche, at least, will be tenanted by him in the Temple of Fame. His facts are stated fairly, and his observations dictated with candor; of course his merits will be appreciated by the benefits he has conferred on mankind.

This work consists of four large volumes, in octavo: from its magnitude and price, it is not within the reach of readers in general, and an abridgment has therefore become necessary. This article will only treat of the Spanish Inquisition; we may consider it as the great exemplar, in the application of its doctrines to practice, which has been followed by many others in different parts,—Italy, Portugal, America, and the Indies.

No sooner was the Christian religion established, than heresies sprang up in the church. There were never more sectaries, or reputed sectaries, than in the first ages; and they had always bishops and archbishops at their head. In those times appeared, successively, the Gnostics, who held that faith was sufficient, without good works; the Nicolaitans, who pleaded for a community of wives; the Arians, who denied the consubstantiality, or the equal substance, of the Son with the Father in the Trinity; the Apollinarists, who maintained that Jesus had not assumed a body of flesh, like ours, or a reasonable soul; the Nestorians, who asserted that Mary was not the mother of God; the Monothelites, contending for one sole will in Jesus Christ; the Iconoclasts, who refused worship to images; the Montanists, who pretended to a discipline divinely inspired, more perfect than that of the Apostles; the Pelagians, whose system of free will tended to render void the doctrine of grace; the Manicheans,

who established two principles, beneficent and maleficent; the Donatists, who professed to be the only true church; the Priscillianists, who held the human soul to be of the same substance as God; and the Macedonians, who denied the divinity of the Holy Spirit: these were the principal, but there were other sects, distinguishable both by their numbers and diversity.

During the first three ages of the church, and till the peace of Constantine, only mild and humane methods were resorted to with heretics; corporal punishments were unknown, and excommunication was only employed in obstinate cases, after all the means of persuasion had failed. But the popes and bishops of the fourth century, imitating the conduct for which they had reproached the Pagan priests, found means to get civil laws established against heretics. These penalties, from the fourth to the eighth century, consisted in marks of infamy, the privation of honours and employments, the confiscation of goods, the prohibition of making or succeeding to legacies, and paying fines, more or less considerable.

The popes proceeded to solicit other punishments more severe; such as fustigation, and transportation or exile. The Manicheans and Donatists were the only heretics punishable with death, from the troubles which they gave rise to in Africa and at Rome. Under the imperial judges, a voluntary abjuration of heresy secured from all farther prosecution; the bishops had not then attained judiciary powers, except in particular cases.

The church of Spain, at the fourth council of Toledo, decreed, in concurrence with King Sisenand, that Judaising heretics should be placed under the control of the bishops, to be by them chastised, and constrained to abandon Judaism. The penalties against those who from Christianity relapsed into idolatry, were proportioned to the quality of the delinquent: excommunication and exile, if of noble race; confiscation of goods and scourging, if of low condition.

During this second epoch of church history, the ecclesiastics obtained from the emperors and kings a great number of privileges. In due time appeared the false Decretals, consecrated by the ignorance that universally prevailed. By these Decretals, the Roman pontiffs acquired such an ascendant

over the people, that the papal authority became, as it were, boundless, even in temporal concerns. In fact, after the Romans had banished their last duke Basil, Pope Gregory II. seized on the civil government of Rome; and his successor, Gregory III. acted as a temporal sovereign, in his treaties with the Lombard kings. Ere long, the pontiffs began to arrogate the right of absolving subjects from their allegiance, and thereby disposing of the crowns of kings.

The humiliation or compliance of Christian kings was favourable to the establishment of the Inquisition. In the times ensuing, which may be called the third epoch, all the natural sentiments of moderation and mildness gave way to the restless and intractable character of the popes and ecclesiastics. The Emperor Michael, on his ascending the throne, renewed all the laws which condemned to death the Manichean heretics; laws which, according to the sentiments prevalent at the present period, contained only what tended to cloud the intellect, to inflame the passions, and harass the human mind. The Abbot Theophanes, whose character stood high for piety and learning, openly declared that burning heretics was consistent with the spirit of the Gospel. Some time after, Gothescal, a *religieux* of the order of St. Benedict, published certain erroneous tenets on the subject of predestination. A council, composed of thirteen bishops and some abbots, assembled instantly, and condemned him to imprisonment, and to receive 100 lashes, at a public whipping.

In the beginning of the eleventh century, certain heretics were discovered at Orleans, and in some other towns of France, that seemed to profess the doctrine of the Manicheans. Another council was presently assembled, which condemned them to be burnt. They were delivered over to the secular arm, and suffered accordingly. The court of Rome made the prosecution of heretics meritorious; and apostolical indulgences were granted, in recompence for zeal manifested in such a cause.

(*To be continued.*)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I CANNOT refrain from presenting, through the medium of your Magazine, my grateful acknowledgments,

and my sincere congratulations, to the learned Dr. Jones, for the important service he has recently rendered to literature by his valuable Lexicon. In this humble tribute, I am sure I shall be joined by every person that can properly appreciate the value of Grecian literature, or whom vexatious disappointment has taught to lament the obstacles by which its general diffusion has hitherto been so much retarded.

It is not amongst the least of the numerous improvements and advantages of which the present age can boast, that the absurd custom of teaching Greek through the medium of the Latin language is giving way to a more simple and rational method, and that the difficulty of acquiring an intimate knowledge of a language so noble, so elegant, and so important, is daily decreasing, through the meritorious assiduity of some modern literary heroes.

That the valuable life of Dr. Jones may be spared, and that he may be enabled to prosecute his philological labours with ardour and success, is the prayer of many, and, amongst them, of

L. LANGLEY.

Brampton Academy; Nov. 11.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS the Monthly Magazine has always been distinguished by its impartiality, I am confident you will do me the justice to insert a few remarks on the critique upon the recent edition of my first set of Psalm and Hymn Tunes. The writer of that article has certainly never been in the habit of frequenting country churches, where the place of an organ is supplied by an instrumental band, or he would have seen the propriety of what I have said in my preface, about the performance of tenor parts as trebles, and *vice versa*. It is no unusual thing, in country choirs, for the principal melody, or first treble, to be taken by men's voices as a tenor part; while the parts which were designed by the composer for tenor instruments, or voices, are played by flutes or clarionets in the octave above, so that the harmony is completely inverted, and the consecutive fourths changed into consecutive fifths.

With the merits or demerits of the Hymns, quoted by the reviewer, I have nothing to do, as they were published

published and circulated all over the world long before I was born.

Nov. 4. DAVID EVERARD FORD.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent C. R. says that Elia has stated that the author of the "Beggar's Petition" was an usher to a school. Pray, sir, do not believe Elia: the wily rogue asserted it merely to draw from me the stupendous secret, he knowing that I held secrets in store, connected with that poem, much more important than the mere name of the author, and which secret he was anxious to draw out of me; and now, in laying the name before the public, I know not whether it is not less to oblige your correspondent C. R. than the disconsolate friend of Elia, who seems, by his own account, to be, alas! no more; but who could, when living, twist me round his fingers.

Behold, then, the name, ye curious thousands,—Dr. Josiah Webster.

VOX EMISSA.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS a supplement to the ecclesiastical article inserted at page 325-9 of the last volume of your invaluable Miscellany, I herewith send you a statement of the incumbents of the Irish bishoprics, showing their connexion with seats in the Commons House of Parliament, the dates of their appointments, and arranged in the order in which they sit in the Peers House of Parliament, pursuant to the Act of Union; a clause of which enacted, that one archbishop and three bishops should sit one session of Parliament in rotation.

S. H.

The following sat in the first session of the seventh Parliament of the United Kingdom, and first of George IV. assembled April 21, 1820.

Tuan.—The Right Hon. William Poer le Trench, D.D. brother of the Earl of Clancarty, created a bishop in 1802, and preferred to the archbishopric of Tuam, primacy of Connaught, and bishopric of Ardagh, in 1819. This Right Rev. prelate supported by his vote the second reading of the Bill of Pains and Penalties, against her late Majesty; but voted against the third reading. He was one of the most active and efficient co-adjutors of the Committee for the relief of the distressed of Ireland in 1822.

Leighlin and Ferns.—The Bishop of this see, in this session, was the Right Hon. R. P. T. Loftus (*vide* Clogher). He was succeeded in 1822, at Leighlin and Ferns, by the present prelate, Thomas Elrington, D.D. preferred from Limerick, to which he was appointed in 1820.

Cloyne.—Charles Morgan Warburton, D.D. was preferred to this bishopric in 1820, from Limerick, to which he was appointed in 1806.

Cork and Ross.—The Hon. Thomas St. Lawrence, D.D. 1807. This Hon. and Rev. prelate voted in favour of the Bill of Pains and Penalties against her late Majesty in all its stages. Ferns and Cloyne did not vote at all.

George IV. 2d session, 1821.

Armagh.—The prelate who filled the archiepiscopal see of Armagh, in this session, was the Right Hon. Wm. Stuart, D.D. who died in 1822, and was succeeded by the Right Hon. John George de la Poer Beresford, D.D. who was appointed to the bishopric of Raphoe in 1806; archbishop of Dublin in 1820, from whence he was preferred to the archbishopric of Armagh, and primacy of all Ireland. The favours bestowed on this family, at the expense of the Irish and British people, exceeds belief. There is no means of ascertaining correctly the amount they annually receive; but it is speaking within bounds to say, that it exceeds the means of subsistence of more than 20,000 Irish families; no fewer than eight of the family holding church preferment; and there are two (J. C. and H. B. Beresford,) on the Irish pension-list for no less than 2337*l.* 10*s.* per annum each, for loss of office as wine-tasters at the port of Dublin; (*vide* page 26, Parliamentary Return, No. 506, session 1822.) The Marquis of Waterford is head of the family, and influences about six votes in the House of Commons (*vide* Times newspaper of the 20th of February, 1823, for a very interesting exposition respecting them).

Killaloe and Kilfenora.—The prelate who sat in Parliament for this see, in this session, was Richard Mant, D.D. preferred to Down and Conner in 1823; and was succeeded at Killaloe by Alexander Arbuthnot, D.D. C. Arbuthnot, who sits in Parliament for St. Germain's, Cornwall, influences also the vote of the member for Cashel, in Ireland.

Kilmore.—George de la Poer Beresford.

ford, D.D. appointed in 1802. (*Vide Armagh above.*)

Clogher.—The Rev. prelate who sat in Parliament for this see, in this session, was the Hon. Percy Jocelyn; he was appointed bishop of Leighlin and Ferns in 1809, and preferred to Clogher in 1820; disgraced himself in 1822: succeeded by the Right Hon. Lord Robert Ponsonby Tottenham Loftus, D.D. appointed bishop of Kilsenora in 1804, preferred to Leighlin and Ferns in 1820, and was the representative bishop for that see in the session of that year. He is brother of the Marquis of Ely, who influences two votes in the House of Commons.

Stuart, Mant, Beresford, and Loftus, all voted with the majority of 159, (twenty-five of which were churchmen,) against a minority of 120, who supported the second reading of a bill, on the 17th of April, 1820, for relieving the Roman Catholics from the political disabilities to which they still remain subject. Stuart voted by proxy, the others present.

George IV. 3d session, 1822.

Dublin.—Right Hon. William Magee, D.D. appointed bishop of Raphoe in 1819, preferred to the archbishopric of Dublin, primacy of Ireland, and bishopric of Glandclugh, in 1822.

Ossory.—Robert Fowler, D.D. appointed in 1813.

Killala and Achonry.—James Verschoyle, D.D. appointed in 1810.

Clonfert and Kilmacduagh.—Christopher Butson, D.D. appointed in 1804.

Dublin, Ossory, and Clonfert, present, voted with the majority of 171, (twenty-five of whom were churchmen,) against a minority of 129, who supported the Catholic claims.

George IV. 4th session, 1823.

Cashell and Emly.—Right Hon. Richard Lawrence, D.C.L. succeeded the Right Hon. Charles Broderick, D.D. deceased in 1822, archbishop of Cashell.

Meath.—Nathaniel Alexander, D.D. appointed bishop of Down and Connor in 1804, and succeeded the Right Hon. and Most Rev. T. L. O'Beirne, D.D. deceased in this see in 1823. The two members for Old Sarum (J. and J. D. Alexander,) are nearly related to the present Rev. Bishop of Meath.

Kildare.—Right Hon. Charles Dalrymple Lindsay, D.D. brother of the Earl of Balcarras, who influences two votes in the House of Commons, appointed in 1804.

Derry.—Hon. William Knox, D.D.

appointed a bishop in 1794, and preferred to Derry in 1803. This prelate is brother to Viscount Northland, who returns his son member for the borough of Dungannon.

George IV. 5th or ensuing session, 1824.

Tuam.—*Vide session of 1820.*

Raphoe.—William Bissett, D.D. dean of the Vice-Regal Chapel, 1822.

Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe.—John Jebb, D.D. 1822.

Dromore.—James Saurin, D.D. 1820.

6th, or session of 1825.

Armagh.—*Vide session of 1821.*

Elphin.—John Leslie, D.D. 1820.

Waterford and Lismore.—Hon. Richard Bourke, D.D. 1813.

Down and Connor.—Richard Mant, D.D. *Vide session of 1821.*

In the 7th or following session,

The Archbishop of Dublin (*vide session of 1822,*) will sit with the Bishops of Ferns, Cloyne, and Cork, (*vide session of 1820.* The order of rotation is then continued as here laid down, forming a cycle in twelve sessions. In the thirteenth session, Tuam, Ferns, Cloyne, and Cork, will again sit together, as will more fully appear in the following re-capitulation:—

Ses- sion.	Arch- bishops.	Bishops.
1820	Tuam.	Ferns, Cloyne, Cork.
1821	Armagh.	Killaloe, Kilmore, Clogher.
1822	Dublin.	Ossory, Killala, Clonfert.
1823	Cashell.	Meath, Kildare, Derry.
1824	Tuam.	Raphoe, Limerick, Dromore.
1825	Armagh.	Elphin, Waterford, Down.
1826	Dublin.	Ferns, Cloyne, Cork.
1827	Cashell.	Killaloe, Kilmore, Clogher.
1828	Tuam.	Ossory, Killala, Clonfert.
1829	Armagh.	Meath, Kildare, Derry.
1830	Dublin.	Raphoe, Limerick, Dromore.
1831	Cashell.	Elphin, Waterford, Down.
1832	Tuam, &c. &c.	as in 1820.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AN acquaintance of mine, who lives in the vicinity of the Ouse—a river immortalized by the pensive Cowper,—whose waters, he says, are thickly interspersed with those wasteful ornaments rushes, wishes me to inform the public of the method whereby they may be advantageously procured for the purposes I have described them (in a former Number,) as being

being well calculated for bedding for horses, cattle, pigs, &c. and for which, I assert, they are much better adapted than bruised gorse, and other stubborn substances, which are used in places where straw is both scarce and dear. He says justly, that in some depths of river, where pools are formed, and in other places, that rushes grow entirely under the surface, and considers any attempt to detach them from these deep aquatic beds to be a task both of difficulty and danger. I can assure him his surmises are wrong: the process is simple, easy, and safe; a lad stands on each side a punt-boat, while another lad keeps it steady, or moves it, as occasion requires. They are both furnished with a cutter, an instrument similar in shape, but smaller, than a common digging spade, and which is attached to the end of a slight firm pole, whose length is proportioned to the depth of the river where this operation is required; and it is surprising to see with what ease the different floating masses are detached from their roots, and rise therefrom to the river's surface. The time chosen for this branch of exercise is when the tide is receding, and in a direction towards the mill-head, round which the various drifted heaps form one collection, and are thence drawn out by rakes, and afterwards left to exhale their moisture in the sun.

What tons of loads of rushes does the Severn, the Thames, the Medway, the Trent, alone individually contain! and, however Vandal-like may appear such an infringement as I recommend upon the ancient domains frequented by such choice masters as Collins, Gray, and other votaries of the lyre, I readily acquit myself on this score, that national property will become, according to the extent of its adoption, more or less enhanced; besides, those now inaccessible and intolerable retreats for toads, water-newts, ofts, and gluttonous birds, such as bitterns, herons, and other devastating creatures, in addition to those mischievous animals I have before specified, will become nearly extirpated, and the sun will, in such a case, smile pleasantly upon those now "hidden waters."

Mr. Alexander Moody, of Hawley-mills, is the gentleman who has the merit of bringing water-rushes into practical use, and I wish to see the experiment more extensively tried.

Singular Habit of Rooks.

It is a fact that these busy noisy birds prefer building their nests in elm-trees to any other. As an illustrative fact, I beg to mention, that there is a fine mingled assortment of elms and horse-chesnut trees growing in beautiful diversification on the banks of the river Darent, at Hawley, in Kent, and yet not in one of the latter species of trees do the rooks ever build their nests. Every frequenter of rural nature knows what a grand picturesque object a full-grown horse-chesnut tree forms; it possesses much of the masculine majesty of the oak in the breadth and height of its structure; and in autumn, when its full shining leaves are spread in perfection, and their verdant drapery is intermingled with its prolific round prickly fruit, the sight is beautiful, as well as it is in spring, when its full dotted blossoms form a variety of snow-like festoons, delighting the climbing and searching eye, as it views them.

I consider it singular that rooks should dislike building their nests in these trees, which are far better adapted to shelter them and their young, either from a too intense heat of the sun, or the visitation of unpleasant rains, than the elm-tree is; but such is the fact, that they uniformly reject the horse-chesnut trees, and fix their airy settlements among the elms.

If that eminent naturalist, Bingley, were alive, I would ask him for a solution of so singular a phenomenon; as he is not, I will endeavour to answer it myself. I consider this strong objection to arise from a rankness of vegetation which is inherent in the horse-chesnut tree, and which proves so offensive and unpleasant to the sensitive organs of these birds, that they cannot dwell comfortably in their branches: the bitter quality of the fruit, when ripe, is well known to be of so repulsive a nature that even hungry swine will not eat them. It is likewise singular with what strength (and wisdom of instinct,) rooks attach their nests to the highest branches of those trees where they form their colonies; so much so, that village boys inform me they can stand on them without disturbing in the least the equilibrium of their position.

Sagacity and Rapacity of Water-rats.

Nature certainly shows less wisdom in some parts of her management for the preservation of species than in others:

others: let the following fact suffice. That species of water-fowl called moor-hen is, during the progress of incubation, in the habit of uttering a frequent and plaintive cry, which is pleasing, though mournful: this note serves to betray the otherwise attentive bird into the hands of sauntering boys, who are wandering on the sedgy banks of rivers which they haunt, and where their nests are invariably found. It likewise tends to draw the attention of its direst enemy, that keen sporting animal the water-rat; than whom there is not a more active rapacious "hunter of prey," throughout the domains of every river. During the many hours I have sat silent on the banks of the Darent, which is an asylum for thousands of these noxious animals, I have seen them repeatedly, on hearing the moor-hen's pitiful plaint from her nest, dash immediately into the water from the opposite side, and, swimming across to the spot, immediately dart into the nest, and, having scared the mother from her eggs or brood, would either devour the former by sucking them on the spot, or, seizing hold of a young bird in its mouth, would re-plunge with it into the water, and carry it across, to be devoured in its own nest. The otter himself is not more bold, quick, or rapacious, than this spirited animal: he will frequently dive and bring up small fish, such as gudgeons, minnows, fry, &c. and quite in a manner similar to the "water-dog," the otter himself. None of the watery tribe, not even the largest trout, as he swims across, dare attack him, except the larger species of pike, who proves an overmatch for him, and draws him, after a short struggle, a shrieking victim, into the watery gulph, where suffocation precludes the exercise of his natural powers and courage. It is not uncommon, in opening a large-sized pike, to find one, or sometimes two, water-rats in his maw; and these fish certainly do good in large pools, ponds, and rivers, by diminishing the race of such depredators as water-rats; for, although their natural propensities cause them to prefer any spot where water is, to other places, they are great depredators of all field produce, and their disposition for eating is almost unceasing.

E. S.

Banks of the Darent;

Nov. 17, 1823.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTER to GAMALIEL SMITH, ESQ.
INDICATING *some* HITHERTO UNNOTICED DOCUMENTS, concerning SAINT PAUL, SAINT PETER, and SAINT ANANIAS.

YOUR "Not Paul, but Jesus," has recently passed through my hands: it contains strictures somewhat harsh, but many important remarks on the early history of the church of Christ; and it points out real dissimilarities between the doctrines of Paul and those of the original disciples of Jesus. You have confined yourself to the dissection of scriptural documents concerning these personages; but there are three passages in Josephus which appear to me to make mention of Paul, of Peter, and of Ananias, and which may assist in a just appreciation of the character of these men.

I. In the Antiquities of Josephus xviii. 3. 5. occurs this paragraph.

There was a man, a Jew, who had been driven away from his own country by an accusation laid against him for transgressing its laws, and by the fear he was under of punishment for the same, one in all respects a busy-body. He, then living at Rome, there professed to instruct men in the wisdom of the laws of Moses. He procured also three other men, entirely of the same character, to be his partners; and they persuaded Fulvia, a lady of the highest rank, and one who had embraced the Jewish religion, to send purple and gold to the temple at Jerusalem. And, when they had gotten this, they employed it for their own use, and spent the money themselves, for which purpose it was that they had first solicited it. Whereupon Tiberius, who had been informed of the thing by the husband of Fulvia, (Narcissus,)* who desired enquiry might be made about it, ordered all the Jews to be banished

* Be it observed, that Josephus calls the husband of Fulvia, Saturninus; but this name must be an error of the copyist; because, in the preceding paragraph, he had related the history of another Alexandrian heiress, who had caused the worshippers of Anubis to be sent out of Rome; and her husband's name, which occurs repeatedly, was Saturninus. A parallelism of name is so improbable, that the occurrence in this second paragraph of the same name must have been an error of reminiscence. As the name of any handsome man may serve to designate the husband of an heiress, I have employed the hypothetical name Narcissus.

banished out of Rome. At which time, the consul enlisted four thousand men out of them, and sent them to the island of Sardinia; but punished a greater number, who were unwilling to become soldiers, on account of keeping the laws of their forefathers. Thus were these Jews banished out of the city by the profligacy of four men.

Who were these four men? In the sixteenth chapter of the Epistle of Paul to the Romans, it is stated (compare v. 3 and 7,) that Paul had been committed to prison with Aquila, with Andronicus, and with Junias. In the eighteenth chapter of Acts, (v. 2,) we moreover learn, that Aquila, one of these four men, was one at whom the imperial edict of banishment was levelled. And in the Epistle to Philemon, St. Paul admits (v. 13,) that some charge of embezzlement had been made against his son Onesimus. Here, then, is a teacher of the law of Moses, who is imprisoned with three associates, and involved in a charge of embezzlement. Can it be, that the four anonymous men of Josephus, are any other than Paul, Aquila, Andronicus, and Junias? And why may not the name of Fulvia's husband have really been Narcissus, as St. Paul (Romans xvii. ii.) distinguishes that household among his patrons.

II. In the Antiquities of Josephus, xix. 7. 4. occurs this paragraph.

It happened at Jerusalem that a provincial named Simon, who was held skilful in the law, during a sermon which he preached to the multitude, while the king (Agrippa) was gone to Cesarea, ventured to accuse him of not being holy; and contended, that he ought to be excluded from the temple, which is not open to foreigners. This was signified to the king by letters from the prefect of the city. The king then sent for Simon, and ordered him to be placed next him, for he was then at the theatre; and, with a calm and placid voice, asked him whether he was doing any thing contrary to the law. But Simon, having nothing to say, asked pardon for his former speeches. The king, more convinced than others that he had reconciled the man, thinking clemency more honourable to royalty than anger, and persuaded that great men prefer lenity to severity, made presents to Simon and dismissed him.

When it is considered how frequently Simon Peter visited Cesarea, which is the scene of this interview, and how much it lay in his character to be rash while safe, and cowed by

peril, (Mark xiv. 29 and 30,) it may with probability be assumed, that this is the Simon Peter of the Evangelists.

III. In the Antiquities of Josephus, xx. 2. 4. occurs this paragraph.

During the time that Izares was encamped at Spasina, a Jewish merchant, named Ananias, got among the women that belonged to the king, and taught them to worship God according to the Jewish religion. He also, when Izares knew this, drew him over to the opinion; and, at this prince's request, accompanied him, when sent for by his father, to Adiabene. It also happened about the same time, that Helena was instructed by a certain other Jew, and went over to them.

This I take to be an anecdote of the success of Ananias and Paul during their Arabian missionary journey: if so, it must set aside your lurking doubts about the real existence of Ananias.

Truth, whithersoever it leads, must be the ultimate interest of the human race; because it cannot be worth while to perform actions, of which the motives are unsound and baseless: you deserve, therefore, thanks for the frankness and boldness with which you dissect the documents of ecclesiastical history: that branch of enquiry has not yet often been conducted in the spirit of honest investigation: yet why are its authorities not to be examined on the same principles as the authorities for civil history? There are still many enigmas to be guessed in the lives of sainted men. BIOGRAPHICUS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

TRAVELS of the BROTHERS BACHEVILLE in VARIOUS COUNTRIES, before and after the UNHAPPY RESTORATION of the BOURBONS.

NO. I.

A TRAIN of circumstances, during the late revolutions of government in the history of France, obliged my brother and me to adopt the design of quitting our native country, and visiting other regions. That government was marching, throughout, in the old beaten track of harassing men for opinions, which, whether common or uncommon, erroneous or not, they will never resign, and which no authority can give countenance or validity to persecute.

Misfortunes generally open a vast field for the exercise of useful recollection; and committing the selected con-
texts

tents of this to paper, with the little embellishments which paper receives from the pen, will not fail to produce an enhanced effect.

My best attention and skill have been employed in putting our notes in order; and, as all the particulars, all the minutiae of description, lie strictly within the province of truth, and as many details have credit, also, due to them, for interest as well as novelty, it is hoped that the work will merit some portion of public approbation and esteem. I must say, at least, that my thoughts, my ideas, are not those of common place; if they should not be thought calculated to support the dignity of authorship, it is because I am no writer by profession; if they evince the clear and lively conceptions of a soldier, they will, I trust, be considered as perfectly apposite to the occasion.

Qualified by much experience, and a knowledge of fortune's variations, I have formed an excellent lesson and motto, for myself, in the words '*Honneur et Patrie.*' I depend more on a strict regard to originality and variety, by which the whole work is certainly distinguished, than on all the materials for producing striking effects, which can result from the manifold qualities of the most elaborate composition.

If industry is of high importance to human society, if large dealings in commerce can bestow a sort of influence, or political power, it is but natural and just that my family and numerous relations should have a claim to the praise of serving their country, in proportion to their means. I met with no discouragements to discountenance my engaging in commercial pursuits, and I might have given my friends satisfaction, and proved skilful and successful in promoting my own interest, had I inclined thereto; but the ardour of youth had an irresistible effect, and the military line proved a temptation to which I could not but accommodate myself, as exactly suitable to my unconcealed sentiments. For eighteen years, I can honestly declare, that I faithfully endeavoured to discharge the duties of a soldier, according to the measure of my abilities. In this great concern, I conducted myself on the principle of not spilling the blood of a fellow citizen, and of not engaging in a foreign service.

It was in the eleventh year of the Republic that I first began my career in arms. From that time till 1807, when I was admitted into the guards, Italy was the arena wherein I combated. So many accounts, at large, have been given, so many particulars specified, relative to that country, that I shall not employ my pen in describing it. I shall, however, recite one adventure which befel me there; which afforded me, at the same time, amusement and concern.

I was returning to Paris with some of my comrades, intended, like myself, to form a part of the guard, and we were halting at Pazzaro. I lodged in the house of a lady I was acquainted with, and who expressed for me a degree of kindness which was near costing me dear. It was about two in the morning, when I heard a mysterious rap at my door. A taste for romantic adventures then bespoke strongly the character of my mind; and, on this occasion, my zeal became more than ever conspicuous. Accordingly, in the spirit of this principle, (virtue, perhaps, beginning to be a vice, and wisdom giving place to folly,) I rushed towards the door, with a degree of pride and pleasure not easy to describe. My hand, which I stretched out in the dark, was then suddenly seized by another hand of a very masculine force. I started back and grasped my sabre, sensible to my situation, but collected, and not sinking under it with any horror. There was occasion for courage and equanimity, as I had to parry two violent strokes of a poinard, aimed by one who very mal-a-propos called me his rival. He then made a precipitate retreat, but could not escape a cut which I gave him across the body. He lay rolling on the staircase, with terrible groans, when I called for a light, and found my assassin to be a stout handsome monk, ascertained by the servants, when with loud outcries, they raised him up, to be the director of madame.

It will be readily conceived, that I departed without taking leave; but, though much affected with the afflicting situation in which my *soi-disant* rival was involved, I should have considered it as unmanly not to inform myself of the issue of this adventure. In fact, I learned, to my great satisfaction, that the monk was not dead, and that he still continued to superintend the

the conduct of his female penitents, in the hours of night; and, as was given out, for the greater glory of God.

From the rank of serjeant, which I held in the line, I was reduced to that of a common soldier in the guards. I viewed this measure, though a general one, as a degradation, but soon adopted other sentiments on becoming acquainted with my officers and comrades. The discipline of the guards was so well understood, and so honourable a fraternity existed between the general and the lowest under his command, that we could not without improving satisfaction, and increasing comfort, taste the sweets and avail ourselves of the many superior advantages which we possessed. This made all ready to exert themselves with their best zeal and ability, in every part of their duty. With this corps I remained to the last, but had then the honour of fighting at the head of that company wherein I had served, as a simple grenadier.

Throughout the years 1808, 1810, and 1811, I served in Spain. I was present at the taking of Madrid, at the battles of Burgos, of Rio Secco, Benevente, and others. On the subject of this war let me publish my opinion, that the principles which then had a powerful influence on my mind were not correctly defined; its injustice did not then appear to me, as at present, when, having better studied the history of societies, I have entered more largely into the spirit of the times. My apprenticeship in arms was on the natal soil of the Romans; enthusiasm had condensed and hardened the impulse of my ambition to an improper degree. I supposed it right and natural, all in the highway of human affairs, that Paris should become the capital of the world, as Rome had been. The deceptions and falsehood of superstition, the numerous abuses of ignorance and prejudice, the base tyranny and cruelty of monastic fraud, conspiring with other circumstances, called up so many disgusting ideas, that I conceived it would be deserving of the greatest praise to root them out, *vi et armis*. And now that my mind has acquired more intelligence, I am frank enough to acknowledge it, as a right political opinion, that conquest would be just, should the conqueror impose on the vanquished, in lieu of governments pursuing wicked plans or weak measures, a Constitution on the

basis of public virtue or patriotism. Imagination, perhaps, is leading me here into an error. Already, however, another order of things seems maturing in Spain. It may be a problem worthy of discussion, whether a future race of Spaniards will not hail, as useful, the revolutionary principles which the French professedly disseminated every where throughout Spain. Napoleon said to the deputies who presented him with the keys of Madrid, "Your grand-children will bless the day wherein I appeared among you."

In 1809, we were ordered from Madrid to Ratisbon in Germany; our marches were rapid; gross infractions of treaties, by the treacherous Austrians, brought on fresh hostilities, which were only terminated after the Austrians had been several times defeated.

Waving Spanish and other details, I proceed next to the campaign of 1812: in that year, I was a serjeant of grenadiers in the ever-glorious Old Guard. I had cultivated the esteem of those among whom I was placed; and, for my military services and duties, had obtained the cross. From this epoch I date my rank of officer; for, if I had passed into the line, it would have been as a lieutenant, not as a sub-lieutenant.

Much has been said of the designs and enterprises of Napoleon against Russia. I believe that our politicians, in general, opposed the measure, from judgment, many pointedly condemning it, as highly imprudent and dangerous. I shall not contend against a generally received opinion, but reserving my own, enter into some particulars respecting that famous march whereof I had ocular testimony, and for the truth of which I can vouch.

On our quitting Moscow, the army was well enough provided and secured against the cold. It was then severe, but not so terrible as it afterwards proved. As the French have a turn for a sprightly agility, and even excel, perhaps, too much in gaiety, the first days of our march might have seemed like the last of a carnival; it was a rolling fire of vivid pleasantries, of versatile *quod libets* on the accoutrements of this individual, and on the odd character of that. In the case of the gentlemen thus singled out, all the decorums of gravity were grossly infringed on, if not wholly violated; and the materials for our humorous temperament might have lasted all the

way to Paris, if the rolls of destiny had not designated for us a doom replete with the most melancholy details.

A different species of feeling quickly prevailed; a spirit as terrifying as Death himself, the horrible genius of Want, soon after appeared. By such an harbinger, we were introduced to all the sufferings, the most dreadful evils, that adversity can describe, or mankind suffer. The cold every day became more intense, provisions began to fail; in trying to run, we wearied ourselves without acquiring heat. As to the horses, they perished by thousands; our great guns we were forced to leave behind. In consequence of this discouragement, dissatisfaction and mortification, on discovering our situation, on finding ourselves thus personally entangled, were echoed round, and became the order of the day. Indeed, despair in many cases was approaching so near to us, —famine, also, in different instances, being known to be making a contemporary progress, that numbers threw away their fusées, contrary to all the usual laws of military regimen.

Poland, which had appeared so frightful to the army in the winter of 1807, was now commonly spoken of throughout with respect as a paradise. Poland was all the cry.

In the mean time, distress, while it huddled us along, like a swollen enraged torrent, tearing away every thing in its rapid course, had annihilated one half of our bravos; the other half, debilitated by continual fighting, by numbers of the men daily taken prisoners, by hunger, and by diseases, had no more of an army than the name: and even the chilling nakedness of a Poland winter was far enough from being within our ken.

Threatened, as we now were, with an universal deluge of miseries, destructive in their career, and not able to find vent for any little expression of hope, in some individuals there would still remain the solid features of a calm intrepidity, which commanded the admiration of every public observer or ordinary beholder. As an illustrious pattern of unrivalled excellence, long sanctioned, also, by his fame, as a most able professor, &c. in the art of war, the unfortunate Marshal Ney shone conspicuous. At the passage of the Berezina his tactical knowledge was distinguished, and it failed not to

increase his reputation; but, as if jealous of every species of glory, and wishing to signalize his energy and sensibility no less than his valour, this man did every thing in his power to alleviate the sufferings of the soldiers, by sharing all fatigues and privations with them, by constantly marching at their head, on foot, his fusée in his hand, by raising up those that fell, by encouraging others, and by appearing as invulnerable, or insensible to hardships, as he was fearless of danger.

With respect to Napoleon's Body Guard, it was composed of selected men; and, of all other corps, it maintained the most respectable attitude in the retreat. The emperor, who was ever with us, had taken precautions in our favour, the absence of which, no doubt, accelerated the dissolution of other corps. Such as had lost their horses were formed into a troop, and continued to serve as infantry. Of the latter, such as had suffered too much from cold to serve in the ranks, were removed to a sort of dépôt, under officers that conducted them, either on foot or in *traineaux*; and a day or two's refreshment was often sufficient to re-establish them. The emperor's commendations or censures were of efficacy to strengthen the feeble, to heal the sick, and to animate all with hopes, by anxiously taking notice of each one in his station. As to my own feelings, my feet and nose were frozen; and I should gladly have spent some time at the dépôt, if certain words of Napoleon had not been ever sounding in my ears, in which he developed with all the frankness of a philosopher, that it is only great minds that are capable of braving the raging tempests of ill fortune. I continued to serve under the pressure of evils, which it now excites my astonishment that I was capable of enduring. None but a person endued with such a force of mind, such fine acquirements, such military virtue, as the emperor possessed, could thus influence; he first raised us in our own esteem, and we could not descend from that height so as to sink, afterwards, in his, or to generate any cause of indifference or coldness. He walked, always, on foot, in the midst of us, supporting himself on a large baton, and often giving his arm to King Murat. If he happened to fall, like another individual, he would recover himself with a laugh, vowing vengeance with a menacing

nacing air, and promising victory for the next campaign. Nor did he appear in the least intimidated by the last remarkable and dreadful catastrophe with which the campaign terminated.

As a reward of my services, I obtained the rank of second lieutenant, in which capacity, in the month of May following, I served in Saxony, and fought at the battles of Lutzen, Beautzen, Dresden, and others of minor importance. For fifteen years consecutively, I was always at my post, having never had leave of absence.

In 1815, the elements were in league with our enemies; the army of Silesia suffered immense losses from an inundation, and we were obliged to retire. Our allies betrayed us; the Saxons deserted us in the battle of Leipsic; and the Bavarians, in contempt of all treaties, were for intercepting our march to Hanau.

Here I regret my being inexpert in the art of writing; I could wish for language more expressive and comprehensive to declare my ideas, language dignified or familiar, language that would furnish samples of all qualities, all possible shades in the scale of gradation. I mention this because I feel myself incompetent to depict the sublime efforts of Napoleon in that campaign, wherein he had to defend the French territory. Let me quote, however, an instance, wherein I can vouch, as I said above, for the spirit which Napoleon had infused into the guards. A Prussian battalion had made a lodgment in a large farm in the vicinity of Montmirail. The major of our regiment sent thirty men to harass them; it was my turn to march; and, though I was then under medical treatment, having received a bad wound in my head, at Chateau Thierry, I determined upon accompanying them, though advised to the contrary by my superior officers. We suddenly assailed the Prussian battalion with fixed bayonets; and, giving them no time to collect themselves, the whole battalion laid down their arms to thirty grenadiers of the Old Guard!

In a few days after, Paris surrendered, the emperor abdicated, and I accompanied him to the isle of Elba. Devoted as I was to Napoleon, with a strong sincere regard, my attachment was not so firm, nor had prejudice and passion such a hold upon my

mind, that any motive could have induced me to take up arms against my country.

(*To be continued.*)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN relation to a communication, in the Monthly Magazine for October 1822, signed Pater Familius, I beg to inform your correspondent, that I have recently collated various editions of the Holy Scriptures, and chiefly authorised ones; but have not noticed such a discrepancy in any passage as in the 10th chapter of Proverbs, verse 23. I quote it as follows:—

Eyre and Strachan's edition, 1816:—"It is as sport to a fool to do mischief."

Charles Bill, 1698:—"It is a sport," &c.

Thomas Newcombe, 1699:—"It is as a sport," &c.

Cambridge, no date, stereotype:—"It is as a sport," &c.

Mark and Charles Kerr, 1795:—"It is a sport," &c.

_____, royal 4to. 1793:—"It is as sport," &c.

_____, 12mo. 1799, Cannes' notes:—"It is a sport," &c.

_____, folio, 1793:—"It is as sport," &c.

Blair and Bruce, 1813:—"It is as sport," &c.

_____, 1816:—"It is a sport," &c.

_____, 1821:—"It is as sport," &c.

I find amongst my memorandums there is one edition, but I have omitted to mention which, that runs thus, "It is sport to a fool," &c. The Bishops Bible, commonly called Matthew Park's Bible, folio, 1573, not now authorised, has it thus; "A fool dooth wickedly, and maketh but a sport of it." How comes it that there are as many readings as there are words in the sentence, and why do the same printers vary at different periods?

I might add other examples of the same passage, but have not noticed any variety of reading from the above.

Nov. 11.

PETER THOMSON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your last Monthly Magazine, page 424, I find a correspondent to it enquiring for the real name of the author of the "Beggar's Petition." I can inform him, that it was written by the Rev. Thomas Moss, A.B. who was minister of Brierly-hill Chapel, in the parish of King's Swinford, Staffordshire.

fordshire. Mr. Moss was also author of another poem, "On the Vanity of Human Enjoyments," published in the year 1783, quarto. It is written in blank-verse, and about sixty-three pages. I agree with your correspondent, that the verses of the "Beggar's Petition" are "truly popular and beautiful," yet I cannot help thinking that he will experience far greater pleasure and satisfaction in the perusal of the other. S.

P.S.—Will you allow me to enquire the best mode of making coal-tar proper for painting gates, or any other out-door work.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF CONTEMPORARY CRITICISM.

NO. XXXIV.

Retrospective Review, No. 16.

THE recent Number of the "Retrospective Review" is in no respect inferior to those of its predecessors. The first article, *Chronicon Saxonicum*, &c. Edmundi Gibson, &c. A.D. 1692, presents a comprehensive review of that invaluable document of authentic history, "the Saxon Chronicle," of which an English translation, together with an elaborate collation of the Saxon text, has recently been published by the Rev. Mr. Ingram. From that translation, indeed,—though with occasional revision by reference to the original Saxon,—the quotations in general are selected; the reviewer, at the same time, throwing upon his subject, so important both in a political and historical point of view, such additional lights as are derivable from other sources of antiquarian research; and directing his efforts, with laudable assiduity, to correct the innumerable misrepresentations of Hume, and other popular historians, relative to earlier periods of our annals. "The negligent manner (he well observes,) in which the earlier periods of our history are thus skimmed over, will perhaps in some degree account (though this is not the only reason,) for the little estimation in which our Saxon ancestors are generally held. The study of English history has been erroneously supposed to require no commencement more remote than the period of the Norman conquest; and perhaps those great and powerful families, who trace their descent from no higher origin, by a feeling very natural to the human mind, may have little inclination for a more extended re-

trospect, or little suspicion that beyond that era there is any thing to be learned that could repay the labour of enquiry; while, at the same time, the historians of the succeeding epochs have been little solicitous to elucidate the fact, that all the important and comparatively popular struggles of the early Norman periods, (and, if we were to make the assertions in much broader terms, the proofs would bear us out,) were little other than struggles for the restoration of those principles and institutions which constituted the essence of the government of our Saxon ancestors, and which the Norman sword had brought into a state of abeyance."—In addition to the political and constitutional information derived from the primitive sources of our historical antiquities, we have, in this article, a good deal of close and analytical investigation with respect to facts apparently only important in an historical or antiquarian point of view. On the supposed titular distinction of Egbert as first king of all England, the writer is pointedly conclusive. After tracing minutely the successive growth of the West Saxon kingdom, and satisfactorily demonstrating that the actual sovereignty of Egbert and his successors, to the time of Æthelstan, never extended beyond the states of Wessex, Sussex (with the county of Surrey), and Essex, with a species of protective superiority over the other kingdoms, designated by the title of *Bryten-walda*, (which the reviewer censures Mr. Ingram for "somewhat too largely and hypothetically translating *sovereign of all the British dominions*;)—"The Saxon Chronicle, (continues he,) in the passage referred to, so far from adorning Egbert with the comprehensive title of King of England, or representing him as having effected the final dissolution of the Heptarchy, expressly puts him on the same footing with seven precedent potentates; one of whom, Edwin the Great of Northumbria, perhaps possessed a larger, and has been celebrated for a more benignant, dominion than himself." "Ella, king of the South Saxons, (continues the Chronicle,) was the first who possessed so large a territory; the second was Ceawlin, king of the West Saxons; the third was Ethelbert, king of Kent; the fourth was Redwald, king of the East Angles; the fifth was Edwin, king of the Northumbrians; the sixth was

was Oswald, who succeeded him; the seventh was Oswy, the brother of Oswald; the eighth was Egbert, king of the West Saxons."—Even our immortal Alfred, we are reminded, neither in his public acts nor his still-extant will, ever assumed any other title than that of King of the West Saxons; nor did his great and glorious successor, Edward the Elder. "Athelstan, however, (continues the reviewer,) as has been ascertained by authentic documents, assumed (and, we repeat it, was the first who did assume,) the title of King of England, and bequeathed to his successors the undivided sovereignty of what had hitherto [heretofore] constituted the states of the Saxon heptarchy. To him, therefore, and not to Egbert, is to be assigned the honour of founding what has since been called the English monarchy."—This article bears throughout the evidence of long and diligent research into the subject to which it is devoted.

The second article is *the Poetical Works of Daniel, &c.* which is a judicious and tasteful criticism on a now almost forgotten poet of the age of Queen Elizabeth. With a discriminating spirit, the critic separates the gold from the dross; and, while he bestows due commendation on the beauty, tenderness, and harmony, of several of the smaller poems, he confirms, with equal justice, the doom of oblivion on the tedious and monotonous mediocrity of that lengthy metrical chronicle, "the History of the Civil Wars between the Houses of York and Lancaster," which, by a strange but unprecedented fatuity, was the favourite, as it was the most elaborate, work of its author. Some of the Sonnets, presented as specimens of the amatory vein of this author, are truly exquisite; and the following quotation, from the "Complaint of Rosamond," is almost as beautiful as its subject:—

Ah, Beauty! syren, fair enchanting good,
Sweet silent rhetoric of persuading eyes;
Dumb eloquence, whose power doth move the blood
More than the words or wisdom of the wise;
Still harmony, whose diapason lies
Within a brow; the key which passions move
To ravish sense, and play a world in love.
What might I then not do, whose power is such?
What cannot women do that know their power?
What women know it not (I fear too much),
How bliss or bale lies in their laugh or frow?
Whilst they enjoy their happy blooming flow'r,
Whilst Nature decks them in their best attires,
Of youth and beauty, which the world admires.

Such once was I,—my beauty was mine own;
No borrow'd blush, which bankrupt beauties seek,
That new-found shame, a sin to us unknown;
The adulterate beauty of a falsed cheek,
Vile stain to honour, and to women eke;

Seeing that Time our fading must detect,
Thus with defect to cover our defect.

Far was that sin from us, whose age was pure,
When simple beauty was accounted best,
The time when women had no other lure
But modesty, pure cheeks, a virtuous breast;
This was the pomp wherewith my youth was blest;
These were the weapons which mine honour won,
In all the conflicts which mine eyes begun.

The description of the king meeting the funeral procession of Rosamond is as pathetic as the preceding is beautiful; and that from the "Dedication of the Tragedy of Cleopatra to the Countess of Pembroke," in which he anticipates the diffusion of our language over other lands, is animated by a prophetic enthusiasm, and breathes the genuine spirit of poetry. But the noblest of all the specimens presented is the "Epistle to the Lady Margaret, Countess of Cumberland," which is written, as the reviewer justly observes, "in a high tone of didactic moralization, and is pregnant with the spirit of philosophy and humanity." It is too long for quotation in our pages, and too valuable for mutilation. But no reader of taste will lament the time he may bestow on a reference to this article.

The third article consists of *God's Plea for Nineveh, or London's precedent for Mercy, delivered in certain Sermons within the city of London*, by Thomas Reeve, B.D. 1657. The review of this volume of sermon,—for it is printed as "one huge discourse, which it must have taken weeks to deliver,"—will be gratifying, from its quotations, to all those lovers of odd reading, especially, who can ponder, or can chuckle, over the inflated jargon of fanatical enthusiasm and misanthropy.

The fourth article, *Œuvres complètes de M. Bernard*, though a very ingenious and well-written one, and highly creditable to the taste and liberality of the writer, is one relative to some of the prosodical principles of which we should be disposed, if space could here be afforded to it, to enter into considerable length of controversy; not so much in what relates to the poetry of France, as to those illustrative arguments which have reference to the versification and poetry of our own language. At the same time, however, even with respect to French poetry, candid and judicious as are several of the premises laid down by the reviewer, we cannot bring ourselves to all the favourable conclusions he adduces from them. That much of our anglo-critical objection to the versification and poesy of that nation is founded

founded in egotistical prejudice, we have no doubt; and we join, with the utmost cordiality, with the reviewer in the anticipation, that this, like many other of our national prejudices, is wearing, and will wear, away; for certainly no Englishman can have witnessed the representation of the fine scenes of Racine or Voltaire, by Talma and Duchenois, without entertaining a much more exalted notion of Gallic dramatic poetry than, with his English apprehensions of the numbers and the language, he is likely to have formed in the closet. Some of the observations in this article on the structure of the French verse, and on the *hemistiche* in particular, as far as our English ears are competent to their appreciation, are judicious, though we confess ourselves to be of opinion, that their heroic verse would be found, upon strict analysis, to be constituted not of dissyllabic, but trisyllabic, feet; and that it is only by virtue of pause and *cæsura*, or, as the reviewer would say, by *cæsura* and *hemistiche*, that their twelve syllables, otherwise making but five, are rendered into six, feet. But, if we do not entirely accord with the writer of this article upon the subject of French poetry, still less are we disposed to give implicit assent to his general theory of rhythmical composition, especially in its application to the structure of our own versification. In the very nature of the thing, a metrical foot is a portion of syllabic utterance, beginning heavy and ending light, (or, as the Grecian classic would call it, an alternation of the *thesis* and *arsis* of the voice,) whether one, two, three, or four, syllables, &c. be enunciated in that alternation. From the different quantities and proportions of the syllables that may occupy the space of such alternation arise, in reality, in every language, all the varieties of the feet that can be employed either in verse or prose. A single example will illustrate the different results of the respective theories in the scansion of English verse. The following is the scanning of the reviewer of one of Moore's most popular measures into lines of four hypothetical feet:—

Oh, think—not my spi—rits are al—ways as light
 And as free—from a pang—as they seem—to you
 now;
 Nor expect—that the heart—cheering smile—of to—
 night
 Will return—with to mor—row to bright—en my
 brow.

—We quote but half of it, as being sufficient for the purpose of illustration. Our scansion of the same lines would be as follows. We use the perpendicular bar, as more convenient, for the separation of the feet.

Oh, | think not" my | spirits are | always as | light |
 And as | free from a | pang" as they | seem to you
 | now ; |
 Nor ex | pect" that the | heart-cheering | smile of
 to | night |
 Will re | turn with the | morrow" to | brighten my
 | brow. |

—Let any person read the two specimens in separate portions, as they are marked, with an obvious pause between supposed foot and foot, for the sake of making the distinction more obvious, and (especially if he adds, as ought to be added, the suspensive quantity of a foot or bar, where the rhythmical *cæsura* are marked,) we will trust the validity of our theory to the result of the experiment.

The fifth article is *the Spanish Mandevile of Miracles, or the Garden of curious Flowers*. The extracts from this very curious *melange* of marvellous credulities will be not only amusive but instructive, to those who wish to be acquainted with that authentic and ascertainable part of the history of mankind, which preserves to us the record of his gullibility, or what heretofore he was capable of thinking and believing.

The sixth article, *Miscellaneous Works of Dr. Arbuthnot*, is a judicious specimen of well-written criticism, as far as criticism is concerned; and presents an amusive selection of extracts, anecdotes, &c. illustrative of the literary history of the age of Swift, Pope, &c.

The seventh article contains *the Marriages of the Arts, a Comedie, written by Barton Holiday, Master of Arts, and Student of Christ Church, in Oxford, and acted by the Students of the same House, before the University at Shrovetide*. The curious amalgamation of genius, wit, and pedantry, to which this article is dedicated, may help to inform us how scholastic learning may sometimes cumber and pervert, as well as expand and rectify, the powers of the human mind. The *dramatis personæ* of this ingenious piece of allegorical foppery, will indicate sufficiently what species of dramatic interest it was calculated to awaken. But it contains some good jolly songs, one especially on tobacco, and some spirited versions of Anacreon. However, Holiday's fame will be more lasting

as a translator of Juvenal and Persius than as the author of "the Marriage of the Arts;" with which, however, we thank the reviewer for bringing us acquainted by a shorter road than the perusal of the work itself, for which, in its entirety, we suspect we should have little inclination.

The eighth article is *Memoires sur l'Ancienne Chivalrie, considerée come un etablissement politique et militaire*, par M. de la Curne de Sainte Palaye, &c. 1750. This is an interesting article, which brings before us, by well-selected extracts, the most striking features of the ages and institutions to which it refers, and connects them together with such reflections and animadversions, as show that the writer is habituated to the perusal of history with a philosophic eye. The age of chivalry loses some of its gloss and splendour, as we follow this historian; but who, in the present day, expects to find the chivalry of romance realized in the pages of authentic history?

The ninth article contains *Alazono-Mastix, or the Character of a Cockney, in a satirical Poem, dedicated (as a New-Year's gift) to the Apprentices of London; by Junius Anonymus, a London Apprentice, 1651.*

Copias qui capere potest.

The cockneys eat their breakfasts in their beds,
And spend the day in dressing of their heads;
The God, in mercy, may do much to save them,
Yet what a case are they in that shall have them?

This motto sufficiently shows the kind of treatment the cockneys of his day (the females, in particular,) received from this renegade apprentice. The reviewer has collected several spirited and amusing passages from this lampoon; for some of which, particularly the female cockney's progress from spinsterhood to wifehood, we wish we could find space; but "those who are induced (concludes he) to peruse the character of a cockney, by the hope of meeting with a repetition of the entertainment presented under similar titles, will be disappointed: it contains some good passages in epigrammatic couplets, and its descriptions are respectable; but let the renovators beware. We have refrained from minutely investigating its merits, wishing to keep our antiquarianism as distinct as possible from criticism."

The tenth article is an analytical abstract of *Bishop Wilkins's Discovery*

of a New World, or a Discourse tending to prove that it is probable there may be another Habitable World in the Moon, with a Discourse concerning the possibility of a Passage thither; in exposing the absurdity of which, the reviewer takes a fair opportunity of indulging an occasional smile at some of the visionary projects of the present day.

But the chief glory of the present Number of this Review,—the longest and the best,—is the concluding article on *The Memoirs of the Hon. Sir John Reresby, bart. and last Governor of York, containing several private and remarkable Transactions, from the Restoration to the Revolution inclusively*;—a work so much the more valuable, as it evidently appears never to have been composed with any reference to publication, and which presents an instructive picture of the interior of courts and cabinets, and the nature of that spurious loyalty which actuates so frequently the zealous supporters of their measures; while, at the same time, it throws additional light on the character and views of that profligate and selfish hypocrite, Charles the Second; whose high-vaunted good nature, even, appears to have been nothing more than a callous indifference to every thing but the indulgence of his own merry indolence and voluptuousness; and who, for any principles of sympathy or commiseration that entered into his composition, might have been as tyrannical in infliction as in the objects of his political intrigues, if he could have been so without interruption to his pleasure, or discomposure to the voluptuous quietude of his mind. The copious extracts given from the work itself are equally entertaining and instructive. But the most valuable part of the article is that high and liberal strain of manly and constitutional patriotism which breathes through the ample and eloquent animadversions of the reviewer. To quote brief and detached passages from these animadversions, at once so coherent, so spirited, and so temperate, would be alike injurious and unsatisfactory, and for ample extract we have not space; but we recommend the perusal of the article itself to every reader who has a heart that can be warmed by an honest and enlightened zeal for the liberties of his country and of mankind.

BIOGRAPHY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH *of the* LATE
THOMAS LORD ERSKINE.

IT has seldom occurred to us to be called upon to perform a duty in more accordance with our own sympathies, than in writing this last tribute to the labours, virtues, and patriotism, of Lord Erskine. Our deceased friend united, with his public talents, the feelings of a man, and the endowments of great genius. To the excess in which he possessed each of these qualities, is to be ascribed the affection in which he was so universally held. In statesmen of inferior or mechanical abilities, it is the object of their education, and their sedulous study, to sink the man in the office, and to approximate as far as possible to the qualities of mere machines without sympathies or affections. Such are half the present cabinet, but such was not Lord Erskine. This amiable man admitted into full play the keenest sensibilities of human nature, and indulged in the luxury of their enjoyment, forming his public character on them, feeling as a citizen as he did as a man; and, surrendering himself to his affections and antipathies, he trusted to their justice for the result. His intercourse with the world, even in the demoralizing profession of the law, neither corrupted nor warped his moral sympathies; and the renown which followed his exertions, never raised in him any undue assumption of his own superiority, or created any unworthy feeling of pride. With elements of human character so happily blended, and with the reputation of his unequalled powers as an orator, and of his immovable integrity as a patriot, it is not to be wondered, that he has for many years been one of the most esteemed characters of his age.

The Hon. Thomas Erskine was the third son of the former Earl of Buchan, and youngest brother to the present earl. The second, Henry, held an eminent rank at the Scotch bar, and died about seven years since. He entered very early in life into the navy, a service for which he had imbibed a strong predilection.

He never had the commission of lieutenant, but acted for some time in that capacity, by the appointment of his captain. He quitted the navy owing to the slender chance of obtaining promotion; and, having served as a lieutenant in consequence of the friendship of his commander, he was unwilling to return

to sea in the inferior capacity of midshipman.

On quitting the naval service, he entered into the army as an ensign in the Royals, or first regiment of foot, in the year 1768, not from inclination, but because his father, with a small and strictly entailed estate, had not the means of assisting him, with convenience, to pursue one of the learned professions. He went with his regiment to Minorca, in which island he spent three years, and continued in the army about six.

He acquired considerable reputation for the acuteness and versatility of his talents in conversation. Mr. Boswell mentions, in his Memoirs of Dr. Johnson, the delight which the doctor and himself felt from the ability of young Erskine, in discoursing on some temporary topic.

Mr. Erskine had no merit whatever in the extraordinary adventure of embarking in the study of law, but it was literally and most unwillingly forced upon him by the importunities of his mother, the Countess of Buchan, after the death of his father; while the hopes of succeeding were fortified and kept alive, against his own prepossessions, by her counsel and persuasions. She was a lady of most uncommon acquirements and singular penetration; and, thinking that she perceived the capacity of her son, in the confidence of parental affection planned this scheme of his future destination, while he was absent in the army at Minorca.

Mr. Erskine was about twenty-six when he commenced the course of his legal studies. He entered as a Fellow-Commoner of Trinity College, in Cambridge, in the year 1777; and, at the same time, inserted his name as a student on the books of Lincoln's Inn. One of his college declamations, on the revolution of 1688, is still extant; and it displays extraordinary powers of language. It gained the first prize, which he refused to accept, not attending Cambridge as a student, and only declaiming in conformity to the rules of the college. An ode, written by Mr. Erskine about this time, in imitation of Gray's Bard, is worthy of notice as a sportive production of his fancy. He gave the manuscript to the editor, and it was published in the Monthly Magazine. Mr. Erskine had been disappointed by his barber, who, neglecting his usual attendance, prevented

vented him from dining in the College-hall. In the moment of disappointment, hunger, and impatience, he is supposed to have poured forth that malediction against the whole race of barbers, with a denunciation, prophetic of a future taste for cropping and unpowdered hair.

Mr. Erskine did not enter into the University for any academical purpose, but merely to obtain a degree to which he was entitled as the son of a nobleman, and by which he saved two years and a half in his passage to the bar. His education had been previously completed in Scotland. His father, one of the most accomplished men of his time, had uniformly felt an extraordinary solicitude as to the education of his children, and removed from his family-estate for the purpose of residing at St. Andrew's, where he continued many years. During this time he procured for them a private tutor, one of the most elegant scholars of that part of the island, to assist their studies at the school and university. Mr. Erskine always pursued the study of the Belles Lettres with unremitting ardour, and had the advantage of imbibing from the most eminent persons of the day, that various and extended knowledge which can never be derived from books or solitary application.

In order to acquire a necessary knowledge of the mechanical parts of his future profession, he was persuaded, by the judicious counsels of his friends, to enter as a pupil into the office of Judge Buller, then an eminent special pleader at the bar. During this period of his life, Mr. Erskine was subject to the necessities of a very limited income. He had been married about four years, and was obliged to adhere to the most rigid frugality of expenditure. In reviewing the difficulties he had encountered, and in contrasting them with the brilliant prosperity of his subsequent years, he must have felt a peculiar gratification; because he must have attributed his extraordinary elevation to the endowments allotted to him by nature, rather than to the caprice or partialities of fortune. The part sustained by Mrs. Erskine, before the cloud that overhung their first entrance into life was dissipated, is highly honourable to her feelings; she accompanied him to Minorca, followed his fortunes with constancy; and, while he was engaged in the pursuits of a most laborious profession, never suffered any plea-

sure or amusement to interrupt the assiduous discharge of her domestic duties.

While he remained in the office of Mr. Buller, he pursued the business of the desk with activity and ardour; and, on Mr. Buller's promotion, he went into the office of Mr. Wood, where he continued a year even after he had acquired considerable business at the bar. Special pleading, though frequently considered as a mechanical part of the profession, has lately arrived at a higher dignity than lawyers of former times were willing to allow it. The absolute and hourly necessity of this law logic is now recognized by every one who is conversant with the business of our courts of justice. It consists in a sort of analytical correctness, and its highest utility is derived from the habits of artificial acuteness which it imparts, and the nice and skilful subtleties on which it is perpetually occupied.

Having completed the probationary period allotted to the attendance in the inns of court, he was called to the bar in the Trinity Term, 1778; and was a singular exception to the tardy advancement of professional merit at the English bar. By a singular partiality of fortune, he was not tortured by the "hypo deferred," and the sickening expectation of a brief in Westminster-Hall, which so many men of promising talents are doomed to undergo; but an opportunity was almost immediately afforded him of distinguishing himself. Captain Baillie, who had been removed from the government in Greenwich Hospital by the Earl of Sandwich, then First Lord of the Admiralty, and one of the Governors of Greenwich Hospital, had been charged with having published a libel against that nobleman, and the Attorney-General was instructed to move for a criminal information against him; and, to reply to this motion, was the occasion of Mr. Erskine's first speech in court. In opposing the motion of the Attorney-General, an opportunity presented itself of entering into the merits of the case in behalf of Capt. Baillie. He expatiated upon the services which had been rendered by his client, and on the firmness with which he resisted the intrigue and artifice to which he attributed the prosecution set on foot against him. In the course of this speech, he attacked the noble earl in a tone of sarcastic and indignant invective. Lord Mansfield interrupted him more than once, but the advocate did not abate of the severity of his ani-

madversions. It was at that time no common spectacle, to observe a man, so little known to the court and the bar, commenting, with asperity of remark, on the conduct of a powerful statesman, who held an elevated post in the administration, and distinguishing himself by a species of confidence not usually felt in early efforts of public speaking, under circumstances that rendered it more prudent to abstain from personal severity, and to conciliate the court he was addressing. These strictures on Lord Sandwich were unquestionably severe, but they are not unfounded. Colonel Luttrell, speaking of him in the House of Commons, observed, with a pointed eloquence, that "there is in his conduct such a sanctimonious composure of guilt, that the rarity and perfection of the vice almost constitute it a virtue."

This was the first trial of his talents at the bar, having been called only in Trinity-Term, and having been employed for Capt. Baillie in the Michaelmas Term following. He is said to have been indebted for this opportunity to no interference, recommendation, or connexion. His acquaintance with Capt. Baillie originated in his having accidentally met him at the table of a common friend. Almost immediately afterwards Mr. Erskine appeared at the bar of the House of Commons, as counsel for Mr. Carnan, the bookseller, against a bill introduced by Lord North, then prime minister, to re-vest in the universities the monopoly in Almanacks, which Mr. Carnan had succeeded in abolishing by legal judgments, and he had the good fortune to place the noble lord in a considerable minority upon a division.

To the reputation which these speeches conferred upon him, it has been said, that he refers the subsequent success he has experienced in his profession, and that, as he left the court upon that occasion, nearly thirty briefs were offered to him by attorneys who were present. He was now surrounded by clients, and occupied by business. Of the various cases in which he was employed, it would be absurd to expect any mention, as they comprised the whole of the ordinary and daily transactions of the term and the sittings. For twenty-five years he was not engaged in this or that cause, but literally, for plaintiff or defendant in every cause, and there was a constant struggle which should retain him first.

The public feelings, in 1790, were

altogether occupied by the interesting trial of Admiral Keppel. Mr. Erskine was retained as counsel for the admiral, owing to the ignorance which Dunning and Lee (who were originally engaged) displayed of sea-phrases, without some knowledge of which the case would have been unintelligible. The duty of a counsel before a court-martial is limited by the rules and usages of the court: he is not permitted to put any question to the witnesses; but he may suggest to his client such as occur to him as necessary to be asked; nor is he suffered to address the court; and almost the only assistance he can render is in the arrangement of his defence, and the communication of such remarks on the evidence as are most likely to present themselves only to the minds of those who are habituated to the rules of testimony in courts of justice. This service for Admiral Keppel was most effectually and ably rendered by Mr. Erskine. Having drawn up his defence, Mr. Erskine personally examined all the admirals and captains of the fleet, and satisfied himself that he could substantiate the innocence of his client, before the speech which he had written for him was read. For his exertions he received a thousand guineas; and it was the proudest office of his life to have saved a good and honourable man from disgrace; and, even amidst the splendours of his succeeding fortunes, Mr. Erskine always looked back on this event with peculiar satisfaction and triumph.

He was now in possession of the best second business in the King's Bench; by which is meant, that sort of business in which the lead is not given to the counsel who have not yet obtained a silk gown, and a seat within the bar of the court; but an event took place in 1780, which called his talents into activity on the memorable occasion of defending Lord George Gordon. Mr. Erskine was retained as counsel for his lordship, in conjunction with Mr. Kenyon, afterwards Chief Justice. The duty which more immediately devolved on Mr. Erskine was that of replying to the evidence; a duty which he sustained with infinite judgment and spirit. His speech on this trial abounds with many of the most finished graces of rhetoric. It is rapid and impetuous; and altogether in that style and character which are most impressive in judicial assemblies. The exordium is composed after the artificial method of the ancients, who never begin an oration without an appeal

appeal to the tribunal they are addressing, upon the embarrassments and peril of the function they have undertaken. "I stand," said Mr. Erskine, "much more in need of compassion than the noble prisoner. He rests secure in conscious innocence, and in the assurance that his innocence will suffer no danger in your hands. But I appear before you a young and inexperienced advocate; little conversant with courts of criminal justice; and sinking under the dreadful consciousness of that inexperience." There was, perhaps, no department of his profession, in which Mr. E. reached higher excellence, than in his observations on evidence. The defence of Lord George Gordon required the exercise of these powers to their amplest extent. Having delivered to the jury the doctrines of high treason, he made a most dexterous application of those rules to the evidence, which had been adduced. They who study this speech will observe, with emotions of admiration, the subtleties with which he abates the force of the testimony he is encountering, and the artful eloquence with which he exposes its defects, and its contradictions. The concluding sentence is truly pathetic, and it is a most astonishing effort of vigorous and polished intellect.

In May, 1783, Mr. Erskine received the honour of a silk gown: his Majesty's letters of precedence being conferred upon him, as it has been said, at the personal suggestion of Lord Mansfield. To this distinction, his portion of the business, and his acknowledged talents, gave him an unanswerable pretension. Mr. Erskine was a remarkable instance of a rapid advancement to this honour, not having been at the bar quite five years. His business was now considerably augmented, and he succeeded to that station at the bar, which had been so long occupied by Mr. Dunning, afterwards Lord Ashburton.

In no part of his professional engagements did Mr. Erskine deserve or acquire an higher reputation than in his mode of conducting trials for *crim. con.* It frequently fell to his lot to be concerned in behalf of plaintiffs in these actions, a circumstance which gave him considerable advantage; for besides the attention which is afforded to accusing eloquence, the sympathies of mankind are in alliance with him who hurls his invectives against the disturber of domestic peace, and the invader of conjugal happiness. To this honourable

and useful end, the eloquence of Mr. E. was subservient. He called the slumbering emotions, and the virtuous sensibilities of men, into active league against the crime which he denounced; and his speech, in the memorable cause of Sykes and Parslow, will always be remembered as an uncommon effort of rhetorical ability. On behalf of defendants, his exertions are well known in the memorable cases of Baldwin against Oliver, and of Sir Henry Vane Tempest, in both which cases there were but one shilling damages. His speech in Howard against Bingham will be long remembered at the bar; it contained a most affecting apology for the lady, who was married against her consent, while her affections had been bestowed upon another: it abounds with pathetic remarks on the harshness and cruelty of chaining down to a man, whom she hated, a young and beautiful woman, and, for purposes of family arrangement or ambition, dedicating her life to a reluctant discharge of duties, the obligations of which she could not perceive, and the conditions of which she could not sustain. In this speech there was no apology for vice, but an excuse for human frailty, which was pleaded with great warmth and great eloquence.

He who looks for a perfect model of the style of Mr. Erskine, must examine his speech on the trial of Stockdale. When the charges against Mr. Hastings were published by the House of Commons, a Mr. Logie, a clergyman of the church of Scotland, and a friend of the governor-general, wrote a tract, in which those charges were investigated with some acrimony, but with considerable warmth and vigour: the pamphlet being considered as libellous, by a resolution of the House, a criminal information was filed by the attorney-general against Stockdale, who was the publisher, for a libel. In the course of his defence, Mr. Erskine urged many collateral topics in favour of Mr. Hastings, in a style of fervid and ornamented eloquence. He takes notice of the violations of human happiness, for which the nation was responsible, in the exercise of her eastern dominion; concluding in the following strain:—

"Gentlemen; you are touched by this way of considering the subject; and I can account for it. I have been talking of man, and his nature, not as they are seen through the cold medium of books, but as I have myself seen them in climes reluctantly submitting to our authority.

I have.

I have seen an indignant savage chief, surrounded by his subjects, and holding in his hand a bundle of sticks, the notes of his unlettered eloquence. 'Who is it,' said the jealous ruler of a forest, encroached upon by the restless foot of English adventure, 'Who is it that causes these mountains to lift up their lofty heads? Who raises the winds of the winter, and calms them again in the summer? The same Being who gave to you a country on your side of the water, and our's to us on this.'" This is, perhaps, a species of rhetorical ornament more figurative than our national eloquence, which does not tolerate the boldness of the prosopopeia, seems strictly to admit; yet it is impossible not to be struck with the sublimity of the passage, and the exertions of Mr. Erskine procured the acquittal of the defendant.

Mr. Erskine was elected member of parliament for Portsmouth in the year 1783; an honour which he derived from the reputation he had acquired at the court-martial which sat there on the trial of Admiral Keppel. His political character may be extracted from his speeches in courts of justice, as well as from his uniform conduct in parliament; and the merit of inflexible and active patriotism, and a rigid adherence to the principles of the Whig party, must ever be yielded to him. From no circumstance of his life are greater and more permanent reputation derived by Mr. Erskine than in his struggles in defence of the trial by jury. The law, as it was finally expounded by Mr. Fox's bill, had been maintained by Mr. Erskine in the courts, and was seconded and supported by him in parliament. A strange paradox had crept into judicial practice, which, restricting the power of juries in questions of libel to the arbitrary interpretation of the judges, reduced them in fact to a shadow and a nullity. It was reserved for Mr. Erskine, in his argument in support of a rule for a new trial in the Dean of St. Asaph's case, to concentrate all the doctrines, and to combine all the reasonings which lay scattered throughout so many volumes of legal learning. In this elaborate argument, he triumphantly established his position, that juries were judges of the law as well as the fact; and, upon the principles laid down in that speech, Mr. Fox framed his immortal bill, which happily rescued the question from controversy by the esta-

lishment of a criterion, to which the powers and duties of juries in libel cases may at all times be referred. On the original trial of the Dean of St. Asaph, at Shrewsbury, where Mr. Erskine appeared as counsel for the dean, a special verdict was delivered by the jury, finding the defendant guilty only of the fact of publishing. Mr. Justice Buller, who presided at the trial, desired them to re-consider it, as it could not be recorded in the terms in which they expressed it. On this occasion Mr. Erskine insisted that the verdict should be recorded as it was found. This was resisted by the judge, who, meeting with unusual opposition from the counsel, peremptorily told him to sit down, or he should compel him. "My lord," returned Mr. Erskine, "I will not sit down—your lordship may do your duty, but I will do mine."

The independence exhibited by Mr. Erskine on every occasion, threw upon him the defences of persons prosecuted for sedition or libel by government. No reasoning can be more uncandid, than to infer that his political opinions had complete sympathy with those entertained by all the libellers who resorted to him for legal protection. As a servant of the public, a counsel is bound by the obligations of professional honour to afford his assistance to those who engage him in their behalf. It is the privilege of the accused, in a free country, to be heard impartially and equitably, and to be tried by the fair interpretation of the laws to which he is amenable. They who imagine that the advocate identifies with his own, the opinions and acts of the party he is representing, are carried away by erroneous reasonings, tending, in their consequences, to deprive the innocent of protection, by denying a fair measure of justice to the guilty. His defence, however, of Paine, in Dec. 1792, occasioned his sudden dismissal from the office he held as Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales!

The most brilliant event in Mr. Erskine's professional life, was the part cast upon him, in conjunction with Mr. Gibbs, at the State Trials in the year 1794. The accused persons looked to Mr. Erskine as their instrument of safety, and he undertook their several defences with an enthusiasm which rendered him insensible to the fatigues of a long and continued exertion. Nothing was omitted that could elucidate their innocence; nothing overlooked that could

could tend to weaken the force of the case stated against them by the crown lawyers. These trials lasted several weeks: the public expectation hung upon them with the most inconceivable anxiety, and the feelings of good men and virtuous citizens accompanied the accused to their trial, with hopes, not unmixed with apprehension, that although, from their acquittal, the liberty of the subject would receive additional strength and confirmation, yet, if convicted, the event was to be considered as the establishment of a glaring despotism.

In the prosecution of the publisher of Paine's *Age of Reason*, he appeared on the side of the prosecution; and, although we abhor all such prosecutions, and for this pretended offence in particular, yet a more eloquent, solemn, or impressive oration was never delivered, than that which Mr. Erskine made on this occasion.

In the receipt of 10 or 12,000*l.* per annum for professional fees, and in the flood of his public glory, he was, in 1806, on the death of Pitt, chosen one of the new ministry, and elevated to the woolsack, with the rank of an English baron. His natural sense of justice qualified him to preside in a court of equity; and his promptness led the public to hope that it would at length answer to its name. The Guelphs, however, having no fondness for Whig principles, or practices, soon found an opportunity to enlist vulgar prejudices against the ministry; and, having lost a bulwark in the name of Fox, they were expelled from power within twelve months after they had been raised to it. This result closed the public services of Lord Erskine,—he could no longer practise with his wonted glory at the bar, and his assistance to the state were reduced to those of a simple peer of parliament, while his independent 12,000*l.* per annum was reduced to a pension, as ex-chancellor, of 4,000*l.* From these circumstances arose a variety of adverse circumstances. He had made speculations which a fixed pension did not enable him to complete, and it became necessary to mortgage even the pension itself to meet expenses, and to become more dependent on friends than was compatible with the habits of his former life. An unhappy second marriage aggravated some of these difficulties; and, there is no doubt, but the last ten years of the life of this great man

were rendered tolerable only by his own strength of mind, and his inherent principles of virtue.

In 1811 he had the chance of returning again to power by coalescing with the Earl of Moira; but he was a second time the victim of the stubbornness of his political allies, to whom he adhered from affection, in spite of his own judgment, a conduct which he repented ever afterwards.

Having no public employment, except in great exertions occasionally made in parliament, he has for several years amused himself by revising, for the press, an edition of his "*Speeches at the Bar*;" and he has, also, published some political pamphlets on various subjects of paramount interest. Against the late series of wicked wars carried on from 1775 to 1815, against the liberties and independence of mankind, he was the determined and avowed foe, and never committed himself but on one occasion, and then to oblige Lord Grenville, from whom he expected other concessions. For forty years the votes of both Houses have always recorded his voice on the side of liberty and liberality; and it was his avowed glory, and the only pride in which he ever indulged, that he had reached the highest station in his profession, and attained a peerage, without on any occasion compromising his principles, or the liberties of his country; and, in this respect, he used to say, that he hoped his example would be useful to those who followed him in a similar career.

He has left a considerable family, and some children by both his marriages. In conducting one of his younger sons to Edinburgh, he caught cold in the packet, was in consequence set ashore at Scarborough, whence he travelled by land to Scotland, but died on the 17th of November last, at his late brother's seat near Edinburgh. His remains have been interred in Scotland, although he some years since prepared a splendid mausoleum in the church-yard of Hampstead. A meeting has, however, been held, of the leading gentlemen of the bar; and it has been determined to erect a public statue to perpetuate the remembrance of his talents, virtues, and varied merits.

The character of this great man was reflected by the actions of a life spent in the honourable exercise of an active profession. His various talents, even by the violence of party, were never questioned. He was unequal in his intellectual

intellectual efforts, and the same may be affirmed of the greatest men who have flourished in eloquence, in poetry, or philosophy. No man was ever endowed with a greater share of constitutional vivacity: he was sportive and playful in his relaxations, and free and

communicative to all who approached him. His countenance was lighted by intelligence; and, in his personal contour and manners, he was one of the most graceful men of his time. Nature had been lavish on him, and he did not abuse her gifts.

STEPHENSIANA.

NO. XXV.

The late ALEXANDER STEPHENS, Esq. of Park House, Chelsea, devoted an active and well-spent life in collecting Anecdotes of his contemporaries, and generally entered in a book the collections of the passing day;—these collections we have purchased, and propose to present a selection from them to our readers. As Editor of the Annual Obituary, and many other biographical works, the Author may probably have incorporated some of these scraps; but the greater part are unpublished, and stand alone as cabinet-pictures of men and manners, worthy of a place in a literary miscellany.

LIBERTY OF SPEECH.

CHIEF BARON EYRE, in his charge to the Grand Jury, on the commission for the trial of persons on the charge of high treason, in 1794, made use of the following liberal expressions:—"All men may, nay, all men must, if they possess the faculty of thinking, reason upon every thing which sufficiently interests them to become objects of their attention; and among the objects of attention of freemen, the principles of government, the constitution of particular governments, and, above all, the constitution of the government under which they live, will naturally engage attention, and provoke speculation. The power of communication of thoughts and opinions is the gift of God; and the freedom of it is the source of all science,—the first fruits, and the ultimate happiness, of all society; and, therefore, it seems to follow, that human laws ought not to interpose, nay cannot interpose, to prevent the communication of sentiment and opinions, in voluntary assemblies of men."

LADY HAMILTON.

After the return of the royal family to Naples, the queen repaired on-board the *Foudroyant*, and, having embraced Lady Hamilton, she hung round her neck a rich chain of gold, to which was suspended her majesty's portrait, superbly set in diamonds, with the motto of—"Eterna gratitudine." Soon after this, Lord Nelson was declared Duke of Bronte: he is said to have resisted, until Lady Hamilton on her knees constrained him to accede to the proposition.—The presents received by Sir William

and Lady Hamilton, on this occasion, were estimated at 6000 guineas.

IRISH WHISKEY.

The fondness of the Irishman for his whiskey, I have often curiously observed; above the wines of France, he quaffs his native punch; and among the vines of Spain he longs for it. This love is only like the Swiss emotion for the *Range des Vaches*; but this preference did not appear so strange when I found their faculty declaring they knew no spirit less noxious in dilution. It is still the custom in Ireland to impregnate their whisky with fruit: some years ago black currants were generally used, and gave a very pleasant flavour; but, unfortunately, some doctor happened to take it into his head, that the currants made the whisky very urinal and enervating, and immediately the influence of the gentle sex became evident: currant whisky disappeared from every table in the island, and has not since been seen.

FIRST DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE IN NORTH AMERICA.

Early in the year 1775, a convention was held in the town of Charlotte, composed of two members from each of the military companies in Mecklenburgh county. The object of the convention was to take into consideration the existing state of things, and to deliberate on the best measures for resisting the encroachments which were making by a foreign enemy on their liberties and property. Their deliberations soon terminated in a unanimous agreement to throw off all allegiance to the government of Great Britain, and declare themselves independent.

pendent. Resolutions to this effect were passed on the 19th of May, more than thirteen months before the declaration of independence by the Congress, and they were on the same day publicly proclaimed, "amidst the shouts and buzzes of a large assembly of people." The second and third resolves, contained in the Declaration, will afford a good specimen of the spirit by which the whole was characterized.

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Mecklenburg county, do hereby dissolve the political bands which have connected us to the mother country, and hereby absolve ourselves from all allegiance to the British crown, and abjure all political connexion, contract, or association, with that nation, which has wantonly trampled on our rights and liberties, and inhumanly shed the innocent blood of American patriots at Lexington.

Resolved, That we do hereby declare ourselves a free and independent people; are, and of right ought to be, a sovereign and self-governing association, under the control of no power, other than that of God, and the general government of the Congress; to the maintenance of which independence we solemnly pledge to each other our mutual co-operation, our lives, our fortunes, and our most sacred honour.—The resolutions forming the declaration of independence were drawn up by Dr. Ephraim Brevard.

MR. COKE.

In Young's "Survey of Norfolk," page 19, we have the following account of the improvements of this celebrated agriculturist.

"In the species of building properly appropriated to an agricultural report, greater exertions have, I believe, been made in Norfolk than in any other county in the kingdom. One landed proprietor, Mr. Coke, has expended above 100,000*l.* in farm houses and offices; very many of them erected in a style much superior to the houses usually assigned for the residence of tenants; and it gives me pleasure to find all that I viewed furnished by his farmers in a manner somewhat proportioned to the costliness of the edifices. When men can well afford such exertions, they are certainly commendable.

"One of Mr. Coke's barns at Holkham is built in a superior style: 120 feet long, 30 broad, and 30 high; and surrounded with sheds for sixty head of cattle: it is capitally executed in white brick, and covered with fine

blue slate. At Syderstone he has built another enormous barn, with stables, cattle sheds, hog-sties, shepherd's and bailiff's houses, surrounding a large quadrangular yard, likewise in a style of expense rarely met with, &c. In all Mr. Coke's new barns, and other offices, he has substituted milled lead for ridge-tiles to the roofs, which is far more lasting, and the means of escaping the common accidents, in raising a heavy ladder on tiling, in order to replace a ridge-tile blown off.

"For all locks, particularly in stables, and other offices, Mr. Coke has found those with copper wards much more durable than any others. The front edge of his own mangers are rollers covered with tin, the mangers themselves are plated with iron; and the bottoms of the stall fences are of slate. All these circumstances are found very economical in duration.

"Mr. Coke has at Holkham a brick manufactory, which ranks very high among the first in the kingdom; bricks in all sorts of forms are made, so that, in raising an edifice, there is never a necessity for breaking a whole brick to have a smaller of a very imperfect shape, which takes time, and creates waste: cornice, round column, corner, arch bricks, &c. are made in great perfection."

DUKE OF ORLEANS.

This is not the only French prince of this name who has been in England; for, not to mention his own father, who came over here in 1790 and 1791, on a diplomatic mission, Charles duke of Orleans and Milan, nephew of Charles the Sixth of France, and father to Louis the Twelfth, visited this country. He had been taken prisoner at the battle of Agincourt, on the 25th of October, 1415, and detained as a prisoner during twenty-five years,—the greater part of which period was spent in a moated mansion at Groombridge, in Sussex,—

Where captur'd banners wav'd beneath
the roof,

To taunt the royal Troubadour of Gaul.

He is mentioned among the "Royal and Noble Authors" of Lord Orford, and an entire new article has been given, concerning him, by Mr. Parke, in his new edition of five volumes, octavo. He appears to have attained a knowledge of the English language during his long and rigorous confinement.

ment. He, indeed, composed in it a prodigious number of amatory poems, but in a measure little used, either then or since, in this country.

From the "Lover's Lament," I shall present the reader with a specimen:—

When that ye goo,
Then am y woo;
But ye, swete foo,
For ought y plane,
Ye sett not no
To sle me so,
Allas! and lo!
But whi, soverayne,
Doon ye thus payne
Upon me rayne,
Shall y be slayne?
Owt, ow, wordis mo.
Wolde ye ben fayne,
To seeme dayne,
Now then certayne
Yet do me slo, &c.

HUME'S "HISTORY OF ENGLAND."

It is not generally known how much Hume revised his History. When living in Edinburgh, busy with that classical composition, he was intimate with an old Jesuit, who, like most of the order, was a scholar, and a man of taste; to his opinion, as the parts were finished, the manuscript work was submitted. Soon after the publication of Elizabeth's reign, the priest happened to turn over the pages, and was astonished to find on the printed page sins of the Scottish queen that never sullied the written one; Mary's character was directly the reverse of what he had read before. He sought the author, and asked the cause: "Why, (answered Hume,) the printer said he should lose 500*l.* by that story; indeed he almost refused to print it: so I was obliged to revise it as you saw." It is needless to add, the Jesuit reviewed no more manuscripts.

ROYAL MISTRESSES.

In courts, the faults and follies of the great, of such as are possessed of fortune and power, are shaded. Among other acknowledged mischiefs brought over by George I. was Madame Kilmansegge, countess of Platen, who was created Countess of Darlington, and by whom he was indisputably father of Charlotte, married to Lord Viscount Howe, and mother of the late Admiral. Lady Howe was never publicly acknowledged as the king's daughter, but the Princess Amelia treated Mrs. Caroline Howe, the eldest of her children, (who had married a gen-

tleman of her own name, John Howe, esq. of Hanslop, Bucks,) on the footing of one in an exalted station. Horatio lord Orford tells us, that one evening, when he was present, the princess gave Mrs. Howe a ring, containing a small portrait of George I. embellished with a crown of diamonds. I have no prejudices against noble and royal personages; and, if I throw out these hints with sincerity, I would do it also with respect. Fortuitous advantages do not alter the real character: George I. surpassed the generality of his brother kings, in the beaten tracks and common roads of high life. He had a well-meaning mind, and I have seen but little occasion to make animadversions on his public conduct.

Besides the Countess of Darlington, the Duchess of Kendal, under whatever denomination you please, had obtained and preserved an ascendancy over the king; but, notwithstanding that influence, he was not more constant to her than he had been to his wife. The love of pleasure is common to human nature; in the middle and lower, as well as higher, ranks of life; but in the latter it is more steady and powerful in its operation.

Lord Orford mentions his having seen Lady Darlington at his mother's, in his infancy; remembering the circumstance, from being frightened at her enormous figure: she was as ample and corpulent as the duchess was long and emaciated. "Two fierce black eyes, (he says,) large and rolling, between two lofty arched eyebrows; two acres of cheek, spread with crimson; an ocean of neck, that overflowed, and was not distinguished from the lower parts of her body, which was not restrained by stays."

No wonder that the child dreaded such an ogress; that, when she appeared abroad, the men stared, the women tittered; that the mobs of London were highly diverted at the importation of so uncommon a seraglio. They were food for all the spleen of the Jacobites, who had no polite prepossessions on the side of the court, and no good names to palliate with. Nothing could be coarser than the ribaldry that was vented in lampoons, libels, and every channel of abuse against the sovereign, hawked and shouted about the streets, even in the hearing of the court.

George II. had the Countesses of Suffolk and Yarmouth, in succession:

ORIGINAL,

ORIGINAL POETRY.

BEAUTY'S EYES :

A SONNET.

HOW delicately pencil'd are those cheeks,

Where the pale lily struggles with the rose,
And those bright eyes, from which young
Daylight breaks,

O what a charm, a radiance, they disclose.
Expression's thrones of light, with angry
beam,

Too oft some love-frail heart they dis-
compose,

And she who owns them,—ah, capricious
queen,—

Too well their power, their fascination,
knows ;

Yes, they are diamonds, lent by smiling
heaven,

The very atmosphere they seem t' illumine;
Cupid's rich glowing gems, bright " day-
stars" given,

Lovelier than hazels glittering in ripe
bloom.

Then, fond admiring man, in Celia's eyes
Behold a miniature of Paradise.

Callum-street.

ENORT.

MADRIGAL.

De lauriers immortels mon front est
couronné

Sur d'illustres rivaux j'emporte la victoire;

Rien ne manqueroit à ma gloire,

Si Louis, ce héros si grand, si fortuné,

Applaudissoit au prix qu' Apollon m'a
donné. *Mad. Deshoulières.*

TRANSLATION.

Immortal wreaths my brow adorn,

And noble rivals yield the day ;

All humble contest hence I scorn,

And wing my flight in glory's way,

If Louis, whose illustrious name

Embalin'd in every heart shall live,

Will but decree my deathless fame,

And sanction what the Muses give.

Brampton Academy.

L. L.

THE MODERATE REFORMER.

FRIEND to half-measures, tinker of the
state,

Who boasts corruption to eradicate

By a mere mock-reform, call'd moderate !

How acts the wretch, who to the doctor
shows

His crown of pimples and his falling nose,

Then cries, " In mercy, save me from dis-
grace,

Ah, make this tottering nose to keep its
place,

So that in public I may show my face?"

He feels thro' ev'ry bone the poison steal,

Yet madly tries to bear it, and conceal.

What folly thus to ask a partial cure,

When perfect health right med'cine might
cure !

MONTHLY MAG. No. 390.

Such is the dolt's petition. Think ye not
The driv'ling ideot well deserves to rot?
The half-reformer then, his faction's slave,
The world must think is either fool or
knave.

Both, we pronounce the prating heartless
prig.

Say, is not this the portrait of a Whig?

TO GEORGE RUDALL,

*Occasioned by his Performances on the Flute,
and the Superiority of the Instruments
manufactured by Messrs. Rudall and Rose.*

Non est ad astra mollis a terris via.—Seneca.

ALTHOUGH the Muse had tun'd her lyre

'To fair Euterpe's fav'rite* son,

Whose taste e'en Envy must admire,

When all her bitt'rest deeds are done;

Not heedless has she pass'd thy worth

To honour his peculiar skill :

But, well rememb'ring that the earth

Could boast another genius still,

She treasur'd up her Rudall's name,

Intent to spread its deathless fame.

And here she owns that none can breathe

A sweeter or a chaster song,

Or more deliciously enwreath

The flowers of harmony among

Those classic discords, which alone

To Music's ablest sons are known :

Nor is there, p'rhaps, amidst the few

Whom Taste and Science have inspir'd,

One who can glide more aptly through

Those chords which angels have admir'd,

And which can never fail to please

When Rudall's hand commands the keys.

What tho' the foreign flutist climb

The loftiest heights of Music's framing,
He ne'er attain'd the " true sublime,"

In spite of all his arduous aiming :

His rapid sounds no pathos pour,

No " spell divine" lurks in his tone,

And, when he fondly aims to soar

To Music's star-encircled throne,

'Tis still above his utmost reach,

Despite of all his minions preach,

And Truth will fearlessly confess

His greatness is but littleness.

But thine are talents nought can shake,

Nor need at any rival's quake ;

And I would ten times sooner boast

Thy taste, thy skill, thy tone, thy ear ;

And that soft style which pleases most

When Midnight's twinkling stars appear,

Than all the tricks, and sleight of hand,

Droßett may reach, and understand.

Then, Rudall, let it be thy pride

To follow where the Graces guide,—

To

* Charles Nicholson (see Monthly Mag.
for August).

† Droßett.

To shun that incoherent style
Which makes the learned justly smile;
For tho' a rapid rush of sound
May fill the vulgar mob with wonder,
'Tis not therein that feeling's found,
But skill from reason torn asunder:
No! I would rather boast thy sense
Of music's chaster eloquence,
Thy pathos, and distinguish'd tone,
To all that rapid, voiceless din,
Which ev'ry dunce may make his own,
Whose fingers can the gamuts win.
But never let aught that's deficient in taste,
By thee, for the sake of *eclat*, be embrac'd;
Prefer, as thou hast, that superior
expression
Which charms both the ear, and cultivates
the soul,
For that still produces a lasting impression,
And over the feelings maintains its
control:
Hence, Rudall, the fame of thy talents
shall bloom
Ages after thyself shalt have sunk in the
tomb.

J. G.
Islington; Aug. 1823.

ECHO AND NARCISSUS.

HAPLESS Echo! why, oh why,
Plaintive dost thou thus reply
To ev'ry noise around;
When, midst on all the murmurs near,
Falling on thy list'ning ear,
Narcissus' voice can never sound?
Silence, Echo! for 'tis vain
Hearkening for his words again:
The lovely youth is dead.
Know'st thou, Echo, where he died?
On a fountain's lonely side
His verdant grave is spread.

Know'st thou, Echo, how he fell?
List! the sad truth I will tell,
And cause thy tears to flow.
Gazing on a streamlet clear,
Wond'ring, he beheld appear
A bright face in the rill below.

Foolish boy, he never deem'd
'Twas his own fair form that gleam'd,
Reflected in the wave;
But some nymph of neighb'ring wood,
Beauteous, in the crystal flood
He thought had come to lave.

Then he panted to embrace
Body with so fair a face,
And leapt into the rill;
Nought was there,—but when on shore,
Weeping, he reclin'd once more,
The form was in the water still.

Rapturous words escap'd his tongue,
To the fount again he sprung,
And sought his image there;
With the splash the vision fled,
To the shore again he sped,
And perish'd in despair.

Perish'd,—and his blood became
A fair flow'r, which bore his name;
And when upon the green
Nymphs drew nigh to raise his pile,—
Sorrowing for his death the while,—
That little flower alone was seen.

Then, sweet Echo, tell me why
Thou dost plaintive thus reply,
Unto each murmur ever?
Wailing at his hopeless love,
Pan may call thee from the grove,—
Thy dear Narcissus never.

S. E.

NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

To JOSEPH BORDWINE, ESQ. of *Addiscombe College*, for an Instrument for finding the Latitude.

MR. BORDWINE's nautical instrument is intended to put within the reach of every commander of a vessel, the solution of that important problem in navigation; viz. the determination of the latitude by two observations of the sun, or other celestial body, taken at any period of the day, a problem which has engaged the attention of scientific men for a long time past, with the view of rendering the forms of calculation more simple than they are at present. The instrument does away with calculation altogether, giving the results in itself. It is formed of four circular arcs, (the greatest about nine inches in diameter) having a common centre, and travers-

ing about each other. On two of these are scales for the declination of the object observed, and on the other two, scales for the altitudes, which are taken by the usual instruments, quadrant, &c. There is also a fourth semi-circle, fixed in position, for the time elapsed between the observations. In working it, the declination for the day is set off, the time adjusted,—and the verniers, marking the observed altitudes, brought together, when the instrument will immediately show,—

1. The latitude of the place of observation, to 15" of a degree.

2. The distance in time from noon of either observation, to 2" of time, which, compared with a chronometer, will give the difference of longitude.

3. The true azimuth, which compared with a compass bearing, will give the variation of the magnetic pole.

The

The operation may take about three or four minutes, there being no other calculation required than the usual corrections for dip, refraction, &c. in the altitudes; and the like for the declination from the Nautical Almanack to adapt it to the place of observation, these being reductions which must take place under any solution of the problem, whether by the calculated forms, or by instrument.

To SAMUEL ROBINSON, of Leeds, Cloth-dresser; for Improvements on a Machine for shearing and cropping Woollen Cloth.

This improvement on a machine for dressing and cropping woollen cloth consists of a frame supporting a travelling carriage, with cutters moved by bands and wheels connected to a steam-engine, or from any first mover.

To JOHN BARTON, of Tufston-street, Westminster, engineer; for Improvements of Steam-Engines.

The principle of this patent is in saving the heat which is generally suffered to escape useless. He fixes a boiler which may have a flue through it to take the flame and heat from the cupola (which is done quick with the blast which is necessary to melt the iron); to this he connects another boiler as close as he conveniently can, with which the cylinder and other working parts of the engine are connected, with a force-pump to supply water as it wastes by evaporation. The chief advantage is the doing two or three works by the heat originating from one fire. He also claims some improvement in the steam-engine,—he uses the cock for reversing the steam with two sides cut out, by which he can reverse the steam by turning the cock about one-sixth round, by which the steam on the piston is changed much quicker. He likewise uses the piston very short, and has holes cast or drilled nearly through the piston between the screws which tighten the cap, to put in tallow when he packs the engine; this tallow escapes by small holes drilled horizontally into the holes where the tallow is, so it keeps the packing greasy, and will wear much longer, and work much better, than the common way. He uses the cupola, with the boiler suspended, but the furnace performs as conveniently as without it; and, when in full opera-

tion, raises steam above sufficient to work the engine in a more effectual manner than by the common mode. The steam is afterwards applied to the several cisterns, boilers, or vessels, from which he excludes as much as possible (when it can be advantageously done) the atmospheric air, and produces a vacuum. The said cisterns, boilers, or vessels, are connected by pipes and cocks, or other convenient and suitable methods to condense or draw off the vapour. He then opens a communication from the hot to the cold vessel, by which means he brings the latter to a forward state of heat, at the same time that the vacuum of the former is partly effected; recourse must be had to the main descending water-pipe, shown on the right of the pans, by opening a communication from the cistern or vessel from which you wish to draw off the vapour, in order to complete the vacuum. This will be found a most beneficial method of boiling and manufacturing many articles, such as sugar, or any commodities that require high temperature to bring them to a boiling point, as the ebullition is brought about at a much lower degree of heat, a considerable saving is effected in time and expense, the quality of the article is rendered superior, and there is no danger whatever of injury in the process. The principle has been applied with important advantage to a very considerable extent. The lower cisterns or pans are shewn with double covers, and the inside plates or cases, represented by the inner lines in the sides and tops, are perforated with small holes designed for the vapour to pass through, and to prevent the goods being drawn out by the vacuum and boiling. The pipe for conveying off the vapour only enters the top cover. The various deep and thick flanges at the tops of the cisterns or pans are intended to connect the several pipes, cocks, &c. that may be required to be applied for the various purposes and applications of these vessels, as well as to strengthen them when it is necessary. The pans can be made of any strong figure; but an intelligent engineer, with the assistance of a practical person understanding the nature of the business to which these improvements are applied, will readily perceive and adopt the best form and shape without any difficulty whatever.

To WILLIAM GOODMAN, of Coventry, Hatter; for certain Improvements in Looms.

Mr. Goodman's ingenious invention of certain improvements, apply to that description of looms usually employed for the weaving of narrow articles (commonly called Dutch engine-looms) and consists principally in a novel arrangement of the shuttles and slays in the batten. The construction of the batten, with the slays and the shuttles, are in every respect the same as usually employed in engine-looms, except, that in this improved loom, there are three shuttle-boards, forming two distinct races for the reception of two sets of shuttles; the warp, or slay-spaces of the upper range intervening between the spaces of the lower range. Mr. G. only claims, as his own invention, the new arrangement of the shuttles and the slays as connected with the batten, and the suspending of the knotted parts of the leashes on one set of shafts, to arrange with the same.—*Repertory*, No. 259.

LIST OF PATENTS FOR NEW INVENTIONS.
John Ranking, of New Bond-street, Westminster, esq.; for the means of securing valuable property in mail and other stage coaches, travelling carriages, waggons, caravans, and other similar public and private vehicles, from robbery.—Nov. 1, 1823.

George Hawkes, of Lucas-place, Commercial-road, ship-builder; for an improvement in the construction of ships' anchors.—Nov. 1.

George Hawkes, also, for certain improvements on capstans.

William Bondy, of Fulham, mathematical instrument-maker; for an anti-evaporating cooler, to facilitate and regulate the refrigerating of worts or wash in all seasons of the year, from any degree of heat between boiling and the temperature required for fermenting.—Nov. 1.

Thomas Foster Gimson, of Tiverton; for improvements in, and additions to, machinery now in use for doubling and twisting cotton, silk, and other fibrous substances.—Nov. 6.

* * Copies of the specifications, or further notices of any of these intentions, will be inserted free of expense, on being transmitted to the Editor.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

IT affords us much satisfaction at being enabled to lay before the public a series of curious experiments made by a gentleman not it seems of the society, but first promulgated at one of its meetings in April last. They relate to the condensation of several gases into liquids, by Mr. FARADAY, chemical assistant in the Royal Institution, and were communicated by the President.

Sulphurous Acid.—Mercury and concentrated sulphuric acid were sealed up in a bent tube, and, being brought to one end, heat was carefully applied, whilst the other end was preserved cool by wet bibulous paper. Sulphurous acid gas was produced where the heat acted, and was condensed by the sulphuric acid above; but, when the latter had become saturated, the sulphurous acid passed to the cold end of the tube, and was condensed into a liquid. When the whole tube was cold, if the sulphurous acid were returned on to the mixture of sulphuric acid and sulphate of mercury, a portion was re-absorbed, but the rest remained on it without mixing.

Liquid sulphurous acid is very limpid

and colourless, and highly fluid. Its refractive power, obtained by comparing it in water and other media, with water contained in a similar tube, appeared to be nearly equal to that of water. It does not solidify or become adhesive at a temperature of 0° F. When a tube containing it was opened, the contents did not rush out as with explosion, but a portion of the liquid evaporated rapidly, cooling another portion so much as to leave it in the fluid state at common barometric pressure. It was however rapidly dissipated, not producing visible fumes, but producing the odour of pure sulphurous acid, and leaving the tube quite dry. A portion of the vapour of the fluid received over a mercurial bath, and examined, proved to be sulphurous acid gas. A piece of ice dropped into the fluid instantly made it boil, from the heat communicated by it.

To prove in an unexceptionable manner that the fluid was pure sulphurous acid, some sulphurous acid gas was carefully prepared over mercury, and a long tube perfectly dry, and closed at one end, being exhausted, was filled with it; more sulphurous acid was then thrown in by a condensing syringe, till there

there were three or four atmospheres; the tube remained perfectly clear and dry, but on cooling one end to 0° , the fluid sulphurous acid condensed, and in all its characters was like that prepared by the former process.

A small gage was attached to a tube in which sulphurous acid was afterwards formed, and at a temperature of 45° F. the pressure within the tube was equal to three atmospheres, there being a portion of liquid sulphurous acid present: but, as the common air had not been excluded when the tube was sealed, nearly one atmosphere must be due to its presence, so that sulphurous acid vapour exerts a pressure of about two atmospheres at 45° F. Its specific gravity was nearly 1.42.

Sulphuretted Hydrogen.—A tube being bent, and sealed at the shorter end, strong muriatic acid was poured in through a small funnel, so as nearly to fill the short leg without soiling the long one. A piece of platinum foil was then crumbled up and pushed in, and upon that were put fragments of sulphuret of iron, until the tube was nearly full. In this way action was prevented until the tube was sealed. If it once commences, it is almost impossible to close the tube in a manner sufficiently strong, because of the pressing out of the gas. When closed, the muriatic acid was made to run on to the sulphuret of iron, and then left for a day or two. At the end of that time, much proto-muriate of iron had formed; and, on placing the clean end of the tube in a mixture of ice and salt, warming the other end if necessary by a little water, sulphuretted hydrogen in the liquid state distilled over.

The liquid sulphuretted hydrogen was colourless, limpid, and excessively fluid. Ether, when compared with it in similar tubes, appeared tenacious and oily. It did not mix with the rest of the fluid in the tube, which was no doubt saturated, but remained standing on it. When a tube containing it was opened, the liquor immediately rushed into vapour; and this being done under water, and the vapour collected and examined, it proved to be sulphuretted hydrogen gas. As the temperature of a tube containing some of it rose from 0° to 45° , part of the fluid rose in vapour, and its bulk diminished; but there was no other change: it did not seem more adhesive at 0° than at 45° . Its refractive power appeared to be rather greater than that of water; it decidedly surpassed that of sulphurous

acid. A small gage being introduced into a tube in which liquid sulphuretted hydrogen was afterwards produced, it was found that the pressure of its vapour was nearly equal to seventeen atmospheres at the temperature of 50° .

The gages used were made by drawing out some tubes at the blow-pipe table until they were capillary, and of a trumpet form; they were graduated by bringing a small portion of mercury successively into their different parts; they were then sealed at the fine end, and a portion of mercury placed in the broad end; and in this state they were placed in the tubes, so that none of the substances used, or produced, could get to the mercury, or pass by it to the inside of the gage. In estimating the number of atmospheres, one has always been subtracted for the air left in the tube.

The specific gravity of sulphuretted hydrogen appeared to be 0.9.

Carbonic Acid.—The materials used in the production of carbonic acid, were carbonate of ammonia and concentrated sulphuric acid; the manipulation was like that described for sulphuretted hydrogen. Much stronger tubes are however required for carbonic acid than for any of the former substances, and there is none which has produced so many or more powerful explosions. Tubes which have held fluid carbonic acid well for two or three weeks together, have, upon some increase in the warmth of the weather, spontaneously exploded with great violence; and the precautions of glass masks, goggles, &c. which are at all times necessary in pursuing these experiments, are particularly so with carbonic acid.

Carbonic acid is a limpid colourless body, extremely fluid, and floating upon the other contents of the tube. It distils readily and rapidly at the difference of temperature between 32° and 0° . Its refractive power is much less than that of water. No diminution of temperature to which I have been able to submit it, has altered its appearance. In endeavouring to open the tubes at one end, they have uniformly burst into fragments, with powerful explosions. By inclosing a gage in a tube in which fluid carbonic acid was afterwards produced, it was found that its vapour exerted a pressure of 36 atmospheres at a temperature of 32° .

It may be questioned, perhaps, whether this and other similar fluids obtained from materials containing water, do not contain a portion of that fluid;

in as much as its absence has not been proved, as it may be with chlorine, sulphurous acid, cyanogen, and ammonia. But, besides the analogy which exists between the latter and the former, it may also be observed in favour of their dryness, that any diminution of temperature causes the deposition of a fluid from the atmosphere, precisely like that previously obtained; and there is no reason for supposing that these various atmospheres, remaining as they do in contact with concentrated sulphuric acid, are not as dry as atmospheres of the same kind would be over sulphuric acid at common pressure.

Euchlorine.—Fluid enehlorine was obtained by inclosing chlorate of potash and sulphuric acid in a tube, and leaving them to act on each other for twenty-four hours. In that time there had been much action, the mixture was of a dark reddish brown, and the atmosphere of a bright yellow colour. The mixture was then heated up to 100° , and the unoccupied end of the tube cooled to 0° ; by degrees the mixture lost its dark colour, and a very fluid ethereal-looking substance condensed. It was not miscible with a small portion of the sulphuric acid which lay beneath it; but, when returned on to the mass of salt and acid, it was gradually absorbed, rendering the mixture of a much deeper colour even than itself.

Euchlorine thus obtained, is a very fluid transparent substance, of a deep yellow colour. A tube containing a portion of it in the clean end, was opened at the opposite extremity; there was a rush of euchlorine vapour, but the salt plugged up the aperture: whilst clearing this away, the whole tube burst with a violent explosion, except the small end in a cloth in my hand, where the euchlorine previously lay, but the fluid had all disappeared.

Nitrous Oxide.—Some nitrate of ammonia, previously made as dry as could be by partial decomposition, by heat in the air, was sealed up in a bent tube, and then heated in one end, the other being preserved cool. By repeating the distillation once or twice in this way, it was found, on after-examination, that very little of the salt remained undecomposed. The process requires care. I have had many explosions occur with very strong tubes, and at considerable risk.

When the tube is cooled, it is found to contain two fluids, and a very compressed atmosphere. The heavier fluid,

on examination, proved to be water, with a little acid and nitrous oxide in solution; the other was nitrous oxide. It appears in a very liquid, limpid, colourless state; and so volatile that the warmth of the hand generally makes it disappear in vapour. The application of ice and salt condenses abundance of it into the liquid state again. It boils readily by the difference of temperature between 50° and 0° . It does not appear to have any tendency to solidify at -10° . Its refractive power is very much less than that of water, and less than any fluid that has yet been obtained in these experiments, or than any other known fluid. A tube being opened in the air, the nitrous oxide immediately burst into vapour. Another tube opened under water, and the vapour collected and examined, it proved to be nitrous oxide gas. A gage being introduced into a tube, in which liquid nitrous oxide was afterwards produced, gave the pressure of its vapour as equal to above 50 atmospheres at 45° .

Cyanogen.—Some pure cyanuret of mercury was heated until perfectly dry. A portion was then inclosed in a green glass tube, in the same manner as in former instances, and being collected to one end, was decomposed by heat, whilst the other end was cooled. The cyanogen soon appeared as a liquid: it was limpid, colourless, and very fluid; not altering its state at the temperature of 0° . Its refractive power is rather less, perhaps, than that of water. A tube containing it being opened in the air, the expansion within did not appear to be very great; and the liquid passed with comparative slowness into the state of vapour, producing great cold. The vapour, being collected over mercury, proved to be pure cyanogen.

A tube was sealed up with cyanuret of mercury at one end, and a drop of water at the other; the fluid cyanogen was then produced in contact with the water. It did not mix, at least in any considerable quantity, with that fluid, but floated on it, being lighter, though apparently not so much so as ether would be. In the course of some days, action had taken place, the water had become black, and changes, probably such as are known to take place in an aqueous solution of cyanogen, occurred. The pressure of the vapour of cyanogen appeared by the gage to be 3.6 or 3.7 atmospheres at 45° F. Its specific gravity was nearly 0.9.

Ammonia.—In searching after liquid ammonia,

ammonia, it became necessary, though difficult, to find some dry source of that substance; and I at last resorted to a compound of it, which I had occasion to notice some years since with chloride of silver. When dry chloride of silver is put into ammoniacal gas, as dry as it can be made, it absorbs a large quantity of it; 100 grains condensing above 130 cubical inches of the gas: but the compound thus formed is decomposed by a temperature of 100° F. or upwards. A portion of this compound was sealed up in a bent tube, and heated in one leg, whilst the other was cooled by ice or water. The compound thus heated under pressure fused at a comparatively low temperature, and boiled up, giving off ammoniacal gas, which condensed at the opposite end into a liquid.

Liquid ammonia thus obtained was colourless, transparent, and very fluid. Its refractive power surpassed that of any other of the fluids described, and that also of water itself. From the way in which it was obtained, it was evidently as free from water as ammonia in any state could be. When the chloride of silver is allowed to cool, the ammonia immediately returns to it, combining with it, and producing the original compound. During this action a curious combination of effects takes place: as the chloride absorbs the ammonia; heat is produced, the temperature rising up nearly to 100° ; whilst a few inches off, at the opposite end of the tube, considerable cold is produced by the evaporation of the fluid. When the whole is retained at the temperature of 60° , the ammonia boils till it is dissipated and re-combined. The pressure of the vapour of ammonia is equal to about 6.5 atmospheres at 50° . Its specific gravity was 0.76.

Muriatic Acid.—When made from pure muriate of ammonia and sulphuric acid, liquid muriatic acid is obtained colourless, as Sir Humphry Davy had anticipated. Its refractive power is greater than that of nitrous oxide, but less than that of water; it is nearly equal to that of carbonic acid. The pressure of its vapour at the temperature of 50° , is equal to about 40 atmospheres.

Chlorine.—The refractive power of fluid chlorine is rather less than that of water. The pressure of its vapour at 60° is nearly equal to 4 atmospheres.

Attempts have been made to obtain hydrogen, oxygen, fluoboracic, fluosilicic, and phosphuretted hydrogen, gases in the liquid state; but, though all of them have been subjected to great pressure, they have as yet resisted condensation. The difficulty with regard to fluoboric gas consists, probably, in its affinity for sulphuric acid, which, as Dr. Davy has shown, is so great as to raise the sulphuric acid with it in vapour. The experiments will, however, be continued on these and other gases, in the hopes that some of them, at least, will ultimately condense.

On the Application of Liquids formed by the condensation of Gases as mechanical agents; by Sir HUMPHRY DAVY, Bart. Pres. R. S.

One of the principal objects that I had in view, in causing experiments to be made on the condensation of different gaseous bodies, by generating them under pressure, was the hope of obtaining vapours, which, from the facility with which their elastic forces might be diminished or increased, by small decrements or increments of temperature, would be applicable to the same purposes as steam.

As soon as I had obtained muriatic acid in the liquid state, a body which M. Berthollet supposed owed its power of being separated from bases by other acids, only to the facility with which it assumes the gaseous form, I had no doubt, as I mentioned in my last communication, that all the other gases which have weaker affinities or greater densities, and which are absorbable to any extent by water, might be rendered fluid by similar means; and, that the conjecture was founded, has been proved by the experiments made with so much industry and ingenuity by Mr. Faraday, and which I have had the pleasure of communicating to the society.

The elasticity of vapours in contact with the liquids from which they are produced, under high pressures, by high temperatures, such as those of alcohol and water, is known to increase in a much higher ratio than the arithmetical one of the temperature; but the exact law is not yet determined; and the result is a complicated one, and depends upon circumstances which require to be ascertained by experiment. Thus the ratio of the elastic force, dependent upon pressure, is to be combined with that of the expansive force dependent upon temperature; and the greater loss of radiant heat at high temperatures, and

* Quarterly Journal of Science, vol. v. p. 74.

and the development of latent heat in compression, and the necessity for its re-absorption in expansion (as the rationale of the subject is at present understood) must awaken some doubts as to the economical results to be obtained by employing the steam of water under very great pressures, and at very elevated temperatures.

No such doubts, however, can arise with respect to the use of such liquids, as require for their existence even a compression equal to that of the weight of 30 or 40 atmospheres: and where common temperatures, or slight elevations of them, are sufficient to produce an immense elastic force; and when the principal question to be discussed, is whether the effect of mechanical motion is to be most easily produced by an increase or diminution of heat by artificial means.

With the assistance of Mr. Faraday I have made some experiments on this subject, and the results have answered my most sanguine expectations. Sulphuretted hydrogen, which condenses readily at 3° F., under a pressure equal to that which balances the elastic force of an atmosphere compressed to $\frac{1}{4}$, had its elastic force increased so as to equal that of an atmosphere compressed to $\frac{1}{4}$ by an increase of 47° of temperature. Liquid muriatic acid at 3° , exerted an elastic force equivalent to that of an atmosphere compressed to $\frac{1}{8}$; by an increase of 22° , it gained an elastic force equivalent to that of an atmosphere compressed to $\frac{1}{5}$; and by a farther addition of 26° , an elastic force equivalent to that of air condensed to $\frac{1}{8}$ of its primitive volume. These experiments were made in thick glass tubes hermetically sealed. The degree of pressure was estimated by the change of volume of air confined by mercury in a small graduated gage, and placed in a part of the tube exposed to the atmosphere, and the temperatures were diminished from the degree at which the gage was introduced, that is, the atmospheric temperature by freezing mixtures; so that the temperature of the air within the gage could not be considerably altered; and as the elastic fluid surrounding the gage must have had a higher temperature than the condensed fluid, the diminution of the elastic force of the vapour from the fluids cannot be considered as overrated.

From the immense differences between the increase of elastic force in gases under high and low pressures, by

similar increments of temperature, there can be no doubt that the denser the vapour, or the more difficult of condensation the gas, the greater will be its power under changes of temperature as a mechanical agent: thus carbonic acid will be much more powerful than muriatic acid. In the only experiment which has been tried upon it, its force was found to be nearly equal to that of air compressed to $\frac{1}{8}$ at 12° F., and of air compressed to $\frac{1}{8}$ at 32° degrees, making an increase equal to the weight of 13 atmospheres by an increase of 20 of temperature; and this immense elastic force of 36 atmospheres being exerted at the freezing point of water.* And azote, if it could be obtained fluid, would, there is no doubt, be far more powerful than carbonic acid; and hydrogen, in such a state, would exert a force almost incalculably great, and liable to immense changes from the slightest variations of temperature.

To illustrate this idea, I shall quote an experiment on alcohol of sulphur.

The temperature of this body was raised 20 degrees above its boiling point, and its elastic force examined: it was found equal to less than that of air compressed to $\frac{1}{4}$. It was now heated to 320° under a pressure equal to that of air condensed to $\frac{1}{8}$, and a similar increment of 20 degrees added: its elastic force became equivalent to that of an atmosphere compressed to $\frac{1}{8}$.

I hope soon to be able to repeat these experiments in a more minute and accurate way; but the general results appear so worthy the attention of practical mechanics, that I think it a duty to lose no time in bringing them forward, even in their present imperfect state.

In applying the condensed gases as mechanical agents, there will be some difficulty; the materials of the apparatus must be at least as strong and as perfectly joined as those used by Mr. Perkins in his high pressure steam-engine: but the small differences of temperature required to produce an elastic

* Since this paper was read, Mr. Faraday has ascertained that the vapour of ammonia at 32° exerts an elastic force equal to that of an atmosphere compressed to $\frac{1}{5}$; and at 50° to that of an atmosphere compressed to $\frac{1}{8}$; and that the vapour of nitrous oxide at 32° has an elastic force equal to that of an atmosphere compressed to $\frac{1}{4}$; and at 45° to an atmosphere compressed to $\frac{1.0}{51.5}$ nearly.

elastic force equal to the pressure of many atmospheres, will render the risk of explosion extremely small; and, if future experiments should realize the views here developed, the mere difference of temperature between sunshine and shade, and air and water, or the effects of evaporation from a moist surface, will be sufficient to produce results, which have hitherto been obtained only by a great expenditure of fuel.

I shall conclude this communication by a few general observations arising out of this enquiry.

There is a simple mode of liquefying the gases, which at first view appears paradoxical, namely, by the application of heat; it consists in placing them in one leg of a bent scaled tube confined by mercury, and applying heat to ether, or alcohol, or water, in the other end. In this manner, by the pressure of the vapour of ether, I have liquified prussic gas and sulphureous acid gas, the only two on which I have made experiments; and these gases in being reproduced occasioned cold.

There can be little doubt that these general facts of the condensation of the gases will have many practical applications. They offer easy methods of impregnating liquids with carbonic acid and other gases, without the necessity of common mechanical pressure.

They afford means of producing great diminutions of temperature, by the rapidity with which large quantities of liquids may be rendered aeriform; and as compression occasions similar effects to cold, in preventing the formation of elastic substances, there is great reason to believe that it may be successfully employed for the preservation of animal and vegetable substances for the purposes of food.

On the Changes of volume produced in Gases in different states of Density, by heat.

In investigating the laws of the elastic forces exerted by vapours or gases raised from liquids by increase of temperature under compression, one of the most important circumstances to be considered is the rate of the expansion, or, what is equivalent, of the elastic

force, in atmospheres in different states of density.

It has been shown by the experiments of MM. Dalton and Gay Lussac, that elastic fluids of very different specific gravities expand equally by equal increments of temperature; or, as it may be more correctly expressed, according to the elucidations of MM. Dulong and Petit, that mercury and air, or gases, are equivalent in their expansions for any number of degrees in the thermometrical scale between the freezing and boiling points of water; and the early researches of M. Amontons seemed to show that the increase of the spring or elastic force of air by increase of temperature, was in the direct ratio of its density. I am not however acquainted with any direct researches upon the changes of volume produced in gases in very different states of condensation and rarefaction by changes of temperature, and the importance of the enquiry, in relation to the subject of my last communication to the society, induced me to undertake the following experiments.

Dry atmospherical air was included in a tube by mercury, and its temperature raised from 32° Fahrenheit to 212°, and its expansion accurately marked. The same volumes of air, but of double and of more than triple the density under a pressure of 30 and 65 inches of mercury, were treated in the same manner, and in the same tubes; and when the necessary corrections were made for the difference of pressure of the removed column of mercury, it was found that the expansions were exactly the same.

As apparatus was constructed, in which the expansions of rare air confined by columns of mercury were examined and compared with the expansions of equal volumes of air under common pressure; when it appeared, that for an equal number of degrees of Fahrenheit's scale, and between 32° and 212° they were precisely equal, whether the air was $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, or $\frac{1}{6}$, of its natural density.

Similar experiments were made, but they were necessarily less precise, with air condensed six and expanded fifteen times, with similar results.

NEW MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Number III. of the Irish Melodies, arranged for the Piano-Forte and Harp, with Original, Introductory, Intermediate, and Concluding, Symphonies; composed by John Whitaker. 5s.

THE airs in the present number of this deservedly popular work, are those of "Ceandubh delish," "Planxty Johnstone," "Thamama hulla," "Heigho, ho! my Jacky!" "Oonagh," "Fairy Queen," "Thady you gander," "Thy fair bosom," "I once had a true love," "The Banks of Banna," "The Six-pence," and "Gage Fane." These melodies, occupying twenty-one pages, furnish samples of taste in the selector, equal to any evidences of that quality of the mind that are found in the best compilations of the day. It is, moreover, due to Mr. Whitaker to say, that, in his basses, accompaniments, and occasional embellishments, he has uniformly consulted the style or cast of his originals, and thereby not only heightened, but elucidated their characters.

Rondo for the Piano-Forte; composed by Joseph de Pinna. 1s. 6d.

The subject of this rondo, or something very much resembling it, we have heard before; but, admitting it to be original, it does credit to Mr. de Pinna's imagination. The principal merit, however, in a composition of this species, lies in the good conduct of the super-added matter, the happiness of the returns to the theme, and the various yet analogous thoughts by which the main body of the piece is supplied. A rondo is evolutionary, by its very nature; and, when a felicitous subject is handled with a dexterity that draws from it every adscititious idea, that makes it, what it ever should be, the salient point of all the prominent passages, every effect is attained of which a rondo is capable. Of this latter excellence, the composition before us possesses a creditable portion, and claims the favourable notice of the public.

Elementary Elucidation of the Major and Minor of Music, exemplifying the Diatonic Scales, &c. &c. The whole prepared and arranged by R. J. Stephenson. 2s. 6d.

This work, for the attainment of its useful and laudable object, concisely classes, on a peculiar plan, the progressive-creation and reduction of the sharps and flats, gives the relative affinities of the major and minor keys, explanatory

gamuts, and a synopsis of the cliffs, followed by examples of transposition, revolving chromatically throughout the octave. So systematic a process, it will strike the reader as promising; and we feel ourselves to be justified in confirming the favourable impression. The whole appears to us to be the result of a well-cogitated design, and not to possess a point but what has been well considered, and cautiously adopted. The whole occupying but five pages; but their contents are *multum in parvo*, and claim to be studied by all who are emulous of theoretical proficiency.

"O Mary turn those eyes away," a favourite Song, the Words and Air by Samuel Smith, esq.; arranged with an Accompaniment for the Piano-Forte, by John Bardsley.

The passages of this air run smoothly into each other, and are not wholly devoid of grace. The music forms an appropriate appendage to the words, which, perhaps, possess more of pathos than of poetry. However, as a trifle, it is rather an auspicious specimen of the abilities of the composer, and the accompaniment by Mr. Bardsley forms a favourable illustration of the melody.

A Selection of Chants never before published; together with a Sanctus and Kyrie Elison. The whole arranged in score, with an Adaptation for the Organ or Piano-Forte, by George Cleland. 5s.

In this collection of ecclesiastical music we find very little to which the most fastidious critic might object, and much that claims the warm expression of our praise. Mr. Cleland, a young man, and, as we understand, lately from Bath, appears to possess considerable natural talent, and to have studied with success the melodies of that portion of the publication which is his own, evince a free and flowing fancy, and the combinations bespeak more than a common acquaintance with the principles of harmony. Mr. C. concludes his prefatory address to his subscribers, with hoping that, this being his first attempt in this style of composition, it will be considered as some apology for him, should any irregularities present themselves to the eyes of more experienced judges;—but experienced judges, we feel assured will say, that his apology, however becoming in a young candidate for professional celebrity, was by no means needful.

A New Sonata for the Piano-Forte; composed by E. Solis. 3s.

This sonata has for two of its commendable features, spirit and delicacy. The subject of the first movement is bold and energetic; that of the second, smooth and sentimental, and the third opens in an animating and engaging style. On the whole, therefore, Mr. Solis, in this effort of his skilful and ingenious pen, has produced an evidence of his qualifications as a piano-composer, which ought to encourage him to continue to exercise his talent in that province of his art. To accumulate patronage, he has, we think, but to proceed.

The celebrated Medley Overture to the Siege of Rochelle; composed, selected, and arranged, for the Piano-Forte, by W. P. R. Cope. 2s. 6d.

There is, we think, in this modification of the Overture to the Siege of Rochelle, sufficient pleasantness and diversity to recommend it to the favourable notice of piano-forte practitioners. The movements are not only agreeable in themselves, but judiciously opposed to each other, and both borrow and impart an effect which augments the effect of the composition.

Military Divertissement, and Quick Step, for the Piano-Forte.

In compositions ushered to the public under the denomination of *Military Music*, it too frequently falls within the demarcation of our duty, to censure, and rarely to commend. However, as regarding the publication now before us, we proceed in our task cheerfully, because we find it pleasing. The character of the piece is bold and martial; and, if we do not every-where meet with the union of grace and strength, we are, by the chequered cast of the modulation, lulled into contentedness, while we are gratified by variety. The first movement is striking, the passages are felicitously conceived and effectively blended. The concluding *Quick Step* is viracious, and only requires novelty to make it generally attractive. Viewed as a whole, the piece before us is no way unworthy the attention, either of masters or of amateurs.

The Cadiz Rondo for the Piano-Forte; composed by Samuel Poole. 1s.

The style of this rondo, in the texture of which Mr. Poole has ingeniously

interwoven Rossini's favourite Cavatina "*Aurora! Sorgerai*," is familiar and pleasing. The whole is comprised in two movements; and the design of the author has included as much variety as, perhaps, an intended trifle would admit.

THE DRAMA.

The exertions in the management of both the national theatres continue to keep pace with the claims of the public; and the result has been, the production of spirited and meritorious performances, and the ensuring full and splendid houses. The royal visitation at Drury-Lane on the first of December, and at Covent Garden on the third, augmented the general eclat of the season, and threw an exhilarating glow on the efforts of both the well-appointed companies.

At Drury-Lane, the skill of management has vied with, while it has been more successful, than at Covent-Garden. Dowton's *Dr. Cantwell*, Macready's *Gracchus*, *Macbeth*, *Leontes*, and *Rolla*; Braham's *Henry Bertram*, *Prince Orlando*, and *Hawthorn*; Kean's *Richard*, and *Othello*; and Miss Stephens's *Diana Vernon*, and *Rosetta*, have formed a combination of excellence that commanded the most crowded audiences, and extorted the warmest applause. Mr. Elliston's indefatigable activity, seconded by his spirit and judgment, has certainly succeeded in drawing around him a phalanx of talent, girted by which, he stands secure of the continuance of popularity and public patronage, and of maintaining all the honour his exertions have acquired and deserved.

At Covent-Garden, Young's *King John*, *Sir Pertinax Mac Sycophant*, *Hamlet*, and *Beverley*; Mr. Kemble's *Charles Surface*, *Benedict*, and other equally distinguished characters; Sinclair's *Henry Bertram*, *Prince Orlando*, *Young Meadows*, and *Trumore*; Miss Paton's *Floretta*, *Rosetta*, and *Annette*; and Miss Tree's *Ophelia*, have proved, as we think they ever will, highly attractive, and diffused over the representations a lustre, which veiled the failure of Mrs. Heman's tragedy, called *The Vespers of Palermo*, and sustained undiminished the merited credit of the theatre.

NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN DECEMBER:

WITH AN HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL PROËMIUM.

Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their Works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the Month.

THE political occurrences and civil warfare in Greece render highly acceptable any authentic account of its present condition. In our last number we introduced some glowing pictures, drawn by Greeks themselves, for the realization of which we devoutly pray, and we are now called upon to notice the more qualified report of a distinguished British traveller. **SIR WILLIAM GELL**, so deservedly respected for his high classical attainments, is the authority to whom we are thus indebted. *His Journey in the Morea* was made in 1820 and 1821; and, although this preceded the successes of the Greeks, yet it describes with fidelity the condition of the inhabitants, and the feelings engendered as the forerunner of what has since followed. We are sorry, however, to observe, that Sir William does not think public liberty worth the sacrifices necessary to attain it, and he taunts the Greeks about their present sufferings in its cause. For our parts, on the contrary, we think life so intolerable without civil liberty, that, in its defence, it ought to be willingly sacrificed, even against moderated despotism; but, when opposed to such despotism as that of the Turks, existence and social ease are quite out of the question. The deterioration of the Greek character, of which the author complains, is doubtless owing to the vassalage in which the Greeks live, while the liberality of the Turks is easily exercised at the cost of the poor Greeks. Independently of this leaning to the strong, the volume abounds in various information, and is embellished with a variety of striking views, and with many spirited sketches of the costume and physiognomy both of Greeks and Turks.

The bookselling proprietors of Shakespeare have brought out a very neat edition of the whole of his dramatic works in a single volume, octavo. It is printed from the corrected text of Steevens and Malone, and prepared by a Glossary and life. All that can be said of such a volume regards the typography, and this is clear and elegant.

DR. BREWSTER has edited and republished an edition of *Euler's* invaluable *Letters to a German Princess*. Every thing in them is good of its kind, but there is too much metaphysical enquiry, and it would have been more acceptable as a book for young persons, if a third of the whole had been altogether rejected. We regret, also, that the editor's notes are so very scanty, while so many subjects called for modern elucidation.

MR. J. W. JONES has produced a very useful and elegant appendage to one of the best English Classics, *Blackstone's Commentaries*, in a faithful translation of all its Latin, Greek, Italian, and French Quotations, as well as to the notes of the best editors. Such a volume, so ably executed, will of course be joined to the original in every library where it has place, and will be highly useful to law students of every denomination.

LAW, BISHOP of CHESTER, has published *A Sermon*, for the benefit of the Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline, and for the Reformation of Juvenile Offenders. We extract the following passage, for the sake of the important information which it conveys:—
“The period at length arrives, when the prisoners must be removed from all further discipline and restraint. But, when thus liberated, whither are they to go? to what place can they direct their steps or views? They may have seen the error of their ways: they may be desirous of abandoning the course they have unhappily run. But how are they to regain the path of honest livelihood? Character is gone: professions are not believed: even the most compassionate, they who most sensibly feel and lament the frailties of our nature, are nevertheless afraid to receive under their roof a practised criminal, the hitherto supposed associate of the vilest and most abandoned characters. This is the sad scene which presents itself to many a discharged and repentant prisoner. His course, alas! is almost certain. His former haunts and companions are ready to receive him, and scarcely does there appear to be any other alternative. With such facilities and inducements on one side, with such difficulties and obstacles on the other, we cannot wonder, neither ought we too severely to condemn these ill-fated outcasts, if they relapse once more into their former habits: if the last state of such offenders become worse than the first. The Committee, therefore, of Prison Discipline, would have but imperfectly discharged their labour of love, if they had not directed their attention to the prisoners, at this the most decisive period of their lives. And here the friends of humanity cannot too warmly applaud their humane exertions. In the very feelings and spirit of the religion of Jesus Christ, they have established a ‘Temporary Refuge;’ into which youthful prisoners may be received on their first discharge from prison. In it they are taught some useful

useful employment or trade, by the practice of which they may earn their livelihood, when they are again thrown upon the world. Nor is this all. They, at the same time, are instructed in the principles of religion, in the knowledge of their duty both to God and man. With this view, the service of our church is regularly administered twice on each Sabbath, and once on every other day of the week. Can any one receive the very mention of such an establishment, without applauding the motive? Can he hear of such a deed, without the wish, and an effort, we trust, to uphold and increase its utility?"

CRUISE'S *Narrative of a Ten Months' Residence in New Zealand*, is necessarily interesting, as relating to islands so considerable, and so important in the geographical position. The independence of the South Americans will tend to increase their importance in a political point of view. The object of the voyage was to bring to England, for the use of our dock-yards, a quantity of the beautiful straight trees called *baikaterres* and *cowries*, some of which grow 100 feet without a branch, and others less in height are forty feet in girth. It is impossible to follow the author through his Narrative, which, however, is interesting for its incidents and information, and is the best modern account that has appeared of these islands.

MR. THOMAS REID'S *Travels in Ireland*, followed by sketches of the circumstances and condition of the people and country, merit general perusal in England and Scotland, and the special attention of our statesmen and legislators. Mr. Reid's facts will be the more credited, because he is not a party man; but, we are sorry to say, they confirm all that we have read and heard of the deplorable state of the population, and of the wicked policy of which this otherwise fine country is the victim. The work very properly commences with a brief history of Ireland, by which the reader is enabled to trace effects to their causes. The author liberally quotes Mr. Wakefield as authority, and confirms our opinion of that gentleman's great work; but his own book, as more succinct, is likely, as it deserves, to obtain more general circulation.

A very useful little manual for medical students has just made its appearance under the title of the *Pupil's Pharmacopœia*, which is a translation, word for word, of the London Latin Pharmacopœia, and may be read either in English or Latin, as the original text is printed, and the translated word is rendered in italics. Remarks are introduced on the chemistry of the combinations employed; the doses of medicines are inserted; and foot-notes are appended, teaching the antidotes to be had recourse to, in cases of accidental or designed poison.

MR. EARLE has published an interesting volume, entitled, *Practical Observations in Surgery*, in which he opposes the recent statements of Sir Astley Cooper respecting the impossibility of union to any effect after fractures of the neck of the thigh bone within the capsule of the joint. It is always more or less useful for the dogmas of high authority to be called in question, since there is a tendency in the human mind to receive implicitly doctrines propounded by men of acknowledged capacity; and, in the present instance, the attention of the junior members of the profession will be summoned to a sort of independent exercise, which might not have been the case but for the able strictures of Mr. Earle. No one, after reading the book before us, will doubt the surgical tact or the literary ability of its author; but here and there, we must say, friendly as we are to opposition, that a party spirit is too conspicuous in the criticisms of Mr. E. upon the doctrines and sentiments of his justly-celebrated antagonist.

The Dublin Problems, or Questions to the Candidates from the Gold Medal from 1816 to 1822. This volume is curious, as exhibiting the spirit of modern university instruction; and, in that respect, merits reference to a committee of parliament. Pedantry accumulated on pedantry, and sustained by pride, is abusing public confidence, and the modern university-courses call for the special revision of qualified authorities.

DR. SHEARMAN, president of the London Medical Society, has published a small volume on the subject of debility as leading to chronic disease. This production we think very well timed in the present day, when the views of pathologists are too much directed towards vascular conditions as explicatory of every thing. The whole is neatly written and ably argued; and, if there are controvertible points introduced, so much the better for the thinking reader.

MR. NATHAN'S *History and Theory of Music* is a very pleasing and interesting volume, displaying much knowledge of the subject on which it treats, and considerable powers even in literary composition; in respect, however, to this latter quality, we find more of talent than taste, more of natural ability than acquired correctness; and, in the event of the book reaching, as it deserves, to a second edition, we advise the author, prior to publication, to submit it to some friend for correction, on whose knowledge and fidelity he can rely for pointing out inaccuracies. We were particularly gratified with the chapter in the present work, which treats of Expression in Music; and the whole book, we repeat, deserves approbation.

The Associated Society of Apothecaries
and

and Surgeon-Apothecaries have issued a very creditable volume of *Transactions*, in which will be found some interesting matter both for students and practitioners. We first meet with an historical account of the Society, its objects and progress: next follows a very able paper by Mr. Alcock, on the present condition of medical science, and on the mode in which medical studies ought to be prosecuted by the individual destined for general practice. Essays of a miscellaneous nature, surgical and medical, theoretical and practical, are introduced both by members of the association and some physicians of distinguished name. The volume, it must be admitted, is rather too bulky in proportion to the papers it contains; but this will not be the case, it is hoped, with the subsequent ones, since the length of the preliminary essays is the cause of it in the present instance.

A bulky volume has appeared of the *Debates, Evidence, and Documents*, on the Charges against Thorpe, High Sheriff of Dublin, for unduly empanneling a Grand Jury on the Bills for insulting the Lord Lieutenant at the theatre. As the charges were passionately laid for high treason, we do not blame the decision of the jury; but the facts which came out on this case, as well as other facts of daily occurrence, prove the doctrine which have always maintained, that all juries ought to be convened in exact rotation from at least three districts of the jurisdiction. Till this is reformed by law, there is no security against packing juries; and, of course, trial by jury is really but a delusive form. No discretion ought to lie with a sheriff, even if he were always chosen by the people, and necessarily a man of worthy spirit. Rotation from three districts would make the institution perfect, and the adoption of such a law is even more important to personal liberty and security than a reform of parliament itself. The volume contains the regulations of Orange Lodges, and many other curious documents connected with Irish politics.

MR. CURTIS has published a third edition, enlarged, of his valuable *Treatise on the Physiology and Diseases of the Ear*. His great practice has enabled him to assemble many valuable facts; and his work is therefore important, with reference not only to its practical character, but as referring to a precious organ, whose diseases are as inconvenient as painful.

A Formulary for the Preparation and Mode of Employing several New Remedies; namely, the nux vomica, morphine, prussic acid, strychnin, veratrine, the active principles of the cinchonas, emetine, iodine, &c. with an introduction and copious notes, have been published, by CHARLES THOMAS HADEN, surgeon to the Chelsea

and Brompton Dispensary, &c." A varied experience of more than ten years (says Mr. H.), both in the laboratory and at the bedside, leads me to affirm that medicines and poisons act in the same manner on man as on animals. I would willingly try on myself substances which have been proved to be innocent when given to animals; but I would not recommend any one to make the experiment in an inverse way. Time alone can pronounce definitely on the advantages and inconveniences of these new remedies; but which ever way it may be, the following pages may be useful, by teaching the mode of preparing them without making it necessary to consult general treatises of chemistry or pharmacy, and by giving medical men every facility in submitting them to personal experience, which is often after all the only really profitable course. If a review be made of the different new remedies which have been lately proposed, will it not be seen that each of them is pretended to have certain peculiar and distinctive properties, which, if they really belong to them, are greatly to be valued when properly applied to the treatment of disease? *Digitalis*, for instance, seems to exert a direct influence on the action of the heart and arteries. *Colchicum* appears to do the same thing with the addition of a purgative quality. *Prussic acid* seems to have similar powers, with the additional one of appearing to act particularly on the mucous membranes. *Strychnine* in like manner is said to exert a peculiar influence over the nerves which supply muscles with their energy; or, perhaps, it has the power of increasing the irritability of the muscles themselves. *Iodine* seems to possess a similar stimulating power, which is particularly expended on that part of the system which is called lymphatic." For introducing to the British faculty the formularies by which these important remedies may be beneficially administered, the translator is entitled to much public gratitude.

Several institutions have recently been proposed for relief from the losses by shipwreck. We wish they were extended to consequences of storms by land as well as sea. In connexion with this proper feeling, as far as it goes, SIR W. HILLARY has published an appeal to the nation, in which he enlarges with eloquence and pathos on the sufferings of the sea-faring classes, and makes out a case which demands the energies of public benevolence, equal to any other subject of its meritorious exertion. We are glad to see that the pamphlet has reached a second edition, and have no doubt but Sir William will live to see his public spirit requited by success.

No subject is more important, in a social and domestic point of view, than the skill-
ful

ful management of fruit-trees; and, as all knowledge on such subjects is derived from experience, we are glad to see it fully treated of by Mr. Charles Harrison, gardener of Wortley-hall. In an octavo volume, sanctioned by a splendid list of subscribers, Mr. H. has discussed the entire subject, "root and branch." The method of culture, and the disease of trees, are so practically and clearly discussed, that the general circulation of the volume cannot fail to be eminently useful. It has long been our wish to see all fire-wood trees yield to productive ones, and thereby render mere subsistence a secondary consideration in a civilized country.

The *Phrenological Journal*, a new quarterly publication, has just issued from the press at Edinburgh. It professes to contain the essays of the Phrenological Society of that city,—a society newly formed, and containing among its members the principal philosophers of Edinburgh. It is a remarkable circumstance, that, after Drs. Gall and Spurzheim had laboured to found a school of phrenology in most of the capital towns of Europe without success, the first regularly-organized society of craniologists should be formed at Edinburgh, where the most violent opposition had been made to the new system, and where Dr. Spurzheim found it almost impossible to make a single convert. The first lecture on phrenology ever given in Edinburgh was read at the Wernerian Society by Dr. Forster, who composed his paper on a zoological subject at the request of the president himself, Professor Jamieson; and numerous craniological drawings were made by the celebrated artist Mr. Lizars, and exhibited to the Society. But the doctor, having interwoven the system of human phrenology with that of animals, some of the members of the Society took offence, and the paper was not received and published by them. Professor Jamieson paid the most polite attention to the author of the paper, and had previously requested him to become a member of the Society; but it was found impossible to stem the torrent of prejudice raised against the new doctrine, which seemed to have a tendency to refer the animal and the human intelligence to the same physical causes. Dr. F. determined, therefore, not to be proposed a member; this happened in the spring of 1816. A few weeks afterwards, Dr. Spurzheim arrived in Edinburgh; and the strange treatment he received is better known to the public already by the printed account of it. After all this, it is very remarkable that Edinburgh should have produced the first regular Society of Phrenologists, who are now pursuing the system of Drs. Gall and Spurzheim, and have written one of the ablest papers in its defence.

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WE have seen many attempts to explain the principles of Mr. Perkins's new steam-engine, but none which is more likely to render them plain to every capacity than the observations contained in the Four Dialogues just published between an Oxford Tutor and a Disciple of the Common Sense Philosophy. Many of our readers will therefore thank us for giving place to the passage:—

"The basis of Mr. Perkins's improvement consists in his bringing water into actual contact with the metal, by which the excitement is directly communicated to the water, which excitement, heretofore, has been allowed to dissipate itself by the simultaneous generation of steam. The atomic motion, transferred by the fixation of the gases in the process of the external combustion, passes through the substance of the vessel containing the water, and its first effect has been to convert the adjoining liquid into steam. Room being allowed in ordinary boilers for the expansion of this steam, the ultimate force consisted only of the first simple force; or, if accelerated, the acceleration depended on the vague dimensions and decreasing strength of an extended surface of boiler. But Mr. Perkins has contrived to press his liquid into his boiler, or generator, home to the interior surface of his generator, and to keep it full, so that no steam can be simultaneously generated; and hence, as the motion transferred by the fixation of the gases in the adjacent combustion is not simultaneously distributed in steam, the contained water receives all the acceleration of excitement of which it is susceptible. This accumulated excitement does not, however, burst the generator, because the strength, other things alike, is inversely as the dimensions, and the thickness can conveniently, in so small a bulk, be increased to any required degree; thus, less of the motion transferred from the combustion is lost, than when, by the old system, steam was simultaneously generated; and the continued addition accelerates the excitement of the water, on the principle of accelerated motion in falling bodies. From this effect of acceleration, which cannot be complete in an ordinary expanded boiler, Mr. Perkins obtains great excitement with much less fuel, or less gas-fixing, by combustion. He loses no motion, and he appropriates the whole by an accelerated result. The expansive force is all the motion of the gases fixed by the combustion; and, as long as the strength of cohesion in the materials of the generator is greater than the expansive force, no explosion can take place. But, as soon as Mr. P. has sufficiently excited his

water, he allows some of it to escape, and every drop then evolves in steam many hundred times the original bulk. The excited atoms, of course, perform large orbits, creating a local vacuum, therefore perception of coldness to the evaporator hand plunged into it, and a force of expansion equal to any required, as 500lb or 20,000lbs. to the square inch. It is a case of motion compressed. The confined atoms of water are not to be supposed at rest; on the contrary, no motion is lost or gained in the whole process. It previously existed in the gases of the atmosphere; these are fixed by the combustion, which is a mere process of gaseous fixation; the generator and its contained water are placed in contact; the atoms in water receive the motion, but are unable, for want of space, to exhibit any of it in forming steam; the continuance of the transferred motion causes acceleration, and a violent tendency to escape, which, however, is prevented, till the excitement is sufficient to evolve gas of the required power. Rationally explained, Mr. P.'s machine founded on principles strictly philosophic—he has safely generated a force before unknown; and, if he had failed to apply with skill, his past reputation, as a mechanic of the first order, would have been undeserved. *Till we have fallen upon a method of applying gases themselves in various degrees of condensation, as contrasted with mechanical powers, we must be content to regard Mr. Perkins's contrivance for producing the same power with one gallon of water as with sixty, and with one bush of coals as with four, as the limit of human ingenuity in this branch of human art.* At the same time I am persuaded, that the application of the force transferred by combustion through water, for the purpose of arriving at mechanical power, will in posterity be considered as a very bungling procedure; and I think that it has been continued merely because mankind have been confounded by the nonsense about caloric; and, in consequence, have not understood the nature and source of the power which they were applying."

Volume the Second is announced: *Travels in the Interior of Southern Africa*, by W. J. BURCHELL, esq. with a large and entirely-new map, and 11 coloured and black engravings. The author penetrated into the heart of the Continent, to the depth of nearly 1100 miles; and, besides the complete narrative of daily occurrences, as far as the most distant town in the Interior, and of the various transactions with the natives, this work contains a general account of the inhabitants, and is interesting

interesting contributions to the sciences of zoology and botany; above 63,000 objects of which were preserved and brought to England. In the geography of the extra-tropical part of Southern Africa, a map thirty-three inches by twenty-eight, founded on numerous astronomical observations, and of an entirely-new construction, will be found to present considerable improvements; and to rectify many inaccuracies. In the second volume will be found an interesting account of the native tribes, with whom the author lived on terms which gave him very favourable opportunities for discovering their true character.

Rameses, an Egyptian Tale, with historical notes of the era of the Pharaohs, is announced in three volumes. It has been a vehicle to convey illustration of Egyptian antiquities, and of a great epoch in its history.

Memoirs are printing of the Life and Writings of Mrs. FRANCES SHERIDAN, mother of the late Right Hon. R. B. Sheridan, and author of "Sidney Biddulph," "Nourjahad," and "the Discovery," with remarks upon a late Life of the Right Hon. R. B. Sheridan, criticism and selections from the works of Mrs. Sheridan, and biographical anecdotes of her family and contemporaries, by her grand-daughter, ALICIA LEFANU.

A History of the Origin and Progress of the Greek Revolution, is preparing By E. BLAQUIERE, esq.

The twelfth part of *Views on the Southern Coast of England*, from drawings by J. M. W. TURNER, R.A. &c. and engraved by W. B. and G. COOKE, and other eminent artists, is on the eve of publication; and the four remaining parts, which will complete the work, will speedily follow.

The *Odes of Anacreon of Teos*, as translated into English verse, by W. RICHARDSON, esq. are in the press.

In the press, and will appear immediately, in one volume, octavo, with a portrait from an acknowledged likeness, *Memoirs of Rossini*, consisting of anecdotes of his life and of his professional career, by the Author of the lives of Haydn and Mozart, printed in an uniform manner with the translation of that work.

The several Treatises of the late James Baverstock, esq. on the Brewery, are about to be collected into one volume, with notes, together with an introduction, containing a biographical

sketch of the author, a paper on specific gravities, and on the various hydrostatical instruments which have been used in the brewery, by his son, J. H. BAVERSTOCK, F.S.A.

Mr. BULLOCK, with the laudable spirit of enterprise which distinguishes his character, has visited Mexico, and returned with a rich cargo of relics and antiquities, an account of which is preparing for press.

Dr. MARTIN, registrar and secretary of the Royal Humane Society, &c. is about to deliver a course of Lectures on the Preservation of Life, from the effects of submersion, strangulation, suffocation by noxious vapours, poisons, &c.

A Sketch of the System of Education at New Lanark, by R. D. OWEN, is in the press, and will appear in a few days.

The *Annual Biography and Obituary* for the year 1824, is announced, containing *Memoirs of celebrated Men* who have died in 1822-23.

Prose by a Poet, is announced; but not, we presume, as a novelty.

A work, called *Plain Instructions to Executors and Administrators*, showing the duties and responsibilities incident to the due performance of the trusts, with directions respecting the probate of wills, and taking out letters of administration, &c. will soon be published.

A new edition of Mr. ALARIC A. WATTS's "Poetical Sketches," with illustrations, is preparing for publication, which will include *Gertrude de Balm*, and other additional poems.

Early in January will be published, the *Pirate of the Adriatic*, a romance, in three volumes, by J. GRIFFIN.

The *Life of Jeremy Taylor*, and a *Critical Examination of his Writings*, by Dr. HEBER, bishop of Calcutta, are nearly ready for publication, in 2 vols. post 8vo. with fine portrait by Warren, from an original picture.

Shortly will be published, the *Plenary Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures asserted*, and *Infidel Objections shown to be unfounded*, in Six Lectures, now delivering at Albion Hall, London Wall, by the Rev. S. NOBLE. These public-spirited Lectures would have a ten-fold effect, if lecturing were the only means of conversion; but the case of the victims of Dorchester gaol undoes the effect of a thousand arguments, which, it thence appears, none dare answer. The

Dorsetshire magistrates possess arguments ten thousand times more operative than those of Mr. Noble. When personal martyrdom ends, argument may begin to have weight; but the former utterly extinguishes the force of the latter. The Inquisition may have terrified men, but it never convinced them. We cannot too often refer to the noble Petition of the dissenting ministers to both Houses of Parliament, published in one of our late Numbers.

In a few days will be published, a Narrative of the Sufferings of a French Protestant Family at the Period of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, written by JOHN MAGAULT the Father, translated and now first published from the original manuscript, in the possession of a descendant of the family residing near Spitalfields, at the request of members of the Spitalfields Benevolent Society.

Dr. Cox will shortly publish, Remarks on Acute Rheumatism, and the importance of early Blood-letting in that Disease, as preventing Metastasis to the Heart.

At the anniversary of the Royal Society, on the 1st of December, the Copley medal, which is directed "to be given to the person who shall have produced the most important *experimental investigation* upon any subject of *natural history* during the year," (these are their own words,) was adjudged by the council to Mr. Pond, the Astronomer Royal. This adjudication has, we learn, created much surprise and dissatisfaction; because, although no one presumes to question the *official* industry and scientific merits of Mr. Pond, yet this medal is not supposed to have been intended to reward official services, nor to meet the case of mere astronomical registers kept by public instruments. We have received some strong observations about the little coterie by which this Society is now so mismanaged, as, in the opinion of many, to render it necessary to establish new societies in self-defence, but we forbear to become parties. We conceive, however, that the exercise of a free press can in no manner be better directed than to the conduct of a *close* corporation, invested with the guardianship of science; and we will by no means refuse admittance to accredited observations on a subject of so much national importance. We *note, however, no desire to give coun-*

tenance to perverse factions; though it is manifest that, if the Royal Society continued equal to its original purpose, so many new societies, embracing its several objects, could not be necessary. The blame, however, may be attached to the contemporary office, but to the constitution; for, it sometimes happens, that of 1000 or 1100 fellow not more than a dozen or a score are labourers in science, and not more than a hundred, perhaps, ever write for the press a paragraph on a scientific subject, or are known in the scientific world, except by their names. While, on the other hand, this great and enlightened nation contains least 10,000 individuals whose attainments are on a par with the twelve or twenty working fellows of this Society. Under such circumstances, something must be wrong and rotten; and it is a subject to which the public attention ought to be directed.

M. de la BECHE will shortly publish a Selection of the Geological Memoirs contained in the "Annales des Mines" together with a synoptical table equivalent formations, and M. Bronniart's table of the classification of mixed rocks.

Mr. C. CHATFIELD has in the press a Compendious View of the History of the Darker Ages, with genealogical tables.

A work is forthcoming on the Axiom of the Doctrine of the Quakers respecting Inspiration, with a brief review of that society, its religious tenets, practices, and legal excommunications, and a comparison between the life and opinions of the Friends and those of early Christians.

The Crimes of Kings and Priests, or Exposition of the Effects of Absolute Monarchy and the Domination of the Priesthood, will soon appear.

A volume of Poems, by Mr. P. CIVIL, whose former work excited much attention, will appear in February, and we have heard very favourable reports of their merits.

Recollections of an Eventful Life chiefly passed in the Army, is announced by Mr. M'Pherson, of Glasgow, and nearly ready. Among other interesting chapter-heads are Sketches of a sailor's life; of the operations at Cadiz by the troops under General Graham; grand army in Portugal, with sketches of the various engagements where that division fought, viz. Fuento de Orior, &c.

rito, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Talavera, &c. up to the peace in 1814.

In addition to those deservedly popular works, the *Mechanics' Weekly Journal* and the *Mechanic's Magazine*, a prospectus is issued for a new publication, under the title of the *Artisan, or Mechanic's Instructor*, intended to serve as a companion to "the Institute," and to appear in January.

On the 1st of February, 1824. will be published, No. I. of *Original Views of the Collegiate and Parochial Churches of Great Britain*, by Messrs. J. P. NEALE and J. Le KEUX.

Immediately will be published, a volume of *Tales and Sketches of the West of Scotland*, to include a sketch of the changes in society and manners which have occurred in that part of the country during the last half century, by a gentleman of Glasgow. It is likely to be the first of a series.

The *Deserted City, Eva*, a tale in two cantos, and *Electricity, Poems* by J. BOUNDEN, will shortly appear.

On the 1st of February will be published, the first part, to be continued quarterly, of the *Animal Kingdom*, as arranged conformably with its organisation, by BARON CUVIER, with additional descriptions of all the species hitherto named, and of many not before noticed. The whole of the "Regne Animal" of the above celebrated zoologist will be translated in this undertaking; but the additions will be so considerable, as to give it the character of an original work.

An Italian translation of DODSLBY's *Economy of Human Life*, by Signior ALORSI, a native of Tuscany, is nearly ready.

Translations have been ordered by authority to be made of the chief *Elementary Books on the English Interrogative System* into the Russian language. The pupil of Labarpe honours himself in literature, however oblique may be his career in politics. A literary autocrat cannot, however, be other than inconsistent.

A comprehensive *System of English Grammar, Criticism, and Logic*, is preparing for publication, arranged and illustrated upon a new and improved plan, containing apposite principles, rules, and examples, for writing correctly and elegantly on every subject, by the Rev. P. SMITH, A.M.

Mrs. M. A. RUNDALL announces a *Sequel to the Grammar of Sacred History*, being a paraphrase on the

Epistles and Gospels for every Sunday throughout the year, with explanatory notes. To which are prefixed, a simple *Illustration of the Liturgy*, and a *Paraphrase on the Church Catechism*.

An improved edition is in the press of *Milburn's Oriental Commerce*, or the *East India Trader's Complete Guide*, containing a geographical and nautical description of the maritime parts of India, China, and neighbouring countries, including the eastern islands, and an account of their trade, productions, coins, weights, and measures: abridged, improved, and brought down to the present time, by Mr. T. THORNTON.

An *East India Vade-Mecum* will soon appear, being a complete guide to gentlemen proceeding to the East Indies in either the civil, military, or naval service, or on other pursuits; much improved from the work of the late Capt. Williamson, being a condensed compilation of his and various other publications, and the result of personal observation, by Dr. J. B. GILCHRIST.

The second volume of the *Lady of the Manor*, by Mrs. SHERWOOD, is in the press; also, the *Willoughby Family*, by the author of "*Margaret Whyte*," &c.; *Rose Grant, or a Matlock Sketch*; *a Whisper to a Newly-Married Pair, from a Widowed Wife*; and *Memory*, by the author of "*Margaret Whyte*," &c.

Sir MARK SYKES's Library, announced for sale, is one of the finest collections in the kingdom, and particularly rich in classics, large-paper copies, and first editions. It contains also some volumes of rare old poetry, and several valuable manuscripts; among which the following original document has been lately found. After Henry the Eighth married Ann of Cleves, he raised a question as to her chastity before her nuptials, which he submitted to the dignitaries of the church; and in this document their decision, and the reasons for it, are given. It is fairly written on vellum, and is signed by all the bishops and distinguished clergymen of the time; Crammer, Gardner, and Polydore Virgil, have placed their autographs to this extraordinary deed, by which the king's doubts were confirmed, and the unfortunate lady was put aside.—An offer of 1200*l.* has been made from Paris, for the French king's library, for his unique copy upon vellum of the first edition

edition of Livy.—The engravings by Bartolozzi, alone, consisting of a complete and matchless series of his works, proofs, and etchings, are said to have cost Sir Mark nearly 5000*l*. The sale of the whole of the prints will, in all likelihood, occupy two months, the same as the books.

Mr. G. PHILLIPS is printing a Compendium of Algebra, with notes and demonstrations, showing the reason of every rule, designed for the use of schools, and those persons who have not the advantage of a preceptor; the whole arranged on a plan calculated to abridge the labour of the master, and facilitate the improvement of the pupil.

Capt. PARRY's Second Voyage for the Discovery of a North-west Passage, with twenty-five plates, is announced for immediate publication; with an Appendix of Natural History, &c. to Capt. Parry's First Voyage of Discovery, with plates.

Aureus, or the Adventures of a Sovereign, written by himself, is printing in two volumes.

Procrastination, or the Vicar's Daughter, a tale, by S. PERCY, is announced.

Shortly will be published, Plantarum Scientia, or the Botanist's Companion, being a catalogue of hardy exotic and indigenous plants cultivated in this country.

The Adventures of Hajji Baba are printing in three volumes.

Count PECCHIO has in the press, a Diary of Political Events in Spain during the last Year. This work, like his Letters on the Spanish and Portuguese Revolutions, is interspersed with anecdotes of public men, and on the manners and customs of the Peninsula.

Dr. R. SOUTHEY, poet-laureate, author of "Wat Tyler," &c. announces the Book of the Church, in two volumes, octavo.

Mr. BRITTON announces a Grammar of English Antiquities.

Mr. J. BURTON, who had been employed by the Pacha of Egypt in a geological examination of his dominions, has made some interesting discoveries in the Eastern Desert of the Nile, and along the coast of the Red Sea. In the Eastern Desert, and in the parallel of Essiout, is Gebel Dokkam, a mountain, the name of which in Arabic signifies smoke-mountain. At Belet Kebye, a ruinous

village, situated in a valley on the south side of the mountain, he found a circular shaft, twenty feet in diameter, and its present depth is sixty feet. The same village contains a beautiful little Ionic temple, on the pediment of which is the following inscription:—

For the safety and eternal victory of our Lord Caesar, absolute, august, and of all his house, to the sun, great Serapis, and the co-enshrined Deities, this Temple, and all its appurtenances, Epaphroditus — of Caesar, Governor of Egypt. Marcus Ulpis Chresimus, superintendant of the mines under — Procoluanus.

—Gebel Dokkan is zig-zagged to the top by roads and pathways, which branch off to large quarries of antique red porphyry, immense blocks of which are lying about roughly chiseled, squared, and on supports marked and numbered. There are also unfinished sarcophagi and vases, columns of large diameter, a vast number of ruinous huts, and remains of forges. Mr. Burton collected a great number of inscriptions at Fitiery, among which was the following fragment:—

ANN. XII. IMP. NERVAE TRAIANO
CAESARI AUG. GERMANICO
DACICO
P. I. R. SOLPICIVM SIMIVM
PRAEF AEG.

The quarries of verd antique, between Ghene and Cosseir, have also supplied him with a vast number of inscriptions, which are rendered interesting, and may probably become very useful, from the intermixture of Greek with hieroglyphics.

The Suffolk Papers, from the collection of the Marchioness of Londonderry, with historical, biographical, and explanatory notes, and an original whole-length portrait of the Countess of Suffolk, are printing in two volumes.

The Improvisatrice, and other poems, are preparing for publication.

The Green-house Companion, by Dr. THORNTON, intended as a familiar manual for the general management of a green-house, is in preparation.

Mr. J. H. CURTIS announces a Course of Lectures on the Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology, of the Ear, at the Royal Dispensary, Dean-street, Soho.

Memoirs of the Life of Ferdinand VII. King of the Spains, translated from the original Spanish manuscript, by M. J. QUIN, are announced.

Australia, with other Poems, by T. K. HERVEY, will appear in a few days.

The first part of the third folio volume of Mr. LODGE's *Illustrations of English Portraits*, accompanied with biographical narratives, is printing.

A work, called *Scilly and its Islands*, from a complete survey undertaken by order of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, by Capt. W. H. SMYTH, R.N. with fourteen plates beautifully engraved by Daniell, in quarto, will speedily appear.

The Asiatic Society of London will in future bear the title of "*Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland*." Sir George Staunton, vice-president, has presented to the Society about 2000 Chinese volumes, which he collected during his residence in China; it includes all the branches of literature cultivated in that country. This Society has been new modelled; the plan enlarged, so as to encourage all studies tending to illustrate the sciences, literature, and arts, as cultivated in India, and other countries east of the Cape of Good Hope. The British possessions, however, to be more especially attended to.

A *Tour through the Upper Provinces of Hindoostan*, comprising a period between the years 1804 and 1814, with remarks and authentic anecdotes; to which is added, a *Guide up the River Ganges, from Calcutta to Cawnpore, Futteh Ghur, Meeratt, &c.* will soon appear.

Letters from the Caucasus and Georgia are announced, with maps and plates, octavo.

A *Complete History of London, Westminster, and Southwark*, by J. BAYLEY, esq. F.A.S. is in preparation.

Mr. W. IRVING has collected materials for a new work during his recent tour in Germany.

The *History of the Hundred of Heytesbury, Wilts*, adjoining that of Mere, already published, by Sir R. C. HOARE, bart. is preparing for publication. Also, *Lives of the Bishops of Sherburne and Salisbury, from the year 705 to the present time*, by the Rev. S. H. CASSAN, M.A.

The *Miscellaneous Works of Burnet* bishop of Salisbury, are printing, in two series of seven volumes each.

A copious Abstract in English of the 800 Deeds contained in the two ancient Cartularies of St. Neot's Priory, with outlined engravings of nine Seals of that Monastery, or of its Priory, are preparing by the Rev. G. C. GORHAM, author of the "*History of St. Neot's*."

A new translation of the *Elegies of Tibullus*, by Lord THURLOW, will soon appear.

A volume of *Eccentric and Humorous Letters of Eminent Men and Women*, including several of Dean Swift, Foote, Garrick, &c. is printing.

Eighteen additional Sermons, intended to establish the inseparable connexion between the doctrines and practice of Christianity, by the author of the former volume, will soon appear.

The *Spirit of the British Essayists*, comprising the best papers on life, manners, and literature, contained in the *Spectator*, *Tatler*, *Guardian*, &c. with the whole alphabetically arranged according to the subjects, is printing in a small volume.

Portraits of the Worthies of Westminster-hall, with their autographs, being fac-similes of original sketches found in the Note-book of a Briefless Barrister, is announced.

The twelfth number of Mr. FOSBROKE's *Encyclopedia of Antiquities*, which completes the first volume, is printing.

Mr. BLORE, the artist, has recently returned from a journey in the north, and has succeeded in tracing and restoring some very valuable specimens of ancient monuments, particularly those of the early Douglasses.

GERMANY.

A number of human bones, mingled with those of other animals, great and small, some carnivorous, others of species long since extinguished, were lately found in some low lands, adjacent to the river Elster, near Kostritz, in Germany.

According to the *Almanack* of 1823, the duchy of Nassau Wisbaden contains 82 square miles, 32 large towns, 27 market-towns, and 807 villages. The population comprises 316,787 individuals; of whom 168,333 are Protestants, 142,826 Roman Catholics, 207 Mennonites, and 542 Jews.

The workmen employed in digging the foundation for a building on an estate in Transylvania, in the valley of Hazeg; where stand the ruins of the Roman colony Ulpia Trajana, discovered, at an inconsiderable depth below the surface, some chambers, thirty-six feet long, and about as many broad. Two of these rooms have been entirely cleared of the rubbish, and each of them has a Mosaic pavement in perfect preservation.

tion. The walls of one have a border composed of wreaths of flowers: in the centre is a painting with figures as large as life, representing "Priam and Hecuba begging Achilles to give up the dead body of Hector." The painting of the second pavement represents the "Judgment of Paris." It is hoped that farther researches on this remarkable spot will bring to light other interesting remains of antiquity.

FRANCE.

Every thing connected with Bourbon France is in such bad flavour in England, that, if we had any French literature of importance to announce, it would be considered as "good out of Nazareth." The enslaved press of that great people now exhibits little besides libels on the revolution, and eulogies in verse and prose on the royal conqueror of divided and betrayed Spain; while philosophy yields so pliantly before priestcraft, that even chemistry seems at a stand, except in some trifling experiments on electro-magnetism. Legitimacy and fanaticism have blighted in seven years the fruits of the labours of a generation of heroes and philosophers. Under such circumstances, and an inquisitorial and insolent police, Paris is avoided by foreigners; and few English are now found there, except those who sacrifice every thing to their temporary curiosity, or who cannot or dare not reside in their own country;

and even these prefer the Netherlands, Switzerland, or Italy.

A second edition, enlarged and improved, is announced at Paris, of the "*Histoire Civile, Physique, et Morale, de Paris, depuis les premiers temps historiques jusqu'à nos jours*," by J. A. DULAURE, in ten volumes octavo, and atlas quarto.

In the Jardin des Plantes at Paris, there are at present about 6000 species of the vegetable kingdom, carefully classed and arranged, according to the system of Linneus.

ITALY.

It is intended to establish at Rome an English Academy of the Fine Arts. The English Academy of London, of which Sir Thomas Lawrence is president, has already allotted a certain sum for this establishment, which is to be kept up by annual subscription.

M. ANGELO MAI, prefect of the Vatican Library at Rome, has just published a second edition of the *Frägments of the Works of Frontonus*. These he had discovered originally in the Ambrosian Library of Milan, but he has now considerably augmented them, by fresh discoveries made in the treasures of the Vatican. The literary public will be gratified to learn, that among these augmentations are more than a hundred letters of Marcus Aurelius, Frontonius, and others. This edition, styled the *Palimpsest*, is dedicated to the Pope.

SPIRIT OF PHILOSOPHICAL DISCOVERY.

[The great increase of Journals devoted to Science, and the consequent accumulation of facts, have determined us, as a means of putting our readers into possession of every novelty, to devote from three to four pages regularly to Notices of the New Discoveries and interesting Facts scattered through seven or eight costly publications. We hope thereby to add to the value and utility of the Monthly Magazine, and leave our readers nothing to desire in regard to what is passing in the philosophical as well as literary world. The Belles Lettres departments of this Miscellany are, we believe, inferior to no work in the interest and taste of the articles, while, as an assemblage of useful materials, we have confessedly no rival either at home or abroad. Our only ground of lamentation is the limitation of space, by the limitation of our price; but we have resisted every overture to raise it above two shillings,—it being our ambition to present the public with the best Miscellany at the lowest price. This we are enabled to effect by an established circulation, and by not expending our small profits on meretricious advertisements. We calculate that every Number of our Miscellany is its own best advertisement, in the sterling merits of its contents; and that the commendation of the public will continue to prove more advantageous than the equivocal representations of newspaper advertisements.]

DR. CLANNEY's pretensions, as the original contriver of a safety-lamp, and as the inventor of a very secure one, begin at length to be recognized. That wire-gauze, the 1200th of an inch thick, should have

been preferred to glass, seems almost incredible. The meshes are easily broken, and the flaming gas on the inside, heating the wires to redness, will themselves explode the carburetted hydrogen; and hence the wire-gauze

gauze lamp is a fatal delusion, as has been proved by tragical explosions where they have been depended upon. Dr. Clanney's lamp is not liable to the same objections; and too many families have reason to lament the intrigues by which it was superseded.

The *Preserving of Eggs, fresh and good*, through many months, may be effected by merely altering their position daily to a fresh side downwards, in order to prevent the yolk settling, and coming in contact with the shell. It is the practice of farmers' wives, in several of the midland and northern counties of England, to closely pack, with interposed straw, their increasing stock of eggs, daily, into a bee-hive, or a similarly-shaped basket; laying straw upon them, and strutting three or four pointed sticks across, tight upon the straw, so as to enable the bee-hive to be tilted on its side, or even turned upside down, into a new position, each day, in their dairy or beecellar; and this daily turning is continued until, on the approach of Lent, the eggs are removed from the hives, and carefully packed in the flats or boxes which convey them to market. Lime-water, suet, and other external applications to the shells, have been recommended for preserving of eggs; but all these must assuredly fail, when long rest in one position is allowed to them; and with frequent moving, and avoiding extremes of temperature, none others are necessary. It is often pleasing to a weary and hungry traveller, on entering a small inn or pot-house, in Derbyshire and its vicinity, (see the *Agricultural Report on Derbyshire*, vol. iii. p. 180,) to see strong cabbage-nets full of eggs, suspended by hooks from the ceiling, in a fresh and good state; and this the landlady effects, through very considerable periods, by her precaution of every day hooking up the net on a fresh mesh, so as to turn the eggs, tightly tied up therein. When eggs are left to accumulate in a hen's nest, or during her sitting, instinct directs her to turn daily each egg.

A *Shaving-water boiling Apparatus*, of the most economic kind, capable of being used by any one in his bed-room, before the servants rise, or have their fires kindled, has been invented by Mr. GILL, of London. The furnace consists of a small cubic or oblong block of pumice-stone, in the top of which a hemispherical cavity is work-

ed about two inches and a half diameter, and one inch and a quarter deep; and having a gap cut in one of its sides: this cavity is nearly filled with pieces of charcoal, of the sizes of nuts and walnuts; on to which a jet of flame from the night-candle is projected, by means of a portable blow-pipe, until the charcoal is fairly ignited; when this furnace is placed on the hob of the grate, with the gap in front, and the complete ignition of the charcoal effected, by blowing with the mouth. A small deep tin pot, with its cover, containing the water, is then placed over this miniature fire, and left for a minute or two, when, if the charcoal seems not to glow sufficiently, it is urged by a few blasts of the breath through the gap; and thus, in a few minutes more, the boiling water, so essential to a comfortable shaving, may be obtained.

Pressure applied to facilitate Dyeing, Tanning, &c.—It was discovered a few years ago, by Count de la BOULAYE-MARSILLAC, (*Philosophical Magazine*, No. 268,) that thread or woven fabrics, put into a dyeing liquor, diluted as such mostly are by water, imbibed the liquor to saturation; and the fibres having then quickly attracted and taken up the colouring matter of the imbibed liquor, the diluting water remained in great part stagnated in the interstice of the fibres, and thereby prevented the access of fresh portions of the dying liquor to the central parts of the threads; and the expedient was in consequence adopted, of repeatedly passing the thread or fabric, whilst in the vat, between very smooth rollers, closely pressed together, so as to expel the watery and exhausted dye, and admit fresh portions, as often as was necessary; and hereby an astonishing improvement in the brilliancy and durability of many colours, on cloth, has been effected. We have not heard that these principles, though so evidently applicable, have been applied to the tanning of leather, using rollers, or otherwise applying pressure, to repeatedly expel the spent tanning-liquor.

Deceptive Muslins and Fustians.—An anonymous writer from Manchester, in the "*Mechanics' Magazine*," asserts, that it has become too common thereabouts to give an undue appearance of stoutness and stiffness to poor, thin, and rough muslins, (and such as will become so after the first wetting.)

by covering the threads with paper pulp, and using fine pipe-clay in the bleaching; also, that the interstices of fustians are often filled with glue. Soaking a small piece of either of these fraudulent fabrics in warm water will detect the cheat; and, without this, the mere smell of glued fustians is generally sufficient to expose them.

Professor ORMSTEAD, of the university of North Carolina, has made a discovery, that the petals of the garden *Iris*, or blue lily, will produce a dye superior to all the known blues. It is coloured red, like the *tournesol*, by circulating about it a current of carbonic acid gas. It is better suited to the purposes of dyeing than the violet, from the quantity of colouring juice that each of its flowers yields, and the colour produced is finer. The professor is about publishing the particulars of his process.

Improved Hot-houses or Conservatories.—Mr. JAMES WALKER has discovered, and experimentally proved, that great advantages result in a more equable diffusion of heat than heretofore has been effected by the single flues of hot-houses: he uses an inner flue of iron, encased with a brick flue, in such a manner, as to allow a free circulation of the air between these flues, after its being much heated near the fire, to the remoter parts of the house.

The *Vinerys*, constructed on the plan of Mr. ATKINSON, of Paddington, are found, after several years' extensive use, to be so very perfect in their ventilation, as to supersede altogether the necessity of movable sashes; by which, great expense in first erection, and of annual breakage of glass, and wear and tear, are avoided. Mr. Thomas Tredgold, the writer on the "Strength of Cast-iron," &c. in order to introduce the great advantages of iron rafters for hot-houses, and obviate their chief objection in such situations, as too perfect conductors of heat, has proposed to the Horticultural Society to encase the iron rafters in wood; and make them flat, rather deep in substance, in order the less to intercept the oblique rays of the sun to the leaves and fruit of the vines beneath.

A *Roman household Corn-mill*, of great antiquity, is preserved in the Museum at Parma, and is of the most simple construction, such as were wrought by women slaves, prior to the invention of water-mills and flat round

mill-stones, like ours. This ancient mill, of which a figure is given in the "Mechanics' Weekly Journal," principally consists of two masses of grey limestone. The greater of these masses forms the immovable support of the other, and has the shape below of a short cylinder, surmounted by the frustum of a cone, the top of which is neatly rounded off. The smaller mass is perforated vertically by a conic hole, fitting so as to slope on to the sides of the cone already mentioned: from which perforation a cylindrical hole proceeds up through this stone to its top. On the opposite sides of this perforated mass, forming the upper mill-stone, are the holes, into which wooden handles or levers were inserted, for turning round the upper stone. The corn was put into the cylindrical hole, or rather, we believe, into a wooden hopper, which fitted into it; and, on turning round the upper stone with a horizontal motion, the grains insinuated themselves between the conic surfaces, aided, probably, at first by a slight lifting-up of the upper stone, and were crushed and sufficiently ground for the meal used in those days. The latter fell out beneath, around the lower stone, and within a wooden case, which appears to have surrounded it. The height of the two stones, when combined for action, is about twenty-nine inches: it seems probable, from the engraving on an ancient gem, that this was the kind of mill dedicated to Eunostus, the god of mills.

An Earthquake felt at Sea.—The East India Company's ship *Winchelsea*, being on her passage to England, on Sunday, the 10th of February, 1823, at 1h. 10m. P.M. in lat. 52° N. and long. 85° 33' E.; when some hundred miles from any land, and out of soundings, experienced a strong tremulous motion, as though grazing over a coral rock; a loud rumbling noise being at the same time heard. The captain, being astern, looked over into the sea, which was so clear, that any shoal or rock must have been seen, but nothing was visible; the ship at the time was going about two knots an hour. Without doubt, we think, an eruption from some submarine volcano occasioned these effects.

Crucibles made from the Clay of Ant-hills.—It is related, by Dr. DAVY, of the Cingalese jewellers of the east, that

that they melt their metals in small crucibles, which they make from the dome of clay which the common ant-ejects and attempers, for throwing off the rains, which otherwise would penetrate and drown their nest, situated in the centre of the hillock which these industrious insects throw up. That ants peculiarly infest and disfigure the surface of such pastures only as have a substratum of clay, was one of the many results, interesting to rural economy, of the elaborate "Geological Survey of England," which our meritorious, yet shamefully-neglected, countryman, Mr. William Smith made, soon after 1792; and the fact was, by one of his pupils, published more than twelve years ago, that certain strips of ant-hilly pastures stretch across England from south-west to north-east, almost uninterruptedly, which conspicuously point out the range of the crop or basset of particular strata of clay. Yet we have not heard, that any one has since examined the clays of these ant-hill tops, in order to discover whether, in the nature of the subficial clay of these pastures, or through the elaboration by the ants, which the ejected

clay has undergone, there resides any valuable property, like the infusibility above mentioned. The English farmers of these soils know, to their cost, that a peculiar dwarf thistle, wild thyme, and a few other small and worthless plants, are all the herbage which will grow on the tops of their ant-hills, except after long periods since the ants perished.

Two *Meteorolites* lately fell near Futtepore, in the East Indies; Mr. R. TYTLER, who gave an account thereof in a late Calcutta Journal, describes one of these stones as approaching in external shape to "an irregular hexagon;" thereby clearly, as we think, indicating it to be a fragment, contrary to the opinion which he mentions concerning it. The same writer is not less incorrect, in referring these and other meteoric stones to volcanic ejections, founded on the mistaken idea, that stones of the true meteoric character are ejected from Vesuvius, and are found scattered in great numbers on its sides. The theory which considers meteorolites as ejections from lunar volcanos is in all its parts fanciful and untrue.

MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT of DISEASES and CASUALTIES occurring in the public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the City Dispensary.

WITH a view of forcibly recommending the promised advantages of the new instrument proposed for causing resuscitation, an allusion has been made, by one of the first medical authorities in the country, to the torpor induced from taking a poisonous dose of opium, and other narcotic drugs; this torpid state interfering with the power of swallowing, and thus rendering the use of the instrument especially applicable. Against this novel expedient for causing vomiting, the writer has nothing to advance. He would say of it, as of the French stethoscope, *Valeat quantum valere possit*; but it ought to be in the recollection of every one, that an available mode of relief and probable restoration, requiring neither tact in the operation, nor particular condition of patient, is always at hand; and that a free dashing of cold water over the surface of the body, especially the face and chest, ought never to be omitted amongst the measures for endeavouring to counteract the death-like and frequently-fatal stupor following the reception into the stomach of the narcotic poisons. In the general way, simplicity and efficacy are concomitants; and how melancholy to reflect, that such a

life as the late Primate of Ireland was probably sacrificed to ignorance of the virtues residing in a pail of cold water, which any single one of the anxious attendants might as easily have applied, as the most sagacious adept in toxicological lore! The writer believes that his friend Mr. Wray was the first to suggest and adopt the plan of treatment now adverted to, which has since, by others, been employed with manifest and manifold advantage.

A little patient has just been visited, who is embued with scrofulous disorder to a dreadful extent, and who, according to the statement of its parents, was free from all manifestation of disease, until inoculated for the small-pox. Had the matter introduced into the system been the vaccine instead of the variolous virus, how loud, in the present instance, would be the lamentations and regrets of the enemy to cow-pox. The fact is, that both one and the other will frequently rouse up into action and energy otherwise latent or feeble tendencies; but that, of course, is the most likely to do so which is possessed of the greatest virulence; and, that the small-pox matter is more powerful in exciting com-

motion

motion in the system than that of the cow-pox, who can deny? The writer will just take occasion to say, that he, only last week, saw, after variolous inoculation, a case of such modified small-pox as is not seldom seen subsequent to vaccination; and he believes that these instances would be much more common than they are, were the practice of the former as general as of the latter.

Nothing has occurred in the month demanding particular notice, with the exception of a remarkable tendency to sudden, and, in some instances, fatal attacks upon the brain; calling upon the medical

attendant to interpose himself promptly and powerfully between the patient and death; and this interposition, though often satisfactory in its result, has sometimes been made without avail. Even *post mortem* examination has in a few instances proved the fatal stroke to have been functional rather than structural; the traces of the march of disease through the cerebral organs having been carefully sought for in vain!

The writer hopes soon to be able to report favourably on the effects of Iodine.

D. Uwins, M.D.

Bedford-row; Dec. 26.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Journal of the Weather and Natural History, kept at Hartfield, East Grinstead, by Dr. T. Forster, from Nov. 16, to Dec. 20, 1823.

Nov.	Ther. 10 P.M.	Barom. 10 P.M.	Wind.	State of the Weather.
17	41	30.22	N.E.	Overcast—Much rain.
18	45	30.22	Calm.	Misty, cloudy, and dry.
19	43	30.00	S.W.	Cloudy—Mizzling.
20	44	30.02	W.	Fair calm day.
21	47	30.01	Calm.	Fair—Clouds seen.
22	45	29.80	Calm.	Dark but dry day.
23	46	29.88	W.-Calm.	Dark and clouded.
24	46	29.98	E.-Calm.	Calm fair day.
25	47	30.11	S.-Calm.	Calm and fair.
26	45	30.10	Calm.	Cloudy.
27	45	30.00	S.	Cloudy and dripping.
28	48	29.80	S.	Cloudy—Dripping.
29	52	29.43	S.	Wind and rain.
30	55	29.40	W.	Wind and rain.
Dec.				
1	43	29.78	S.W.	Cloudy—Clear.
2	43	29.30	S.	Rain—Stormy.
3	50	29.28	S.S.W.	Fair—Stormy.
4	42	29.50	S.W.	Fair blowing day.
5	43	29.45	W.N.W.	Fair—Rain.
6	37	30.03	N.E.	Rain—Cloudy—Fair.
7	29	30.39	N.	White frost—Clear.
8	44	30.19	W.N.W.	Some gentle rain.
9	33	30.23	N.-S.W.	Clear white frost.
10	37	30.17	N.W.	Bright white frost.
11	47	29.89	W.S.W.	Fair and pleasant.
12	35	29.67	W.N.W.	Clear and cold winds.
13	35	29.98	N.	Cold windy, dry and clear.
14	39	30.03	N.	Raw and cold.
15	30	30.13	N.W.	Cloudy.
16	45	29.81	S.	Fair—Windy.
17	49	28.85	S.	Cloudy—Rain and wind.
18	32	29.39	N.	A pallid clearness.
19	27	29.60	N.	Cloudy—Frosty and clear.
20	40	29.09	S.	Rainy—Clear.

OBSERVATIONS.

From Nov. 17 to the 28th, we enjoyed the calmness of halcyon days, and might have imagined it an Italian mid-winter, had it not been for an almost uniform veil of cloud above, and now and then a little gentle dripping. The smoke from chimnies ascended into the air in almost perpendicular columns. Sounds were heard at immense distances,—the report

of cannons at Woolwich being distinctly audible at Hartfield, thirty miles off; and the distant sound of village bells and clocks, the crowing of cocks, distant voices, and other rustic sounds and noises, seemed conveyed as under a sounding-board of clouds; the temperature was steady, and the mornings were dark. On the 29th the weather changed, with rain from the south. The weather was afterwards

wards distinguished by rapid changes; calm early, then blustering through the evening, and sometimes a few hoary strong frosts. In general the changes have happened during midnight.

The wind, on the 2d, 3d, and 4th, was very violent, particularly in the night.

On the evening of the 20th, the alternation of colour in the light of the stars, hitherto unaccounted for, were observed in one of the stars in Gemini (see Monthly Mag. January last.)

Natural History.

I shall notice in future the successive flowering of plants under the head of *Flora*, the appearance of animals under *Fauna*, and of fruits under *Pomona*; following the methods of antiquity.

Flora.—The sweet coltsfoot, or shepherd of Edonia, *Tussilago frugrans*, in blow on the 20th of November, and this flowering. Many summer plants remain in flower, as stocks, wall-flowers, and others. There is a single blossom out on the Mezereon.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PRICES OF MERCHANDISE.				Nov. 25.				Dec. 16.							
Cocoa, W. I. common ..	£5	0	0	to	5	8	0	5	0	0	to	5	8	0	per cwt.
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	3	8	0	—	3	16	0	3	10	0	—	3	17	0	do.
————, fine ..	5	8	0	—	6	0	0	5	8	0	—	6	0	0	do.
————, Mocha	5	0	0	—	5	12	0	5	0	0	—	5	12	0	do.
Cotton, W. I. common..	0	0	9	—	0	0	11	0	0	9	—	0	0	10½	per lb.
————, Demerara.....	0	0	11	—	0	1	1	0	0	11	—	0	1	1½	do.
Currants	5	6	0	—	5	8	0	5	5	0	—	5	12	0	per cwt.
Figs, Turkey	1	13	0	—	2	0	0	2	0	0	—	2	16	0	per chest
Flax, Riga	62	0	0	—	63	0	0	60	0	0	—	62	0	0	per ton,
Hemp, Riga, Rhine	42	0	0	—	42	10	0	42	0	0	—	42	10	0	do.
Hops, new, Pockets	16	0	0	—	18	0	0	16	18	0	—	18	0	0	per cwt.
————, Sussex, do.	9	0	0	—	12	0	0	9	0	0	—	12	0	0	do.
Iron, British, Bars	8	10	0	—	9	0	0	8	10	0	—	9	0	0	per ton,
————, Pigs	6	0	0	—	7	0	0	6	0	0	—	7	0	0	do.
Oil, Lucca	9	0	0	—	9	10	0	9	0	0	—	9	10	0	25 galls.
—, Galipoli.....	52	0	0	—	0	0	0	51	0	0	—	0	0	0	per ton.
Rags	2	0	6	—	0	0	0	2	0	6	—	2	1	0	per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	4	0	0	—	4	5	0	4	6	0	—	4	8	0	do.
Rice, Patna	0	16	0	—	0	18	0	0	16	0	—	0	18	0	do.
————, Carolina	1	17	0	—	2	1	0	1	17	0	—	2	0	0	do.
Silk, China, raw.....	0	13	9	—	1	0	8	0	13	9	—	1	0	8	per lb.
————, Bengal, skein	0	11	5	—	0	12	10	0	11	5	—	0	12	10	do.
Spices, Cinnamon	0	6	7	—	0	6	8	0	6	7	—	0	6	8	do.
————, Cloves	0	3	9	—	0	4	0	0	3	9	—	0	4	0	do.
————, Nutmegs	0	3	1	—	0	0	0	0	3	0	—	0	3	1	do.
————, Pepper, black..	0	0	5½	—	0	0	6	0	0	5½	—	0	0	6	do.
————, white..	0	1	3½	—	0	0	0	0	1	3½	—	0	0	0	do.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0	2	10	—	0	3	2	0	2	10	—	0	3	2	per gal.
————, Geneva Hollands	0	2	1	—	0	2	2	0	2	2	—	0	2	4	do.
————, Rum, Jamaica ..	0	2	2	—	0	2	4	0	2	2	—	0	2	6	do.
Sugar, brown.....	2	18	0	—	0	0	0	2	19	0	—	3	0	0	per cwt.
————, Jamaica, fine	3	10	0	—	3	13	0	3	10	0	—	3	14	0	do.
————, East India, brown	1	0	0	—	1	4	0	1	0	0	—	1	4	0	do. bond.
————, lump, fine.....	4	4	0	—	4	8	0	4	3	0	—	4	6	0	do.
Tallow, town-melted....	2	2	0	—	0	0	0	1	19	0	—	0	0	0	do.
————, Russia, yellow ..	1	16	9	—	1	17	0	1	13	6	—	0	0	0	do.
Tea, Bohea.....	0	2	3½	—	0	2	4	0	2	4½	—	0	2	5	per lb.
————, Hyson, best	0	5	9	—	0	6	0	0	5	9	—	0	6	0	do.
Wine, Madeira, old	20	0	0	—	70	0	0	20	0	0	—	70	0	0	per pipe
————, Port, old	42	0	0	—	48	0	0	42	0	0	—	48	0	0	do.
————, Sherry	20	0	0	—	50	0	0	20	0	0	—	50	0	0	per butt

Course of Exchange, Dec. 16.—Amsterdam, 12 3.—Hamburgh, 37 8.—Paris, 24 90. Leghorn, 46½.—Lisbon, 52.—Dublin, 9½ per cent.

Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies, at the Office of Wolfe and Edwards.—Birmingham, 315l.—Coventry, 1100l.—Derby, 140l.—Ellesmere, 66l.—Grand Surrey, 49l.—Grand Union, 20l.—Grand Junction, 270l.—Grand Western, 6l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 380l.—Leicester, 330l.—Loughbro', 4000l.—Oxford, 750l.—Trent and Mersey, 2150l.—Worcester, 36l. 10s.—East India Docks, 150l.—London, —.—West India, 230l.—Southwark BRIDGE, 17l.—Strand, 5l.—Royal Exchange

ASSURANCE,

ASSURANCE, 281l. — Albion, 51l. — Globe, —. — GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 78l. — City Ditto, 151l.

The 3 per Cent. Reduced, on the 21th, were 85½; 3 per Cent. Consols, —; 4 per Cent. Consols, 100½; New 4 per Cent. —; Bank Stock, —.

Gold in bars, 3l. 17s. 6d. per oz. — New doubloons, 3l. 15s. 6d. — Silver in bars, 4s. 11½d.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES announced between the 20th of Nov. and the 20th of Dec. 1823: extracted from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 95.]

Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.

- A** BRAHAMS, J. Castle-street, Houndsditch, Jeweller. (Aspinall and Co.)
 Allum, T. W. Great Marlow, builder. (Ellison and Co. L.)
 Appleton, J. Tottenham Court-road, cooper. (Watson and Son)
 Appleyard, J. Catherlue-street, Strand, bookseller. (Eyles)
 Baugh, J. and M. J. Joseph Fox, Ordinary-court, Nicholas-lane, merchants. (Parton)
 Bulley, J. Liverpool, merchant. (Orred and Co.)
 Balnes, B. Canterbury, bookseller. (Smith and Co.)
 Baylis, E. Painswick, Gloucestershire, wool-dealer. (Gardner, Gloucester)
 Boshier, J. St. Stephen's, Hertfordshire, dealer in cattle. (Fanner, L.)
 Bruggengate, G. A. T. and T. H. Payne, Fenchurch-buildings, merchants. (Gatty and Co.)
 Buchanan, J. and W. R. Ewing, Liverpool, insurance brokers. (Adlington, L.)
 Chambers, J. Gracechurch-st. tobacco-gst. (Jones)
 Champtaloup, J. Counter-street, Southwark, orange-merchant. (Blunt and Co.)
 Contes, J. Fore-street, Cripplegate, dealer. (Butler)
 Cork, J. Rochdale, ironmonger. (Blakelock)
 Cordingby, W. Russel-place, Bermondsey, brewer. (Townshend)
 Crowshey, S. King-street, Westminster, cheese-monger. (Watson and Son)
 Cross, R. Manchester, leather-factor. (Edgerley, Shrewsbury)
 Cutmore, J. Birch-lane, Jeweller. (Pownall)
 Damms, G. Chesterfield, draper. (Taylor, L.)
 Davidson, J. Chorlton row, Lancashire, stonemason. (Heslop, Manchester)
 Davies, J. Hereford, victualler. (Hall)
 Dixon, G. Chiswell-street, Ironmonger. (Hewitt)
 Dowling, W. King-street, Tower-hill, grocer. (Baddeley)
 Driver, A. P. College-wharf, Lambeth, flour-dealer. (Sander, L.)
 Ella, J. Lower Thames street, wine-merchant. (Pain)
 Ellaby, T. Einberton, Bucks, lace-merchant. (Garrard, Olney)
 Eyre, W. Cockspur-street, Charing Cross, trunk-maker. (Carlon)
 Farrier, W. Friday-street, Cheapside, wine-merchant. (Spence and Co.)
 Fasaner, D. Bath, fancy-stationer, (Courteen)
 Fox, T. Mosbrough, Derby, sythe-manufacturer. (Bibb, L.)
 Ford, J. Little Dartmouth, Devon, lime-merchant. (Blake, L.)
 Glover, T. Derby, brush-manufacturer. (Wolston, L.)
 Gough, J. Little Tower-street, vintner. (Wilkinson)
 Grace, R. Fenchurch-street, hatter. (Wilks)
 Grant, M. Clifton, Gloucestershire, lodging-house keeper. (Hurd and Co. L.)
 Hamilton, R. Stoke-upon-Trent, potter. (Whiston)
 Harris, J. Kennington Cross, livery-stable keeper. (Clayton, L.)
 Heavey, J. Shoreditch, cabinet-maker. (Webb)
 Hill, T. West Smithfield, grocer. (Whitton)
 Hodge, H. Duval's-lane, Islington, brick-maker. (Williams, L.)
 Holbrook, J. Derby, grocer. (Greaves)
 Hodges, J. Aldgate, blanket-warehouseman. (Tilson and Co.)
 Hodgson, J. Newgate-street, linen-draper. (Butler)
 Holland, T. Nottingham, lace-manufacturer. (Briggs and Co. L.)
 Hooper, J. Mitre-court, Fleet-st. stationer. (Dickens)
 Hutchinson, J. Little St. Thomas Apostle, butter-factor. (Steel)
 Isaacs, J. Haverfordwest, draper. (Pearson, L.)
 Jones, E. A. and W. H. Hackney-fields, brewers. (Huxley, L.)
 Jones, W. Dog row, Mile-end, wheelwright. (McDuff)
 Joyce, L. Keyford, Somersetshire, innkeeper. (Hartley, L.)
 King, T. Frederick's-place, Kennington-lane, merchants. (Grimaldi and Co. L.)
 Labalestier, J. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street
 Lincoln, J. Norwich, miller. (Poole and Co. L.)
 Marsden, P. King-street, Portman-square, horse-dealer. (Griffith)
 Minchin, T. Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn, dealer and chapman. (Rosser and Son, L.)
 Mitchel, T. Oxford-street, Cannon-street road, grocer. (Cousins and Co. L.)
 Moody, W. Leeds, joiner. (Smithson, L.)
 Moon, J. Bristol, currier. (Poole and Co. L.)
 Morris, C. Fore-street, Cripplegate, victualler. (Boyer)
 Moody, J. L. Clifton-street, Worship-street, silk-manufacturer. (Coke)
 Moses, S. Portsea, slopseller. (Hoskins, Gosport)
 Murday, R. Rochester, plumber. (Flexney, L.)
 Olivant, A. Sculcoates, Yorkshire, miller. (Capes, L.)
 Penny, J. and T. Shepton Mallet, grocers. (Bryan and Co. Bristol)
 Powell, J. G. Egham, dealer. (Thwaites, Lambeth)
 Predley, R. Bristol, baker. (Edmunds, L.)
 Price, J. Lower-street, Islington, coach-maker. (Pullen, L.)
 Ransom, J. Stoke Newington, coach-master. (Osbaldeston and Co. L.)
 Reby, R. Radnor-street, City-road, tailor. (Green and Co. L.)
 Redfern, W., T. Stevenson, and W. Blatherwick, Nottingham, hosiers. (Knowles)
 Reeves, R. Stockport, shopkeeper. (Newton and Co. L.)
 Roberts, E. Oxford-street, linen-draper. (Parton, L.)
 Robinson, J. Burslem, potter. (Wolston, L.)
 Rogers, J. S. and J. Portsmouth, coach-makers. (Collett and Co. L.)
 Rowe, G. Chelsea, surgeon. (Harvey and Co. L.)
 Sargent, J. Wentworth-street, Whitechapel, manufacturing chemist. (Richardson)
 Sealey, B. and E. Nash, Red Lion-yard, Aldersgate-street, horse-dealers. (Stevens and Co.)
 Simes, W. Canonbury-tower, Islington, dealer. (Coombe, L.)
 Smith, G. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, draper. (Gracey and Co. L.)
 Smith, W. St. Clement, Worcestershire, brewer. (Cardale and Co. L.)
 Spencer, J. Norwich, bombazine-manufacturer. (Parkinson and Co.)
 Symes, G. B. New Terrace, Camberwell-green, dealer and chapman. (Jones, L.)
 Thomas, W. Regent-street, Piccadilly, stationer. (Monney)
 Tones, C. Lincoln's-inn fields, scrivener. (Howarth)
 Upton, J. Tadcaster, scrivener. (Lys, L.)
 Vincent, C. Tarrant Rushton, Dorsetshire, dealer and chapman. (Fitch, L.)
 Wadham, B. Poole, cooper. (Holmes and Co. L.)
 Wagstaff, J. Worcester, saddler. (Gillam)
 Watkins, W. L. Old Bailey, eating-house keeper. (Niblett)
 Weedon, G. Bath, brass-founder. (Adlington and Co. L.)
 Weller, T. Croydon, watchmaker. (Blake, L.)
 Wharton, C. A. Klug's Arms, Maidenhead, wine-merchant. (Clowes and Co. L.)
 Whalley, T. Chorley, Lancashire, manufacturer. (Hurd and Co. L.)
 Whalley, C. Rivington, Lancashire, shopkeeper. (Hurd and Co. L.)
 Wilson, R. Birmingham, tea dealer. (Hindmarsh.)

DIVIDENDS.

Adam, W. Narrow Wall, Lambeth
 Andrew, P. P. Brighton
 Apedalle, G. North Shields
 Arm-trong, G. A. Ratcliffe-high-
 way
 Atkins, S. Great Portland-street
 Atkins, W. Chipping Norton
 Austin, T. J. Gregory, and J.
 Huston, Bath
 Avison, J. Kildwick
 Baubury, C. H. Wood-st. Cheapside
 Barratt, W. Old Broad-street
 Bates, T. Old Broad-street
 Birch, R. Y. Hammersmith
 Borby, R. B. Commercial-road
 Brewer, S. Alderton, Suffolk
 Brown, G. New Bond-street
 Burn, J. Lothbury
 Canning, H. Broad-street
 Chalk, J. Blackfriars-road
 Chambers, O. Upper Thames-st.
 Chubb, W. P. Aldgate
 Clarke, H. and F. Grundy, Li-
 verpool
 Coldmore, J. New Kent-road
 Courthope, F. W. Fenchurch-st.
 Cooper, J. Newport, Isle of Wight
 Collier, J. Rainow
 Cooke, J. Fareham
 Cuff, J. Regent-street
 Day, R. H. Tovil, Kent
 Denar, J. Lamb's Conduit-street
 Dixon, W. Portsmouth
 Douthot, S. Liverpool
 Fisher, S. Winchcomb, Somersets.
 Forster, C. F. Margate
 Fraser, J. Swinburn's-lane
 Garra, W. Grassington, Yorksh.
 Gethicorp, J. Mary-le-bone
 Gibbon, A. King's-street, Covent
 Garden
 Gooden, J. Chiswell-street
 Gooden, J. Chorley, Lancashire
 Hague, G. Hull
 Halber, M. Cannon-street, St.
 George's, East
 Hedget, T. Bristol

Hellcas, J. Andover
 Hellyer, J. Lloyd's Coffee-house
 Higgs, D. Chipping Sodbury,
 Gloucestershire
 Holmden, W. Milton, Kent
 Howarth, E. Leeds
 Hudson, J. Birchall-lane
 Hughes, R. Althney Woodhouse,
 Flintshire
 Humphreys, S. Portland place
 Hunter, J. Hawkhurst, Kent
 Hyde, W. Howford-buildings,
 Fenchurch-street
 Isherwood, J. Manchester
 Johnstone and M'Pherson, Liver-
 pool
 Judd, G. Farinodon
 Kelly, Messrs. Strand
 Ketcher, N. Bradwell
 Kinning, F. Oxford-street
 Lambeth, R. Manchester
 Mackie, J. Watling-street
 Marks, M. Romford
 Mather, E. Oxford
 May, W. King's-head Tavern,
 Newgate-street
 Melis, G. Fenchurch-street
 Middlehurst, J. Blackburn
 Minchin and Co. Portsmouth
 Moorhouse, J. Chelsea
 Moorhouse, J. Stockport
 Piercey and Saunders, Birmingham
 Plumb, S. Gosport
 Porter, B. and R. R. Baines,
 Myton, Yorkshire
 Pothonier, F. Corporation-row,
 Clerkenwell
 Potts, W. Sheerness
 Powis, J. Tottenham Court-road
 Pratt, J. Kennington
 Pulmer, T. Cheapside
 Purdie, J. Size-lane
 Raincock, G. Harlow, Essex
 Reddell, J. H. Balsall heath, Wor-
 cestershire
 Richards, W. Shoreditch
 Ritchie, J. and J. Watling-street

Rivers, W. and J. Clowes, Shel-
 ton, Staffordshire
 Roper, J. Norwich
 Rowley and Clarke, Stourport
 Roylance, S. Liverpool
 Ryde and Stewardson, Change
 Alley
 Ryhott, F. Cheapside
 Salmon, S. Regent-street
 Scurth, J. Morley, Yorkshire
 Scott, J. Alley-field
 Sharp, G. W. and G. Thread-
 needle-street
 Sharpley, A. Binbrook
 Silver and Co. Size-lane
 Smith, J. Cardiff
 Sparks, W. and J. Frome
 Staff, H. A. Norwich
 Steel, S. Rotherham
 Taylor, H. and E. Manchester
 Thomas, H. W. Wolverhampton
 Thomas, R. S. Hanbury
 Thompson, J. South Shields
 Tippetts and Gethen, Basinghall-
 street
 Trickle, E. Nuneaton
 Turner, J. Fleet-street
 Turner and Comber, Manchester
 Tyler, P. Haddenham
 Underwood, C. Cheltenham
 Viney, J. Bristol
 Voss and Essers, Crutched Friars
 Wagstaff and Baylis, Kildermis-
 ter
 Walker, J. Jun. Axbridge
 Ward, J. Birmingham
 Whyte, D. Lewes
 Wilkinson, J. Sculcoates
 Willington, J. and E. Wellington
 Willis, R. Bloomsbury
 Willis, T. Portsmouth
 Wilson, R. Birmingham
 Wood, J. Bishops-gate-st. within
 Wood, T. Trowbridge
 Wood, W. Monythualoyne, Mon-
 mouthshire
 Woolcock, J. Truro.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE storm and driving rains adverted to in our last report, had the further unfortunate effect of wetting the corn in stacks, and even in the barns. In consequence, it became necessary in many situations to move wheat so exposed, and thrash out much of it; whence an additional quantity of rough and damp grain has come upon the markets. The autumnal season has continued, to the last, most propitious, enabling the farmers universally to feed their stock abroad upon grass and turnips, and to economize with their hay and straw, the quantity of which, however limited, will be sufficient for the spring consumption, without reaching that excessive price which might otherwise have been expected. Never did autumn exhibit a more blooming verdure and full-grown luxuriance of the grasses, seeds, winter tares, turnips, and young wheats, than the late. The wheat-sowing, somewhat interrupted in the middle of the season, has been most successfully finished in every part of Britain; and the winter ploughing, somewhat backward on difficult soils, has, on those more favoured, been dispatched under very favourable circumstances. On very

few soils, a less breadth of wheat has, perhaps, been sown than in the previous season; but, on many, that breadth is considerably greater. Perhaps, too, much imperfect and blighted seed has been used, where want of money precluded the possibility of purchasing the best. Drill-sowing is making gradual, and somewhat more hasty, approaches to general use. The crop of potatoes varies both as to quality and quantity, in different districts; on the whole, it is not a large crop, in part blighted and defective in quality; nevertheless, great part of the *yellow* species, always the most substantial and nutritious, fully supports the character of superiority which the potatoe has attained of late years. Wheat has been a rising market during some weeks past; in fact, somewhat beyond our expectations; doubtless occasioned by still farther experience of the defective quality of the last crop. The general opinion has not, even yet, reached the extent of the mischief unavoidable from evil influence in the atmosphere. Wool is a rising market. Lean stock, pigs excepted, is slow in sale, indeed cheap, considering the value of fat meat. Smith-
field

field market has lately overflowed its boundaries far beyond any former experience; yet the sales were in proportion, and the prices great; a true index of great national prosperity: in the mean time, no want of food in the provinces; on the contrary, vast consequent accession of employment and circulation; a substantial answer to those, who, in these latter days, drivel about an overgrown metropolis. Good horses for the saddle and quick draught continue in great request, and, beyond all doubt, will command extraordinary prices in the spring. In most counties, the farming labourers are fully employed, and might in probability be equally so in all, under a better system. The *Astræa* of British prosperity is re-

turning; and, under an honest government, this country might ensure a state of plenty, of freedom, of universal influence and happiness, such as no nation of the earth, has hitherto experienced.

Smithfield:—Beef, 3s. to 4s. 2d.—Mutton, 3s. to 4s. 2d.—Veal, 3s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.—Pork, 2s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.—Bacon, Bath, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.—Irish, 4s. 2d.—Raw fat, 2s. 1½d.

Corn Exchange:—Old Wheat, 54s. to 70s.—New 58s. to 63s.—Barley, 26s. to 36s.—Oats, 21s. to 31s.—London price of best bread, 9½d.—Hay, 65s. to 110s.—Clover do. 84s. to 130s.—Straw, 33s. to 41s.

Coals in the pool, 35s. to 45s. 9d.
Middlesex; Dec. 22.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN DECEMBER.

GREAT BRITAIN.

TRADE flourishes; agriculture improves; stocks rise; and the absence of irritation has created a general apathy on public topics. The feature of greatest novelty in our national concerns, is the system of money-lending to foreign governments, organized, within a few years, by companies of Jews residing in London and foreign countries, who play into each others hands, and who, having no country, are regardless of the interests of all. In this manner above fifty millions have been lent since 1818 to the different members of the Holy Alliance, to enable them to perpetrate their policy. Half this sum, at least, is British capital, advanced by rapacious money-lenders, in the prospect of getting 6 or 7 per cent. though on the faithless security of despots, above the control of any law, but their own convenience. Usage prevents their buying our ships of war, and raising troops in Britain; but, if they are thus to be permitted to withdraw our capital, obtain the sinews of war, and transfer the strength of the country to their own dominions—and if avarice has no principle or public spirit, then the legislature ought to exert prudence enough to put an end to a system which, in every point of view, is so anti-national, pernicious, and dangerous. Privately considered, it is a species of South Sea bubble, and must end in like manner; thousands have already been ruined by some of these loans, and other thousands are committed on these rotten and untangible securities for all they are worth, and often for more.

UNITED STATES.

The Speech of the illustrious President, JAMES MONROE, on opening the 18th congress of the United States, has reached Europe; and, although in the succession of these noble documents we know not which to admire the most, yet the last always appears to be the best, and the present one the finest of the series, in language, policy, and sentiments. Mankind at large must be so struck with the glorious example of the practical wisdom of these Presidents of a free Republic, that their despots, in pure shame, must take lessons from them, or be content to rank with the meanest things that can crawl the earth. We have been unable to make room for the lucid details of domestic finance, but have given every passage of general interest to the European and the intellectual world.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate, and House of Representatives.—Many important subjects will claim your attention during the present session, of which I shall endeavour to give, in aid of your deliberations, a just idea in this communication. I undertake this duty with diffidence, from the vast extent of the interests on which I have to treat, and of their great importance to every portion of our Union. I enter on it with zeal, from a thorough conviction that there never was a period, since the establishment of our revolution, when, regarding the condition of the civilized world, and its bearing on us, there was greater necessity for devotion in the public servants to their respective duties, or for virtue, patriotism, and union, in our constituents.

Meeting in you a Congress, I deem it proper to present this view of public affairs

affairs in greater detail than might otherwise be necessary. I do it, however, with peculiar satisfaction, from a knowledge that in this respect I shall comply more fully with the sound principles of our government. The people being with us exclusively the sovereign, it is indispensable that full information be laid before them on all important subjects, to enable them to exercise that high power with complete effect. If kept in the dark, they must be incompetent to it. We are all liable to error, and those who are engaged in the management of public affairs are more subject to excitement, and to be led astray by their particular interests and passions, than the great body of our constituents, who, living at home, in the pursuit of their ordinary avocations, are calm but deeply interested spectators of events, and of the conduct of those who are parties to them. To the people, every department of the government, and every individual in each, are responsible; and the more full their information, the better they can judge of the wisdom of the policy pursued, and of the conduct of each in regard to it. From their dispassionate judgment, much aid may always be obtained; while their approbation will form the greatest incentive, and most gratifying reward, for virtuous actions; and the dread of their censure the best security against the abuse of their confidence. Their interests, in all vital questions, are the same; and the bond by sentiment, as well as by interest, will be proportionably strengthened as they are better informed of the real state of public affairs, especially in difficult conjectures. It is by such knowledge that local prejudices and jealousies are surmounted, and that a national policy, extending its fostering care and protection to all the great interests of our union, is formed and steadily adhered to.

In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, adopted at their last session, instructions have been given to all the ministers of the United States accredited to the powers of Europe and America, to propose the proscription of the African slave trade, by classing it under the denomination, and inflicting on its perpetrators the punishment, of piracy.

At the commencement of the recent war between France and Spain, it was declared by the French government that it would grant no commissions to privateers, and that neither the commerce of Spain herself, nor of neutral nations, should be molested by the naval force of France, except in the breach of a lawful blockade. This declaration, which appears to have been faithfully carried into effect, concurring with principles proclaimed and cherished by the United States, from the first establishment of their independence, suggested the hope that the time had arrived

when the proposal for adopting it as a permanent and invariable rule in all future maritime wars might meet the favourable consideration of the great European powers. Instructions have accordingly been given to our ministers with France, Russia, and Great Britain, to make those proposals to their respective governments; and when the friends of humanity reflect on the essential amelioration to the condition of the human race which would result from the abolition of private war on the sea, and on the great facility by which it might be accomplished, requiring only the consent of a few sovereigns, an earnest hope is indulged that these overtures will meet with an attention, animated by the spirit in which they were made, and that they will ultimately be successful.

The state of the army, in its organization and discipline, has been gradually improving for several years, and has now attained a high degree of perfection.

The usual orders have been given to all our public ships to seize American vessels engaged in the slave-trade, and bring them in for adjudication; and I have the gratification to state, that not one so employed has been discovered; and there is good reason to believe, that our flag is now seldom, if at all, disgraced by that traffic.

Many patriotic and enlightened citizens, who have made the subject an object of particular investigation, have suggested that the waters of the Chesapeake and Ohio may be connected together, by one continued canal, and at an expense far short of the value and importance of the object to be obtained. If this could be accomplished, it is impossible to calculate the beneficial consequences which would result from it. Connecting the Atlantic with the western country, in a line passing through the seat of the national government, it would contribute essentially to strengthen the bond of union itself.

A strong hope has been long entertained, founded on the heroic struggle of the Greeks, that they would succeed in their contest, and resume their equal station among the nations of the earth. It is believed that the whole civilized world takes a deep interest in their welfare.

It was stated at the commencement of the last session, that the great effort was then making in Spain and Portugal to improve the condition of the people of those countries, and that it appeared to be conducted with extraordinary moderation. In the wars of the European powers, in matters relating to themselves, we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy so to do. It is only when our rights are invaded, or seriously menaced, that we resent injuries, or make preparation for our defence. With the movements in this hemisphere, we are, of necessity, more immediately connected,

and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers. We owe it, therefore, to candour, and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and the allied powers, to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power, we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But, with the governments who have declared their independence, and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration, and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States. In the war between those new governments and Spain, we declared our neutrality at the time of their recognition; and to this we have adhered, and shall continue to adhere, provided no change shall occur, which in the judgment of the competent authorities of this government, shall make a corresponding change, on the part of the United States, indispensable to their security.

The late events in Spain and Portugal show that Europe is still unsettled. Of this important fact no stronger proof can be adduced, than that the allied powers should have thought it proper, on any principle satisfactory to themselves, to have interposed, by force, in the internal concerns of Spain. To what extent such interpositions may be carried on the same principle, is a question in which all independent powers, whose governments differ from theirs, are interested; even those most remote, and surely none more so than the United States. Our policy, in regard to Europe, which was adopted at an early age of the wars which have so long agitated that quarter of the globe, nevertheless remains the same; which is, not to interfere in the internal concerns of any of its powers; to consider the government *de facto* as the legitimate government for us; to cultivate friendly relations with it, and to preserve those relations by a frank, firm, and manly policy; meeting, in all instances, the just claims of every power—submitting to injuries from none. But, in regard to those continents, circumstances are eminently and conspicuously different. It is impossible that the allied powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent, without endangering our peace and happiness; nor can any one believe that our southern brethren, if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord. It is equally impossible; therefore, that we should behold

such interposition in any form, with indifference. If we look to the comparative strength and resources of Spain, and those new governments, and their distance from each other, it must be obvious that she can never subdue them. It is still the true policy of the United States to leave the parties to themselves, in the hope that other powers will pursue the same course.

If we compare the present condition of our union with its actual state at the close of our revolution, the history of the world furnishes no example of a progress in improvement in all the important circumstances which constitute the happiness of a nation, which bears any resemblance to it. At the first epoch, our population did not exceed 3,000,000. By the last census it amounted to about 10,000,000; and, what is more extraordinary, it is almost altogether native—so the emigration from other countries has been inconsiderable. At the first epoch, half the territory within our acknowledged limits was uninhabited and a wilderness. Since then, new territory has been acquired, of vast extent, comprising within it many rivers, particularly the Mississippi, the navigation of which, to the ocean, was of the highest importance to the original states. Over this territory our population, has expanded in every direction, and new states have been established, almost equal in number to those which formed the first bond of our union. This expansion of our population and accession of new states to our union, have had the happiest effect on all its highest interests. That it has eminently augmented our resources, and added to our strength and respectability as a power, is admitted by all. But it is not in these circumstances only that this happy effect is felt. It is manifest that, by enlarging the basis of our system, and increasing the number of States, the system itself has been greatly strengthened in both its branches. Consolidation and disunion have thereby been rendered equally impracticable. Each government, confiding in its own strength, has less to apprehend from the other, and, in consequence, each enjoying a greater freedom of action, is rendered more efficient for all the purposes for which it was instituted. It is unnecessary to treat here of the vast improvement made in the system itself by the adoption of this constitution, and of its happy effect in elevating the character, and in protecting the rights of the nation, as well as of individuals. To what, then, do we owe these blessings? It is known to all that we derive them from the excellence of our institutions. Ought we not, then, to adopt every measure which may be necessary to perpetuate them?

JAMES MONROE.

Washington; Dec. 2, 1823.

SOUTH

SOUTH AMERICA.

The attentions of the political world are specially directed towards the Spanish provinces in South America, because it is believed that the Holy Alliance stands pledged to restore them to Spain, and that this pledge was one of the bribes by which so many Spaniards were induced to betray their country to the foreign banditti. Already an expedition is fitting out at Cadiz, and negotiations are afloat for loans among the London Jews, to support the wicked enterprise.

Aware of their danger, BOLIVAR has headed an expedition into Peru, where a royalist party kept the field, and advices of various victories over them have reached Europe. The Colombian generals also have stormed and taken Porto Cabello, the last fortress held by Spain; and an invading army will, therefore, be without a resting place. The patriots of Mexico, Columbia, Peru, Chili, and Buenos Ayres, have, however, a delicate game to play, and nothing but energetic measures and councils will prevent their becoming a prey to the European despots. They must beware of the priests and of the party of the *modérés*, who, in such times, are wolves in sheep's clothing. It is this equivocating party who have ruined liberty in Naples, Spain, and Portugal. If BARRETE writes as he promises, the "History of the Committee of Public Safety of France," he will furnish an example to be consulted by all revolutionary governments.

The following dispatch from the illustrious Bolivar to the government of Columbia, explains the first benefit of his march towards Peru:

The insurgents of Pasto, commanded by the traitor Agustin Aqualongo, elated by the success they had obtained over the garrison, under the command of Colonel Flores, and the retreat of our vanguard under General Salom, marched upon the town, and advanced as far as Puntal. His Excellency's orders to this general were to avoid coming into an engagement; but to draw the enemy, if possible, into open ground, and to a distance from his resources in Pasto. This manoeuvre succeeded, and, on the evening of the 12th, the insurgents occupied this town. Our forces marched towards Guayabamba, to unite with the columns of the vanguard, which were marching from Guayaquil. The whole being arranged in three divisions: the first composed of guides (*gnias*) of the guard and the battalion of Yaguachi,

under General Salom; the second of horse-grenadiers and the battalion of Vargas, under General Barreto; and the third, composed of the artillery and the battalion of Quito, under Colonel Masa, marched on the 15th in the direction of Tabaciendo. Yesterday, at one P.M., we took up a position commanding that of the enemy, who amounted to 1500, of all arms, —ignorant of our movements, and employed in pillaging and in sending to their rear the booty they collected.

His Excellency the Liberator, in person, attended by his aides-de-camp and eight guides, reconnoitred the enemy. The latter, careless of every thing, only had, in the direction in which we approached, an advanced party conveying a drove of cattle. Our advanced guard soon lanced theirs; two only of them escaped, and these wounded, who gave the alarm to the enemy. His Excellency ordered the infantry to file off to the right and left of the road, and the cavalry to occupy the middle, and to take the town by a simultaneous attack. The insurgents no sooner found themselves attacked than they endeavoured to retire to the other side of the river. That position would have suited them well, from its narrowness and the rugged ground, and they would have the bridge between; but our cavalry was ordered to attack them in the attempt, and they charged with such celerity, that the enemy were thrown into confusion in the streets, and numbers fell beneath our lances. Three times they rallied, and made a stand between the bridge and the heights of Aluhuror, our troops being unable to advance with the rapidity they wished from the narrowness of the ground. The obstinacy of the Pastumians in charging and defending themselves was admirable, and worthy of a nobler cause; but all was useless. Our horse-grenadiers and guides marched with the resolution to exterminate for ever the infamous race of Pasto. The greater part of them have been killed; and those who succeeded in dispersing themselves will be unable to reach Gnaitara without being taken by our cavalry, which pursues them, or falling into the hands of the patriots in the towns through which they must pass. Between this town and Chota the road is strewn with 600 of the enemy's dead; but the courage and the vengeance of Colombia has not been satiated with them. Their military stores and all they possessed have fallen into our hands.

It is impossible adequately to praise the intrepidity and daring of our chiefs and officers. The worthy General Salom behaved with desperate valour, and General Barreto with his usual courage. The conduct of those two brave generals is particularly commended: also that of Colonel Harra, first aide-de-camp to his Excellency;

keny; that of Lieut.-col. Medina, who performed prodigies; that of the other aides-de-camp, Alvarez and O'Leary; that of Capt. Santana; of the commandant of guides, Martinez; of the commandant of the horse-grenadiers, Paredes; of Major Herran; Captains Sandoval and Pio Dias; Lieut. Camacaro; Ensigns Sanoja and Hrons, of the guides, and the others of the subalterns of the cavalry. Although the whole of our infantry could not take part in the combat, they shewed the utmost impatience to engage, and Major Arebala, of Yaguachi, distinguished himself. Colonels Chiriboga and Masa, and the commandants Farsan and Payares, did their duty,

as did also all the other officers and privates. We have only lost thirteen killed, and eight wounded; among the latter, Commandant Martinez, two subalterns slightly, and only one soldier severely. The miserable remains of the enemy who have escaped are pursued in all directions by the cavalry, and his Excellency followed them as far as the bridge of Chota. The infantry follows by the high road. Receive, Colombia, and in particular the department of Quito, the congratulations of the Liberating Army, which has for the third time, and under more trying circumstances than before, obtained your liberation.

Adj.-gen. VICENTE GONZALES.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON;

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

NOV. 1.—Subscriptions opened in London, for relief of Spanish exiles. Great numbers arrived in England. To the honour of the country, the list was headed by eleven noblemen, and twenty members of the House of Commons.

2.—Heavy gales of wind experienced at sea, which did considerable damage among the shipping.

4.—The Metropolitan Society for the opposition and prosecution of fraudulent insolvent debtors held their first anniversary meeting at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street. Upwards of sixty gentlemen were present, Mr. Burbidge in the chair.

9.—Intelligence arrived of further great losses among the shipping in the Irish sea and German ocean, from a violent storm. Many vessels were cast on shore, and many totally lost, with part of their crews. The same storm extended to the north of England, and great damage was also sustained.

10.—A melancholy accident happened at Norwood; the scaffolding belonging to the new church now building, was broken to pieces by the falling of a heavy stone: one man was crushed to death, five were taken up apparently dead, and several others had their arms and limbs dreadfully bruised.

11.—A court of Common Council held, when Mr. Slade moved a resolution for erecting a monument in Moorfields to the memory of the late Spanish General Don Rafael del Riego. The motion was negatived, because it was alledged that its erection did not require the interference of the corporation.

—The inhabitants of Bishopgate at a public meeting subscribed fifty guineas towards the relief of Madame Riego.

12.—The annual Smithfield Christmas Cattle shew commenced in Sadler's Yard, Goswell-street. The cattle exhibited far surpassed those of former years, and the

company was much more numerous than on any preceding occasion. The Duke of Devonshire, Sir John Sebright, and most of the leading agriculturists, were present.

13.—The well-known Martins, the bankers of Lombard-street, appeared this day, as unsuccessful suitors, in the Court of King's Bench, to try a very extraordinary claim about *seven guineas*, alledged to have been paid in error to a Mr. Drew, a respectable law-stationer. From this transaction it would appear to be very hazardous to receive the amount of a check at a banker's counter without witness; for the clerk who paid the money, in this case, was by the plaintiffs adduced as valid evidence to prove that he paid Mr. Drew eleven instead of four guineas. The Jury, however, by a special verdict, acquitted Mr. Drew and the clerk of all blame in the affair. Without reference to this case, but to others of daily occurrence, we lament that some tribunal, of the nature of a Grand Jury, is not interposed in civil as well as criminal suits, to determine whether there is equitable ground of action before any wealthy or litigious plaintiff should have it in his power to harass another by the expences and vexation of a suit, of the propriety of which, till its issue is tried before a Petty Jury, the plaintiff is allowed to be the sole judge.

15.—Meeting of the legal profession held at Lincoln's Inn Hall, when it was resolved to erect a statue in Westminster-hall to the memory of the lamented lord Erskine.

17.—A tremendous storm of wind happened, which did great damage in and about the neighbourhood of London.

Application is intended to be made to parliament next session, for leave to bring in a bill for erecting a patent wrought iron bridge of suspension over the Thames, for carriages, waggons, foot passengers, &c. in the several parishes of St. Botolph Aldgate,

Aldgate, and St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey.

The following is a statement of the number of persons committed to his Majesty's Gaol of Newgate in the year 1822, and how they have been disposed of:—

	Males.	Fema.	Tot.
In custody Jan. 1, 1822..	185	67	252
Committed Dec. 31, under 20 years of age	660	110	2185
Above that age	1134	281	

2137

Of which there have been executed ..	23
Died	2
Removed to the Hulks at Gosport, preparatory to Transportation ..	8
Ditto, ditto, Portsmouth	123
Ditto, ditto, Sheerness	292
Ditto, ditto, Woolwich	55
Ditto to the Penitentiary, Milbank ..	51
Ditto to the Refuge for the Destitute ..	20
Ditto to Bethlem Hospital	1
Ditto by Habeas Corpus, for trial at the Assizes	17
Ditto to the Houses of Correction for London and Middlesex, pursuant to sentence	549
Discharged, having received his Majesty's pardon	21
Ditto having been acquitted at the Old Bailey Sessions	512
Ditto bills of indictment not having been found	219
Ditto not having been acquitted ..	41
Ditto having undergone their sentence of imprisonment	50
Ditto having been whipped	53
Ditto fined one shilling	104
Ditto upon bail and other causes ..	16

2157

Remained in custody, Jan. 1, 1823
—Males 195—Females 85

280

Total 2437

MARRIED.

F. H. Yates, esq. of Charlotte-street, to Miss Brantou, of the Bath Theatre.

Nathaniel Godbold, esq. of Bernard-street, to Mrs. Murray, of Dulham Lodge, Surrey.

Major S. Cowell, of the Coldstream Guards, to Euphemia Jemina, daughter of Gen. J. Murray.

At Greenwich, Major Jones, Royal Horse Artillery, to Miss C. H. Fisher, daughter of John F. esq. of Elford, Devon.

At Hampton, George White, esq. of the War Office, to Frederica Anne, daughter of the late Dr. Stevens, rector of Great Snoring, Norfolk.

John Wordingham, esq. of Kensington, to Hannah, daughter of Thomas Aldridge, esq. R.N.

Henry B. Kerr, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Elizabeth Ann, daughter of Edward Clarke, esq. of Cheshunt, Herts.

Mr. James Heath, of Blackheath, to Miss Sarah Pidding, of Cornhill.

Joseph Arden, esq. of Red Lion-square, to Miss Munro, of Palmer-terrace, Islington.

Mr. W. Dickinson, of Finsbury-square, to Miss Lydia Mary Jourdain, of York-place, City-road.

At St. George's church, Hanover-square, Jackson Muspratt Williams esq. of Elm Grove, Southsea, to Ann Belmuade, daughter of the late ——— Houghton, esq. of the Cape of Good Hope.

Mr. S. H. Shephard, to Miss Sophia Miles, of Southampton-row, Russell-square.

At St. Mary-le-bone, New church; Thomas Compost, esq. of Whitehall, Kent, to Miss Dittill.

John W. Borradaile, esq. of Fenchurch-street, to Miss Ann Pullen, of Fore-street.

Mr. Frederick Augustus Bell, of Surrey-street, to Miss Caroline Cordell, of Dalby-house.

Edward Filder, esq. of St. James's place, to Miss Eliza Maria Jones, of Brithder-house, Montgomeryshire.

Robert Lumley, esq. of Blackheath, to Harriet, daughter of the late J. C. Ellis, esq. Ordnance Commissary.

Mr. John Sherborn, to Miss Sarah Holgate, both of Piccadilly.

Mr. Charles Berry, of Carlisle-street, Soho, to Miss Mary Ann Swan, of Chapel-street, Grosvenor-square.

At Mortlake, the Rev. John Thomas James, to Marianne Jane, daughter of Frederick Reeves, esq. of East Sheen.

James Barry, esq. of Mincing-lane, to Miss Ann Cundell, of Hoddesdon.

Joseph Heath, esq. to Susanna Mary, daughter of the late Charles Thompson, esq. of Mile End.

George Lucy, esq. M.P. to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Williams, bart. of Bodelwydden, Flintshire.

James Hornby, esq. of Doctors' Commons, to Miss Harriet Herring, of the Folly, near Hereford.

William Dobbin, esq. of the Army Pay Office, to Miss Rhode Summers, of Milford.

Charles Bolt, esq. of Edgeware-road, to Miss Caroline Patrick, of Petersfield, Hampshire.

John Everitt, esq. of Sloane-street, to Miss A. Kelly, of Portsmouth.

DIED.

In Barnsbury-street, Islington, 76, A. Mucanley, esq.

At Southampton, 47, Mr. Thomas Evans, solicitor of Hatton Garden.

In Brook-street, Holborn, 90, Mrs. A. Ducroz.

John Marsh, esq. 77, late chairman of the Victualling board.

In the Minories, Robert Brockholes, esq. of Chigwell-row, Essex.

At Greenwich, 77, *Mrs. A. Martyr*.

In Boreham, Essex, 67, *Rebecca*, widow of John Mellersh, esq. of Shalford, Surrey.

The Right Hon. *Thomas Steele*, aged 70, formerly a distinguished member of parliament, and a very active and celebrated member of Mr. Pitt's administration.

At Blackbeath, 81, *Mr. Peter Young*.

In Gower-street, Bedford-square, *George Jourdan*, esq.

In Kentish Town, 72, *Mrs. Greenwood*, widow of Thomas G. esq.

At Ham Common, *Elizabeth Mary*, wife of Capt. Booth, 16th King's Hussars.

In Colebrooke-row, Islington, 67, *Mr. John Haydon*.

At Peckham, 63, *Mary*, widow of William Codner, esq.

In Ludgate-street, *Eliza*, widow of Gen. Keith Macalister.

At Wimbledon, *Mrs. Meyrick*, widow of James M. esq.

In Highbury-place, *Mrs. Smith*, widow of Jabez S. esq. of Stoke Newington.

George Augustus Bourcier, esq. Auditor of the Excise.

At Kensington-house, *Julia*, wife of Major Johnstone, 14th regt.

Mr. Joseph Yellowly, many years a respectable stationer of Gracechurch-street.

At Kew, *Miss Tunstall*, many years housekeeper to the King, at that place. This lady's clothes caught fire, and her person was so dreadfully burned, that she expired on the following day.

At Deptford, *John Mason*, esq. a magistrate for Kent and Surrey.

In Grafton-street, *John T. Vaughn*, esq.

In Brunswick-square, 84, *Hardin Burnley*, esq. father-in-law of Joseph Hume, esq. M.P.

In Great Prescott-street, 71, *M. L. Newton*, esq.

In Sydney-place, Camberwell, 28, *Caroline*, wife of J. H. Fletcher, esq.

In High-street, Mary-le-bone, at an advanced age, *Mrs. Blathwayt*, widow of William B. esq. of Dyrham-park, Gloucestershire.

Charles, son of Charles Barclay, esq. of Clapham Common.

In the Fleet Prison, *Mr. G. Picket*; he had been confined there since 1800, for pretended contempt of Court, a subject which calls for legislative interference.

In Aldermanbury, *Mr. W. Payne*, chief clerk to the magistrates of Guildhall.

In Upper Wimpole-street, *Mrs. Bridges*, widow of Lieut. Gen. B.

At Twickenham, *Lady Catherine Marley*.

In Bolt-court, Fleet-street, 56, *Mr. William Walker*, late proprietor of the York hotel, Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

In Old Palace-yard, 63, *Frances*, widow of H. Bankes, esq. M.P. for Corfe Castle.

In Queen-square, *Robert Raynsford*, esq. chief magistrate of the police office,

Queen-square.—*Mr. Raynsford* for many years acted at Shadwell office, and was removed to Hatton-garden, and lastly to Queen-square. He was related to some noble families, and highly respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He was between sixty and seventy years of age.

At Port Elliot, Cornwall, 63, *John Earl of St. Germans*. He succeeded his father, Edward, in 1804, and was twice married, but, dying without issue male, he is succeeded in his titles and estates by his brother, the Hon. Wm. Elliot. The present earl was member for Liskeard, in the representation of which a seat is vacant.

Charles Grant, esq. one of the directors of the East India Company. *Mr. Grant* was a native of Scotland, and, having by his parents been well educated, was sent to London to make his way in the world. Here he was taken into the counting-house of a gentleman of the same name, who had interest in the East India House, and procured *Mr. Grant* an appointment in the civil service of the company. In this *Mr. Grant* continued many years, and made an easy fortune. He also acquired such an extensive knowledge of the company's concern, and of the political economy of India, which was afterwards of great service to him in his future life. On his return, he found *Mr. Pitt* in power, and communicated to him such intelligence as was of service. By his interest he was elected, in the year 1794, one of the East India directors, a situation which (except during the years he was out by rotation,) he has held ever since. He served as a deputy chairman, and chairman, and was extremely active in both capacities. Soon after his return from India, he was elected member of parliament for one of the districts of Scots boroughs; and some time after, having purchased lands in the county of Inverness, he was elected representative for that county. In parliament he invariably voted with *Mr. Pitt's* friends. *Mr. Grant* left several children; his eldest son has filled several places under government, and is a member of the privy council; his second son is a barrister at law.

At Woolwich, *Lieutenant-general Bailey Willington*, after a service of fifty years in the royal artillery. He entered into that corps as second lieutenant in 1771, rose to be first lieutenant in 1779, a captain in 1782, major by brevet in 1791, and soon after major in the corps; lieutenant-colonel by brevet, 1794; and lieutenant-colonel in the corps 1799. In 1804 he attained the full rank of colonel. He was promoted to be a major-general 1810, and lieutenant-general 1819.

At his castle, at Amerongen, near the Hague, *Rynan Doderick Jacob de Girkill*, earl of Athlone, in Ireland. This nobleman

was descended from a very ancient family in Holland. His ancestor, Godert, came over as a general officer with the Dutch troops, brought by king William. With that prince he embarked for Ireland, was present at the battle of the Boyne, and contributed much to the success of the day. He was left by king William in the command in Ireland, and by two signal victories near Athlone and Aghrim, contributed much to put an end to the war. He was by that king rewarded with the titles of Baron Ballymore, Viscount Aghrim, and Earl of Athlone, in Ireland. These titles have descended through seven generations, to the late earl, most of them have resided in Holland, where they have considerable estates, but the French conquering that country, Frederic, the sixth earl, came with his family to England. This son, Rynan, served in the English army during the war, when he attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel. His lordship was born in 1773. The family possess the baronies of Reide, Girkill, Amerongen, Livendant, Eist, Sternitt, &c. in Holland.

At Havre de Grace, *Caston Rohde, esq.* He was concerned with his brother in a considerable sugar-baking house, in Goodman's Fields, and was one of the first persons who engaged in the Phoenix Fire-office, and also in the Pelican Life Insurance Office. When those societies jointly built their fire-house at Charing-Cross, Mr. Rohde was induced to quit business and become their managing and resident director. In this situation he continued for many years, but quitted about two years ago, and retired to France, where he resided till his death. Mr. Rohde was twice married, and left children by both wives. He was a man of plain unaffected manners, and of a friendly disposition.

At his seat, Blackheath, *General Sir Anthony Farrington*, baronet, the eldest officer of artillery in his majesty's service. He entered as second lieutenant in 1755, and was promoted to be first lieutenant in 1757, when he was sent into foreign service at Gibraltar; he returned to England in 1759, and was promoted to be captain-lieutenant the same year. In 1765, with the rank of captain, he embarked for America, where he continued till 1773, serving at New York, Boston, and Halifax. The war of American Independence breaking out, Capt. Farrington was at the various battles of Long Island, Brooklyn, White Plains, and the Brandy-vine. He served also in the expedition to the Chesapeake, and at the taking of Philadelphia. He was made major in 1780; on the peace he returned to England, and had the command of the artillery for some years at Plymouth. He was made licut-

colonel in 1782, and colonel in 1794; major-general in 1795, and colonel-commandant in 1796. In 1799 he served under the Duke of York, in Holland. In 1804 he was made lieutenant-general, and in 1812 full general. At his death he had been sixty-eight years in his majesty's service, who, in 1818, created him a baronet.

At his apartments in Foley Place, *Michael Kean, esq.* He had been long afflicted with a pulmonary, which, in the end, carried him off. He was a native of Ireland, and bred a portrait painter, a profession he followed for many years, until he was called on to assist in the Derby china manufactory, in which he became a partner, under the firm of Duxberry and Kean. They opened a warehouse first in Bedford-street, Covent-Garden; and afterwards in Old Bond-street. On the death of Mr. Duxberry he married the widow, which did not turn out a happy connection, but involved him in a long chancery suit. He had by his wife a son and daughter, the latter of whom survives him. He was a man of genteel manners and a friendly disposition.

At his house in Beaumont-street, *Wm. Charles Collyear*, earl of Portmore. His lordship was born in the year 1745, and in 1770, when Lord Milsington, married Miss Mary Lesley, sister of the Countess of Rothes, by whom he had a son—Lord Milsington, who succeeds him. His lordship succeeded his father in 1785. The family of Collyear bore, for many years, the name of Robertson; and the first title conferred on them was that of baronet, in 1676. June 1, 1696, they were created barons by William III., and in 1703 Viscount Milsington and earl of Portmore, by Queen Anne. William Charles, the deceased lord, was the third earl of that title. His lordship's fortune being confined, he lived rather a retired life.

[*The Rev. E. Cartwright, D.D. &c.* (whose death was announced in our last Number.) His first masters were Mr. Clarke, of Wakefield, and the celebrated Dr. Langhorne. He first entered at University-college, Oxford, from whence he was elected a fellow of Magdalen-college. He was early distinguished for his literary attainments, and published in the year 1762 an ode on the birth of the present king. One of the most popular of his productions was "Armine and Elvira," a legendary tale, which has gone through several editions, and well deserves to be admired for its pathos and elegant simplicity. Another poem, in a higher style of composition, entitled "the Prince of Peace," also excited great attention at the time it appeared. It has been said, and we believe correctly, that Dr. Cartwright was the oldest living poet of the day. As a proof that his poetical talent remained unimpaired

impaired in his latter years, we insert the following spirited lines, which he composed at the age of seventy-nine:—

Alas even Newton errs, that all he wrought
Was due to industry and patient thought,
What shall restrain the impulse that I feel,
To forward, as I may, the public weal?
By his example bid, to break away,
In search of truth, thro' darkness into day?
His talon, as victorious wing, the infatigable,
His eagle, soaring to the fount of light,
I cling to earth, in earth's form arts enchain'd,
A worm of science of the humblest kind!
Our powers, tho' wide apart as earth and heaven,
For different purposes alike were given:
Tho' mine the arena of toilsome strife,
Where pride and folly would the outer diall,
With arid unweary'd still will I engage,
In spite of falling vigour and of age,
Nor quit the conflict till I quit the stage;
Oh, if in life's career my life shall close,
May well-earned victory justify repose!

For several years he was a principal contributor to the Monthly Review, and some of its most interesting articles between the years 1774 and 1781 were of his composition. But he was more particularly distinguished for his genius in mechanical inventions, and his discoveries in that branch of science have greatly contributed to the commercial prosperity of the country. From them the manufacturers of Manchester are at this time reaping immense advantages. The application of machinery to weaving is of his invention, for which he took out a patent in the year 1766. The use of his machine for weaving formed a new epoch in the history of our manufactures; for, before that period, no other method was employed but the simple one which had continued from time immemorial. His invention also included the art of weaving checks, which the most skilful mechanics had till then deemed to be an utter impossibility. He had, however, to struggle against the clamorous opposition of the working mechanics, and the fears of the manufacturers, who were not only deterred by the threats of inclosures, but by the actual burning down of a newly erected manufactory, for the reception of 300 looms. In consequence of these adverse circumstances, the patent elapsed before he reaped the benefit which he had reason to expect; and, notwithstanding its subsequent extension, and a liberal grant of 10,000*l.* by Parliament in 1810, the pecuniary losses to himself and his family, in bringing his machines to perfection, as well as in maintaining his inventions in the courts of law against piracy, have been incalculable. Dr. Cartwright also took out patents for combing wool and making ropes, and was, besides, the author of many improvements in arts and agriculture, for which he received various premiums from the Society of Arts and the Board of Agriculture. It being to be premised, that the patent of a Mr. Holt, early in the last century, for a steam-boat which had long sunk into oblivion, was as unknown to him as it was

till lately to the public, we may affirm that the idea of propelling carriages on land, and vessels on the water by steam, was an original invention of his own. It is well known in his family that, thirty years ago, he communicated the plan of a steam-vessel to the American engineer, who afterwards introduced it into the United States. Until his last illness, which was not of long duration, he was occupied in a discovery which, if he had lived to bring to perfection, would have been one of the most extraordinary ever promulgated in mechanics. Till within only a few days of his death, he preserved unimpaired the vigor of his mind, and that unwearied zeal for improvement which characterized him from his earliest years. Dr. Cartwright was a younger brother of John Cartwright, esq. the father of reform, better known by the title of Major; he was also brother to Capt. George Cartwright, who, after residing sixteen years on the coast of Labrador, published in his journal, in the year 1792, the first authentic account that ever appeared in print of the Esquimaux nations. They were all sons of William Cartwright, esq. of Marnham, Nottinghamshire.—Dr. C. was twice married, first, to Alice, daughter of Richard Whitaker, esq. of Doncaster, by whom he has left one son and three daughters, and, secondly, to Susannah, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Keeney, a dignitary of the church in Ireland.—The following stanza, written by Dr. Cartwright on his 79*th* birth-day, may not be unacceptable to our readers, as affording an idea of his habitual turn of mind.

To fame and to fortune adieu!
The toils of ambition are o'er;
Let fly those phantoms pursue,
I now will be cheated no more.
Resignation be mine, and repose,—
So shall life be unclouded at last;
And while I prepare for no more,
I will think with a smile on the past.
But, as still to the world must be given
Some share of life's limited span,
The thoughts that ascend not to heaven
I'll give to the service of man.

The late Dr. Baillie.—The father of Dr. Baillie was the Rev. James Baillie, sometime minister of the Kirk of Shotts (one of the most barren and wild parts of the low country of Scotland,) and afterwards professor of divinity in the University of Glasgow. His mother was the sister of Dr. William Hunter and of Mr. John Hunter. In the early part of his education, he enjoyed great advantages; and, finally, he was in the whole course of it peculiarly happy. From the college of Glasgow, he went to Balliol College, Oxford, where he took his degrees; and came under the superintendence of his uncle, Dr. William Hunter. By him he was brought forward into life; and, through his influence, was made physician to St.

George's

George's Hospital. While still a young man, and not affluent, his uncle William dying, left him the small family estate of Longcalderswood. We all know of the unhappy misunderstanding that existed between Dr. Hunter and his brother John. Dr. Baillie felt that he owed this bequest to the partiality of his uncle, and made it over to John Hunter. The latter long refused: but, in the end, the family estate remained the property of the brother, and not of the nephew, of Dr. Hunter. It was Dr. Hunter's wish to see his nephew succeed him, and take his place as a lecturer. To effect this, he united with him his assistant, Mr. Cruickshanks; and at his death, assigned to him the use of his collection of anatomical preparations during thirty years. Dr. B. had no desire to get rid of the national peculiarities of language; or, if he had, he did not perfectly succeed. Not only did the language of his native land linger on his tongue, but its recollections clung to his heart; and to the last, amidst the splendour of his professional life, and the seductions of a court, he took a hearty interest in the happiness and the eminence of his original country. He possessed the valuable talent of making an abstruse and difficult subject plain; his prelections were remarkable for that lucid order and clearness of expression which proceed from a perfect conception of the subject; and he never permitted any variety of display to turn him from his great object of conveying information in the simplest and most intelligible way, and so as to be most useful to the pupils. We cannot (says Mr. Bell) estimate too highly the influence of Dr. Baillie's character on the profession to which he belonged. I ought not, perhaps, to mention his mild virtues and domestic charities; yet the recollection of these

must give a deeper tone to our regret, and will be interwoven with his public character, embellishing what seemed to want no addition. These private virtues ensured for him a solid and unenvied reputation. All wished to imitate his life—none to detract from his fame. Every young physician, who hoped for success, sought his counsel: and I have heard him forcibly represent the necessity of a blameless life, and that, unless medical reputation be joined with purity of private character, it neither could be great nor lasting. The same warmth of feeling and generosity which prompted him to many acts of private charity and benevolence, were not without a powerful influence upon his conduct on more arduous occasions, and may well be supposed to have guided and sustained him in circumstances which might have shaken other men of less firm and independent minds. But I shall not dwell upon this view of his public character. The matters to which I allude are ill fitted for discussion in this place; they belong rather to the history of the period in which he lived, and will there be most suitably recorded. Dr. Baillie had not completed his 63d year, but his life was long in usefulness. In the studies of youth, in the serious and manly occupations of the middle period of life, in the upright, humane, and honourable conduct of a physician, and, above all, in that dignified conduct which became a man mature in years and honours, he left a finished example to his profession. Dr. Baillie had two sisters, who survive him; one of whom is Miss Joanna Baillie, the authoress of "Plays on the Passions;" and he has left two children, a son and a daughter. Mrs. Baillie was the daughter of Dr. Denman, and sister of the Common Serjeant and Lady Croft.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Furnishing the Domestic and Family History of England for the last twenty-seven Years.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A SOCIETY has lately been formed in Sunderland, for the mitigation and gradual abolition of the state of slavery throughout the British dominions.

Mr. J. Raestrick, engineer, of Morpeth, has recently invented a safety-lamp for coal-mines, which he considers superior in safety to that of Sir Humphrey Davy, which now begins to be generally distrusted.

Married.] Mr. Phipps, to Miss J. Smart, of the Westgate, both of Newcastle.—Mr. S. Aydon, of Newcastle, to Miss A. Smith, of Lumley Forge.—At Gateshead, Mr. J. Hunter, to Miss M. Roxborough, both of the Teams.—Mr. Fenwick, to Miss Mason, **MOSTILY MAG. No. 390.**

both of Durham.—Mr. W. Dixon, to Miss J. Robinson; Mr. S. Frazer, to Miss M. Chicken: all of North Shields.—Mr. J. Pease, of Darlington, to Sophia Jewett, of Leeds, both of the Society of Friends.

Died.] At Newcastle, in the Hebburn Office, Quay-side, 81, Robert Rankin, esq.—In Newgate-street, 63, Mrs. H. Watson.—In Northumberland-street, 86, Mrs. James, greatly lamented.

At Gateshead, 35, Mrs. E. Fothergill.—52, Mr. T. Wales, deservedly respected.

At Sunderland, 65, Mr. J. Hogg.—78, Mrs. A. Dyer.—34, Mr. H. C. Liston.

At Alnwick, 25, Miss Hindmarsh, authoress of several respectable poems.

At Monkwearmouth, Miss A. S. Abba.

At Blanchland, 78, Mrs. C. Ireland.—At Blackwell, 74, Capt. R. Milbanke, R.N.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] Mr. S. Campbell, to Mrs. E. Naylor; Mr. P. Graham, to Miss H. Ripley: all of Carlisle.—Mr. T. Plunkett, to Miss M. Gill; Mr. W. Sandwith, to Miss E. How: all of Whitehaven.—Mr. W. Mackinson, to Miss A. Bainbridge; Mr. R. Hetherington, to Miss E. Creighton; Mr. P. Dodgson, to Miss J. Thompson: all of Workington.—Mr. H. Dobson, to Miss A. Hall, both of Brampton.

Died.] At Carlisle, the Rev. John Wilkin, a respectable antiquary.—In the Abbey-street, 74, Mrs. Cox.—In George-street, 36, Mrs. J. Railton.

At Whitehaven, Mr. J. Bowness.—80, Mr. W. Clementson.—87, Mr. S. Smith.

At Workington, 25, Mrs. J. Marley.

At Kendal, 76, Mrs. H. Bellington.

At Brampton, 41, Mrs. B. Wallace.

At Skelton, 64, Mr. D. Crozier.—At Longtown, Mrs. J. Turnbull.—At Wetheral, 91, Mr. W. Robinson.

YORKSHIRE.

A public meeting of the artisans and other tradesmen of Sheffield lately took place, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament to repeal the Combination Laws, the bearing of which they considered peculiarly prejudicial to them; Mr. Sheldon in the chair. A series of resolutions was read by Mr. Evans, which stated that the combination laws had upon all occasions exposed the workmen to the lash of oppression, prevented them from obtaining a fair remuneration for their labour, and enabled the employers to reduce the price of labour so low as to render it impossible for the employed to support their families, and that on these grounds it was expedient that a petition to the House of Commons should be presented, praying for the repeal of the aforesaid laws. These just and proper resolutions were unanimously agreed to, and, we earnestly hope, will have their effect in the proper quarter. Their prayer ought to be supported by workmen of every denomination in the three kingdoms.

Married.] Mr. T. Bailey, to Miss M. A. Brown; Mr. W. Hewitt, to Miss E. Frazer: all of York.—Mr. T. Senior, of Bowman-lane, to Mrs. Jubb; Thomas Galloway, to Mary Linsley, both of the Society of Friends; the Rev. S. Crawford, to Miss L. A. Wood: all of Leeds.—Mr. J. Butler, of Stanningley, to Mrs. Lonsdale, of Meadow-lane, Leeds.—C. Ward, esq. of Halifax, to Mrs. Crabtree, of Peckham.—G. W. Dowker, esq. of Salton-hall, to Miss Tindall, late of the Cliff, Scarborough.

Died.] At Hull, 54, Mr. T. Scoffin, merchant.

At Leeds, 68, Henry Roche, a member of the Society of Friends.—Mr. N. Wallis.

At Sheffield, in Mulberry-lane, 70, Mrs. A. Chadburn.—In New-street, 73, Mr. S. Ashforth.—In Eyre-lane, 77, Mrs. Morvil.

At Halifax, 67, Mr. J. Jenkinson.

At Wakefield, 40, Mr. T. Barras.

At Pontefract, Mr. T. Travis.

At Shaw, near Hawes, Wensleydale, Mr. R. Pratt.—At Leppington, 60, Wm. Atkinson, esq.—At Hunslet, 67, Mrs. Mason.—At Yeadon, Mr. Kenion.

LANCASHIRE.

A numerous meeting was lately convened at Lancaster, for establishing a Mechanics and Apprentices' Library; Lawson Whalley, esq. M.D. in the chair. A number of resolutions was passed, and a handsome subscription entered into to carry this praiseworthy institution into effect.

At a meeting of the contributors to the late Spanish subscription in Liverpool, it was unanimously agreed, that the sum of fifty pounds should be offered to the widow of Riego.

Two hundred Irish labourers or navigators are about to embark at Liverpool for Buenos Ayres, for the formation of a canal from Ensenada to the city of Buenos Ayres. These men have bound themselves to serve that government for seven years, for which they will receive a certain consideration; and, at the expiration of that time, a quantity of land will be allotted to each.

Married.] Mr. T. Allen, to Miss H. Thompson; Mr. J. Baines, to Miss M. Moore: all of Manchester.—Mr. G. Gorton, of Pendleton, to Miss A. Fallowa, of Manchester.—Mr. H. Hargreaves, of Manchester, to Miss A. Hulse, of Rusholme-green.—M. Harbottle, esq. to Miss M. Royle; Mr. W. Harrison, to Miss L. Threlfall: all of Liverpool.

Died.] At Manchester, 68, W. Byfield, esq.—Mr. H. Marsden.

At Salford, Mr. J. Collier; 27, Mr. J. Collier, his son.

At Liverpool, in Brunswick-road, 29, Mrs. E. Jones.—53, Mr. J. Hodgson.—In Bedford-street, Toxteth-park, 71, Henry Crouchley, esq.

At Hulme, 46, Mrs. M. Mather.—At Oldham, 36, Mr. A. Abbott.

CHEESHIRE.

Married.] Mr. R. Willett, of Chester, to Miss S. Farrall, of Aldford.—Mr. J. Jackson, to Miss S. Parrack, both of Nantwich.—Mr. J. Heald, of Disley, to Miss M. A. Wild, of Marple.—Mr. J. Yates, of Chance-hall, to Miss M. A. Hall, of Nantwich.

Died.] At Chester, Mrs. Walker,—68, Jane, wife of the Rev. W. Fish, A.B.—In Trinity-street, 85, Mrs. Newton.

At Knutsford, 33, S. Wright, esq. jun.—50, Mr. F. Sharpe.

At Tarporley, 24, Miss Newton.—At Wilmslow, Mr. J. Massey, suddenly.—At Beccles, 79, Mr. Joseph Bird.

DERBYSHIRE.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Thomas, of Ashover, to Miss Jones, of Chesterfield.—Mr. W. Lowe, to Miss M. L. Froggatt, of Chesterfield.—Mr. J. Oldfield, of Belper, to Miss F. W. Bardill, of Leicester.—Mr. Fox, of Ashborne, to Miss J. Fowler, of Alton Grange.—Mr. S. Massey, of Swarkstone, to Miss S. Smith, of Swarkstone Lowes.

Died.] At Derby, 32, Mrs. Walker.—Mr. Wilmer, house-surgeon to the Derby General Infirmary.—44, Mr. E. Davenport.

At Chesterfield, Mr. G. Dilks.

At Buxton, 76, Mrs. Cooper.

At Ashborne, 20, Miss G. Sowter.

At Dronfield, 94, Mrs. E. Heathcote.—

At Ashover, 95, Mr. R. Denham.—At Spondon, 77, Mrs. Hayhurst, widow of Robert H. esq.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. M'Callum, to Miss M. Arnold; Mr. J. Knight, to Miss S. Brooks; Mr. S. May, to Miss M. Dilks: all of Nottingham.—Mr. Street, of Wollaston, to Miss E. Holland, of Nottingham.—Mr. J. May, of Oxtou, to Miss A. Palethorpe, of Nottingham.—Mr. J. Haw, to Miss E. Ashmore; Mr. J. Newton, to Miss E. Palmer: all of Newark.

Died.] At Nottingham, in Bridlesmithgate, Mr. S. Bird.—In South-street, Coal-pit-lane, 41, Mrs. M. Sponage.—In the Exchange, Market-place, 57, Mrs. Homer.

At Newark, 25, Miss M. Sutton.—82, Mr. J. Streets.—84, Mrs. A. Girton.

At Whetton, Miss F. Wheatley.—At Arnold, Mrs. Crowther.—At Holme Pierrepont, 55, Miss Wright.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

After an arduous and memorable struggle of ten days, between the partizans of Sir W. A. Ingleby, and Sir John Thorold, for the representation of this county, in parliament, in the room of Mr. Pelham, the former was elected by a considerable majority. At the close of the poll the numbers were—Ingleby 3,816; Thorold 1,575.

Married.] Mr. J. Kemp, of Utterby, to Miss E. Graves, of Bath.—Mr. J. Smith, of New Sleaford, to Miss Shaw, of Nottingham.—Mr. Goodwin, of Easton, to Miss Baines, of Great Easton.

Died.] At Stamford, 70, W. Bury, esq. of Ripon, formerly capt. 11th regt. foot.

At Asgobby, the Rev. W. Harris, an highly esteemed Catholic minister.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

Married.] Mr. Madders, to Miss M. Hacket, both of Leicester.—Mr. S. Atkin, of Leicester, to Miss Charlton, of London.—Mr. T. Hewitt, of Leicester, to Miss E. Warrenton, of Market Harborough.—Mr. J. Orgill, to Miss M. Proudman, both of Ashby-de-la-Zouch.—Mr. Leader, to Miss S. Sawbridge, both of Lutterworth.

Died.] At Leicester, Mr. Glover.—In Shambles-lane, Mr. Kockuck, suddenly.—Mr. J. Robinson.

At Loughborough, 42, Mr. T. Ashby.

At Hinckley, 72, Mr. J. B. Appleby.—Susanna, wife of Lient. Scott, R.N.

At Narborough, Mrs. Eaton.—At Brecdon-on-the-Hill, 64, Mrs. Hackett.—At North Kilworth, Mr. J. Whiteman.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

An explosion of hydrogen gas lately took place in a coal-pit at Fenton Park, near Lane-Delph. Twenty persons, men and boys were considerably injured.

Married.] Mr. J. Alien, to Miss H. Brown, both of Wolverhampton.—Mr. T. Radford, of Wolverhampton, to Miss Tart, of Breewood.—Mr. T. Emery, to Miss J. Brindley, both of Trentham.—Mr. Strongitharm, of Daw End, to Miss Stanley, of Bloxwich.

Died.] At Stafford, Miss Chesswass, of Newcastle.

At Walsall, 59, Mr. W. Clarkson.—68, Mrs. Haughton.—35, Miss L. Bullock.

At Castle Bromwich, 62, W. Smith, esq. late an eminent attorney of Birmingham.—At Trentham, Miss M. Hutchinson.—At Hamington Old Hall, 70, Mr. J. Brown.

WARWICKSHIRE.

An eye infirmary has lately been established in Birmingham.—A meeting has also been held there for the purpose of establishing commercial and news rooms.

The small-pox has existed within the month to a considerable extent at Birmingham: the working classes are prejudiced against vaccination, (says a late Birmingham Chronicle,) from several families having recently been afflicted by the disease who had been vaccinated by skillful operators.

Married.] Mr. J. Hill, to Miss E. Roberts, both of Mount-street, Birmingham.—Mr. E. Walton, of Birmingham, to Miss M. A. Brown, of Union-street, London.—Mr. W. Odell, to Miss M. A. Wall; Mr. T. Turner, to Miss Westrap: all of Coventry.—Mr. P. Gaillard, of London, to Miss M. D. Pratt, of Coventry.

Died.] At Birmingham, in Temple-row, 32, Mr. Goodwin.—In Whittall-street, 39, Mr. W. Allport.—In Deritend, Mr. D. Pears.—79, Mrs. M. Johnson.—37, Mrs. E. Scott.

At Bordesley-park, 72, Mr. T. Hooper.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. E. Vaughan, to Miss A. Richards, both of Shrewsbury.—Mr. E. Keyse, of Shrewsbury, to Miss J. Elsmere, of Upton Magna.—W. Roberts, esq. of Oswestry, to Miss E. Mansell, of Yatymcolwyn, Montgomeryshire.—Mr. R. Bagley, to Miss Williamson, both of Bridgnorth.—Henry Wilding, esq. of All Stretton, to Miss S. Lewin, of Womaston, Radnorshire.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, on Claremont-hill, Mrs. Gadd.—In St. Julian's Friary, Miss A. Whitford.—Miss Pritchard.

At Ludlow, Mrs. E. Cass.

At Wern, Mrs. Ratcliff.—At Ruyton, Mr. E. Foulkes.—At Newport, 48, Francis Eginton, esq. of Meertown-house.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

G. Bulstrode, esq. of Foregate-street, Worcester, by his will bequeathed 1000l. each to the Worcester Infirmary and to the British and Foreign Bible Society, payable upon the death of his sister, Mrs. Bulstrode, whose demise has just taken place.

Married.] S. Ashton, esq. of Rowington, to Miss E. R. Streeton, of Kempsey.—The Rev. G. W. B. Adderley, of Fillongley-hall, to Miss Caroline Taylor, of Moseley-hall.

Died.] At Dudley, 36, the Rev. Charles Hulme.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Thomas Beale, esq. to Miss S. B. G. Lane, of Hereford.—At Hereford, Henry Lawson, esq. to Amelia, daughter of the Rev. T. Jennings, rector of Dormington.—J. Tomkins, esq. of the Weir, to Miss M. A. Clark, of Upper Lyde.—Mr. E. Griffith, of Norton, to Miss J. Hodges, of Monkton.

Died.] At Hereford, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. S. Beavan.

At Ross, 79, Mr. James Evans, the original proprietor of the pleasure-boats on the Wye.

At Great Malvern, Mrs. Plumer, much esteemed for her general benevolence.

At Ledbury, 71, Mr. Nott, a much respected solicitor of that town.—At Kingston, 76, Mr. J. Fisher.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

Gloucester and its neighbourhood were within the month visited by a violent thunder-storm and rain. It raged with considerable fury also at Bristol, Carmarthen, Cheltenham, and in almost every other surrounding direction.

The struggle between the Burgesses of Monmouth and the Patron of the Borough, is about to be renewed. The Burgesses, have published a spirited appeal to the friends of Independence for procuring pecuniary assistance.

Married.] J. W. Wilton, esq. of Gloucester, to Mary Anne Cholmondeley, daughter of Lieut.-col. Mason, of the Spa-road, near Gloucester.—Mr. J. Houston, to Miss E. Eaton; Mr. J. Brock, to Miss M. A. Portch: all of Bristol.—Mr. T. Haines, jun. to Miss J. Sadler, both of Cheltenham.—W. Nettleship, esq. of Cheltenham, to Mary, daughter of John Bert, esq.—Mr. T. Prew, to Miss Baylis, both of Tewkesbury.—Mr. T. Frankis, of Upton St. Leonard's, to Louisa, daughter of Capt. Folkes.

Died.] At Bristol, in Hilgrove-street, 88, Mrs. E. Wilson.—In Marlborough-street, 78, Mrs. E. Southcott.—52, Mrs. M. Eunson.—Mrs. Chaddock.

At Cheltenham, T. Roberts, esq. fellow of King's College, Cambridge.—Mr. Taylor, a respectable miniature-painter.

At Cirencester, 90, Mr. S. Barley, a much-esteemed member of the Society of Friends.—Mr. D. Masters.—Mrs. Adams.

At Blakeney, 63, Mrs. White.—At Horsley, 57, Edward Wood, esq.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. C. W. Chambers, to Miss S. Watkins, both of Banbury.—The Rev. Dr. Mavor, rector of Woodstock, to Miss H. Seagrave, late of Castle Ashby.—Mr. J. Smith, to Miss Bowerman, both of Ensham.—T. Lewes, esq. to Miss A. E. Harris, both of Nettleber.

Died.] At Oxford, in St. Giles's, 31, Mrs. H. Swallow, of St. James's-street, London.—In St. Elbe's, 42, Mr. B. Alder, suddenly.—70, Mr. G. Young.—In St. Clement's, 33, Harriet, wife of Lieut. Roads, Oxfordshire militia.

At Banbury, Mrs. Watson.—Mr. Garrett, sen.—Mr. T. Gibson.

At Thame, 76, Mrs. Gray.

At Yarnton, 56, Mrs. Osborne.—At Bicester, 67, Mrs. E. Kirby.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE AND BERKSHIRE.

Considerable disturbances lately took place at Buckingham, by the outrageous brutal conduct of a detachment of the 58th regiment of foot. From some unexplained cause they commenced a sanguinary attack on several of the inhabitants, who were severely wounded. By spirited resistance they were overpowered, and an account of their conduct transmitted to the commander-in-chief.

The Aylesbury Book Society lately celebrated their tenth anniversary, and was numerously attended.

Married.] At High Wycombe, Mr. J. Prestage, jun. to Miss Havergale.—The Rev. Rd. Battescombe, M.A. of Windsor, to Miss A. Marshall, of Lawhitton, Cornwall.

Died.] At Reading, 54, Mrs. A. I. Bath.—73, Mrs. Gilbertson, wife of Mr. Alderman G.

At Salt-hill, 32, Mr. C. H. Curtis, of Oxford.—At Taplow, Miss Eliza Neate.

HERTFORDSHIRE AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

At the late assizes for Hertford, there were thirty-four prisoners for trial. The trial of Thurtell, Probart, and Hunt, for the murder of Mr. Weare, was postponed until the 6th of January, by representation of Mr. Andrews of the injury the case of the prisoners had sustained from premature disclosure of facts and evidence, and of the necessity of time for the removal of that extraordinary prejudice which had been raised on the subject.

The Duke of Bedford lately generously gave one hundred pounds for distribution among the poor of Bedford, who had sustained injury from the late hurricanes.

Married.]

Married.] The Rev. J. Roy, vicar of Woburn, to Miss Hanson, of Regency-square, Brighton.—The Rev. W. Acton, rector of Ayatt and St. Lawrence, to Henrietta, daughter of Sir Charles Watson, bart. of Wrething park.

Died.] At Bedford, Mr. Leech.—Mr. Thompson, regretted.

At Princes Risborough, 82, Richard Meade, esq.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Thomas Francis Lucas, esq. of Long Buckby, to Miss S. Howes, of Northampton.—Mr. W. Satchell, of Kettering, to Miss Brampton, of Weekly.—Mr. S. Tester, to Miss M. Pendered, both of Wellingborough.—Mr. W. Watts, of Naseby Lodge, to Miss E. Sharpe, of Gackborough.

Died.] At Northampton, 48, Mr. Harris.

At Wellingborough, 75, Mrs. Mary Broughton.

At Roshden, 29, Miss S. Chapman.—At Harpole, 51, Mrs. S. Garner.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

At Cambridge, the Norrison prize, (the subject of the Essay was, *The Office and Mission of John the Baptist*,) is decided in favour of James Amiraux Jeremie, scholar of Trinity College.

Married.] J. S. Henslow, esq. M.A. professor of mineralogy, University of Cambridge, to Miss H. Jenyns, of Bottenham-hall.—Mr. E. Etam, to Miss J. Wray, both of March.—Mr. J. Ross, to Mrs. C. Bateman, both of Chatteris, and of the Society of Friends.

Died.] At Cambridge, 21, Mr. S. Rowley.—In the Market-place, Mrs. L. Reed.

At Steeple Morden, 60, Mr. Sim. Leete.—At Chatteris, 58, Mrs. Lyon.—55, Mrs. Downs.—99, Mrs. Veasey.

NORFOLK.

An association has been lately formed at Norwich for preserving the lives and property of shipwrecked seamen, making provision for the widows of the lost, and rewarding those who rescue the lives of others from shipwreck.

A man of the name of North was lately executed at Norwich, on the evidence principally of a boy, who proved insane, and who afterwards hung himself at Shadwell.

Married.] Mr. L. Fiddey, to Miss Edwards, both of St. James's; Mr. B. Scott, to Miss R. Sussams: all of Norwich.—Mr. J. Thompson, of Norwich, to Miss S. Ward, of Wood Dalling.—Mr. H. Chamberlin, of Norwich, to Miss H. Tye, of Ashwelthorpe.—Mr. F. Forest, to Miss Robinson, both of South Lynn.—Mr. R. Savage, of Felthorpe Lodge, to Miss M. Lamberts, of Buxton.

Died.] At Norwich, 85, Mrs. Calver.—In King-street, Mrs. Smith.—Mr. J. Dring, suddenly.

At Yarmouth, 86, Mrs. S. Morris.—65, Mr. J. Wilkinson.—At Lynn, Mrs. S. Harris.

At Blundeston, 81, Mr. H. Church.—At Skimpling, 78, Mr. W. Etheridge.—At Swaffham, 34, Mr. W. Wright, late of Fleet-street, London, bookseller.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Mr. W. Ridley, of Ipswich, to Miss M. A. Ridley, of Bury.—Mr. R. Fell, to Miss M. Nunn; Mr. J. King, to Miss P. Critten: all of Ipswich.—Mr. W. May, of Ipswich, to Miss Marianne Simon, of London.—John Shafto, esq. to Miss J. Stannard, both of Framlingham.—Mr. J. Trott, of Woodbridge, to Miss M. Jobson, of Ipswich.

Died.] At Bury, in Risby-street, 46, Mr. E. Drew.—In Northgate-street, Mrs. Higgs.—29, Mr. J. Love, jun.

At Ipswich, Mrs. M. Meadows.—37, Mrs. Lloyd.—55, Mr. M. Davis.

At Woodbridge, 94, Mrs. E. Woolnough.

At Saxmundham, 52, Mr. Thos. Taylor.—75, Mr. G. Brooks.—At Little Bromley Grove, James Eagle, esq.—At Hundon, Miss M. Bear.

ESSEX.

Married.] The Rev. Robert Burls, of Maldon, to Miss M. Death, of Hunsdon.—Mr. J. Pepper, to Mrs. E. Coleman, both of Maldon.—Mr. D. A. Green, of Gosbeck Stanway, to Miss Timson, of Monk-wick, Berechurch.—The Rev. George Ireland, M.A. of Foxearth, to Miss S. Rossiter, of Keyford.

Died.] At Colchester, Capt. Bell, many years Adjutant of East Essex militia.—32, William, son of the Rev. Dr. Moore, of Kenipstone manor-house, near Redford.

At Harwich, 48, Mr. W. Scott.

At Maldon, 73, Hannah, widow of John Piggott, esq.

At Foxburrows, 80, Ann, widow of Ralph Ward, esq.—At Great Oakley, Mr. G. Salmon.

KENT.

A meeting is about to take place at Maidstone, for the purpose of establishing a Society for facilitating the apprehension and conviction of persons committing depredations and offences in the town.

Married.] Mr. T. Bridges, to Miss F. A. Pearson; Mr. J. Rogers, to Miss M. A. Spice; Mr. T. Foreman, to Miss M. Martin: all of Chatham.—John Matson, esq. of New Rydes, Eastchurch, to Miss H. Swift, of Borstal-hall.—Mr. J. Hatch, of Leeds-castle farm, to Miss S. Chambers, of Deal.

Died.] At Canterbury, in St. George's-place, 69, Richard Halford, sen. esq. alderman.

At Chatham, Mrs. Symons.—40, Mrs. Bland.

At Deal, 30, Mr. T. Petley, of Ash.

At Margate, Mr. J. Bull, of Baker-street,

street, London.—In Cecil-square, Miss J. Milner, of London.

At Tonbridge Wells, 70, J. P. Hobbs, esq.

At Sittingbourne, Miss E. Tracy.—At Biddenden, 24, Mrs. Roots.—At Halstow, 25, Mr. G. Smith, jun.

SUSSEX.

A meeting lately took place at Chichester, attended by the philanthropic Mr. Clarkson, when a committee was formed for the purpose of preparing a petition to parliament, in the next session, for ameliorating the condition of the slaves in the British colonies.

The Chain Pier at Brighton was opened within the month, and presents one of the most beautiful marine ornaments in Europe. Its appearance is light, and, notwithstanding, possesses great solidity.

A public meeting lately took place at Brighton, the Dean of Hereford in the chair, to consider the propriety of establishing an Infant School in that town, on the plans of Westminster and Spitalfields. The meeting were of an opinion that Infant Schools, under proper management and superintendence, would prove highly useful nurseries for the infant poor, and be made subservient to training them in the very first instance to obedience and regular habits. It was accordingly resolved:—

1. That this meeting views the subject of Infant Schools as one of great importance to society. 2. That a committee be appointed to take into consideration the best means of carrying into effect the objects of the preceding resolution, and to prepare the details which they may consider necessary to submit to a future meeting, to be called at as early a period as possible.

Married.] Capt. Gillum, E. L. Co.'s Service, to Miss Augusta Challen, of Sherbourne-place.—Robert Weale, esq. of Midhurst, to Miss Morey, of Moor-house.—Mr. G. Wilson, of Berwick-court farm, to Miss J. Saxby, of Westdean.

Died.] At Chichester, Mr. T. Forster.—Mrs. Lacey.

At Brighton, in North-street, Mr. Jos. Chittenden, jun.—Miss E. Gregory.—In Lower Grenville-place, Mrs. Harmer.—In Dorset-gardens, Mrs. Davis.

At Horsham, William Sandham, esq.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Palmer, to Mrs. Green, widow of Capt. G. R.N. both of Southampton.—Thomas Townsend, esq. of Winchester, to Frances, daughter of Capt. Becher, R.N.—T. Brady, esq. R.N. to Miss Ann Atkins, of Barton.—Charles Knight, esq. of Hall-place, Yately, to Miss T. Taunton, of Axminster.

Died.] At Southampton, 64, Mrs. F. Newlyn.—In French-street, Mrs. Cornish.

At Gosport, 85, Mrs. March.

At Portsmouth, Ann, widow of Capt. W.

Collis, R.N.—In Mile End, 87, Mr. T. Treckell.

In Gloucester-street, Queen's-square, 55, Charles Taber, esq. of Portsea, chamberlain of the borough of Portsmouth. He went to London for surgical assistance, but the complaint under which he had so long laboured proved to be of too complicated a nature to be removed by the operation which he underwent. For several years before his death, he scarcely enjoyed a single hour free from pain; yet, possessing a fortitude of mind, with a mild and kind disposition, he endured great bodily affliction with a degree of calmness which was most remarkable. He was a man of considerable attainments in practical and useful knowledge: there were few subjects within the score of those who seek to be well-informed for the general purposes of life, which he was unacquainted with, or on which he could not communicate. To an intelligent mind, was added a cheerfulness of temper, which rendered him at all times an agreeable companion; and, in his general intercourse, his affability and gentlemanly deportment, his rigid probity, and the information he possessed, procured him respect and esteem. There was a playfulness of manner, a facetiousness, a love of badinage about him, and particularly in the company of young persons, which often created much mirth and amusement. He was the steady friend of the principles of the Constitution, and his sentiments on all subjects were of the most liberal character; and, when occasion required, he maintained them with ability, and great good temper and candour.

At Portsmouth, 69, Sir Samuel Spicer, mayor.

At Cowes, 90, Mr. Maynard, R.N. who was at Quebec with General Wolfe.

At Whitechurch, Mrs. Lucy Allen.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] Y. Sollinman, esq. of Salisbury, to Miss C. Brent, of Bath.—J. R. Mullings, esq. of Wootton Bassett, to Miss M. Gregory, of Cirencester.—Mr. T. Bruges, to Mrs. Rumsey, both of Melksham.—H. A. Hardman, esq. of Old Park, to Miss Armstrong, daughter of Edmund A. esq. of Gallen King's County, Ireland.

Died.] At Marlborough, 94, Mrs. Hotlick.

At Devizes, 60, Mr. J. Westmacott.

At Melksham, Mr. G. Lucas.

At Maiden, 93, Mr. R. Hayward.—

At Milford-hall, John Phelps Geary, esq.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A fire happened lately at Frome, which destroyed the house and premises of Mr. Fricker, pastry-cook. Two children of Mr. F. were burnt to death.

A young man named Samuel Voke, was executed at Ilchester lately, for shooting at a gamekeeper of Lord Glastonbury.

Married.] Mr. S. Blatchly, to Mrs. Coombs;

Coombs; Mr. G. Batt, to Miss H. Brittin: all of Bath.—T. A. Gapper, esq. of Touthill-house, Wincanton, to Miss J. Mead.—At Walcot, Capt. C. Campbell, R.N. to Elmira, widow of Lieut. Gen. R. Gore.—At Bathford, Capt. H. S. Olivier, 32d regt. to Mary Miligan, daughter of Rear Admiral Dacres.

Died.] At Bath, 58, Col. Lyon.—84, Dr. Smith.—Mrs. Thomas, wife of the Rev. Walter T.—33, Mrs. Tudor, suddenly.—In Laura-place, 85, Mrs. Avis Justice, widow of Philip J. esq. of Market Drayton.

At Wells, Miss Lock, of Mount Ray-house.

At Frome, 22, Miss S. Frampton.—Mrs. Wiltshire.

At Taunton, 85, Gen. Barclay, R.N.

At Bridgwater, T. Allen, esq. alderman.

At Kingston-house, 47, Mr. Moody.—

At Woodchester, 75, Mrs. M. Quarjington.

DORSETSHIRE.

For the honour of our laws, the reputation of professing Christians, and the credit of the king's name and reign, we are grieved at reading of the treatment which, for a series of years, RICHARD CARLILE has received for rashly publishing polemical tracts against the Christian religion. It appears, by his own printed statements, that for a long period he was allowed to leave his room only for half an hour per day, and that, after sundry concessions, the time even now is but three hours, during which he is watched; though, having suffered the sentence, he is detained only for his fine, while his property is in the hands of the sheriff. We lament all this as a dangerous exercise of power and law, and as calculated to defeat its own object, as far as concerns Carlile's conversion, or an increase of respect for the religion of the land. We have in our possession an autograph letter of Peter Annett, the Carlile of his day, addressed to the then Archbishop of Canterbury, thanking him for the annuity with which he blessed the old age of an unbeliever. This was genuine Christianity, and, in promoting it, worth all the Smithfield fires and *Auto de Fés* that ever were lighted.

Married.] Mr. M. Baker, to Miss S. Allen, both of Dorchester.—The Rev. G. C. Frome, to Miss M. Pleydell, of Whatcombe-court.

Died.] At Sherburne, 90, Mrs. Crntwell, widow of Mr. William C. original proprietor of the Dorchester and Sherburne Journal.

At Charmonth, 74, Lieut. Gabriel Bray, R.N.

DEVONSHIRE.

At a general meeting of the subscribers in this neighbourhood in aid of the Spanish patriots, it was resolved to apply subscriptions to the relief of meritorious Spaniards who had suffered in the cause;

among whom the widow of General Riego was particularly specified.

Married.] J. Gidley, esq. of Exeter, to Miss E. C. Cornish, of St. David's Hill.—Mr. J. Lendon, to Miss R. Moore: Mr. J. Crocker, to Miss A. Hinks: all of Bideford.—Mr. S. Phillips, of Bideford, to Miss Elson, of Swansea.—At Britcham, Capt. Smith, to Miss Furneaux.

Died.] At Exeter, Mrs. M. Denham.—In Dix's field, 18, Charlotte Caroline, daughter of the Rev. J. Palmer, dean of Cashel.

At Plymouth, in Treville-street, 35, Mr. J. Reep; Mrs. Ingram.—In Morice-square, James Baker, esq. Purser, R.N.

At Sidmouth, 79, the Rev. J. Bernard, rector of Cambisflory, and of the Stoodleigh.

At Cornwood, 72, the Rev. Duke Yonge, vicar of that parish, and of Sherlock, Cornwall.

CORNWALL.

A packet will in future sail from Falmouth to Buenos Ayres.

Married.] Mr. J. Thomas, jun. of Penzance, to Miss M. A. Hickford, of Bath.—Edward Jago, esq. to Miss A. D. Trevelawney, of Coldrenick.

At Truro, Miss Perrow.

At St. Anstall, Mrs. Merrifield.

At Kenwyn, Mrs. Hicks.—At Helston, 90, Miss Codd.—At Newport, 54, Mr. J. Spettigue.—At St. Ensdor, 83, the Rev. W. Hocker, A.B. in the 57th year of his incumbency.

WALES.

A regular post has been lately established on the road from Brecon to Merthyr-Tydvil. This will be a source of great convenience; and, as it will communicate with the Cardiff and Swansea mails, it will afford a ready intercourse between Glamorgan, Brecon, and other counties.

Married.] Robert Foster, esq. to Miss H. Lewis, both of Milford.—R. A. Poole, esq. recorder of Carnarvon, to Miss E. Yate, of Northwich.—Mr. Lee, of Wrexham, to Miss Jones, of Talwrn Cottage, near Wrexham.—Benjamin Hall, esq. of Hensel Castle, Glamorganshire, to Miss A. Waddington, of Hanover.

Died.] At Swansea, the Rev. J. Williams, a respectable Calvinistic minister.—20, John, son of the Rev. J. Harris, he was the founder of the Cymreigyddion Society of Swansea, and a zealous promoter of Welsh literature.

At Narberth, the Rev. S. Moore, rector of Kiltrhedyn and Macnochlog-ddu, and a justice of the peace for the county of Pembroke.

At Kidwelly, 98, Mrs. Mary Keymer.

IRELAND.

The Society for the Encouragement of the Mechanical Arts and Inventions among the labouring classes, lately offered premiums

premiums for the best imitation of Leghorn plait: twenty-four specimens were exhibited; for three of which medals were awarded. A person stated that he had seen at Paris a Leghorn straw hat, plaited for the Duchess of Berri, the value of which was estimated at 1000 francs; and that, in his opinion, the straw hat to which the Society had adjudged the first premium was of a texture equally fine and curious.

DEATH ABROAD.

At Leipsick, *M. Brockhaus*, the celebrated bookseller. His death is considered as a severe loss, even by those worthless writers who exist by imposing on booksellers, and whose frauds he constantly resented, not only to the city of Leipsick, where he gave employment to numerous persons, but to literature in general. Some persons pretend, that his otherwise strong constitution was overcome by the increasing rigour of the Prussian censorship. If the apologetical memorial, which he addressed a few months ago to the respectable Count Von Lottum, president of the Council of Ministers, could be generally read, it would certainly excite compassion for a man, who had such immense property deteriorated, and such noble plans frustrated. He first settled in Amsterdam in 1796 as a French and German bookseller. In his visits to the Leipsick fair, he formed connexions with German authors of the first class, found himself peculiarly circumstanced on account of *Massinbach's Memoirs*, and removed his business to Altenburg; where, under the immediate patronage of Field-marshal Prince Schwarzenberg and the Allies, he published, in 1813 and 1814, the journal called "*Deutsche Blätter*." Here he purchased, from a Leipsick bookseller, the first very meagre edition of the *Lexicon of Conversation*. The work, which, in the progress of five complete, constantly enlarged, and improved editions, has increased to twelve volumes, closely printed in the smallest type, has been raised, by an uncommon union of talents, to the rank of a national work; and its immense sale enabled Brockhaus to venture on literary speculations, which no other German bookseller, except Cotta and Reimer, would have ventured upon. A short time before his death he had engaged new and

able editors for his "*Zeitgenossen*" (Contemporaries,) and his "*Litterarische Conversations blatt*." Both those publications were the cause of much vexation to him, as it was hardly possible to avoid many errors. His quarterly critical journal, "*Hermes*," contained capital articles and Reviews, by men of great talent in their respective departments. It is a mistake to consider it as in opposition to the "*Annals of Literature*," published at Vienna. Brockhaus, who was a man of various knowledge, promoted the success of his journal by his extensive connexions with the ablest writers in Germany, and by liberal remuneration; so that the nineteen volumes, which have already appeared, are most interesting to all persons, in particular, whose studies relate to political economy, legislation, politics, and *Belles Lettres*. The favourite pocket-book *Urania*, for 1824, will be published in a few weeks. Brockhaus has provided by his will, that his extensive business, for which (calculating, indeed, on a longer life,) he was building a real palace, in one of the suburbs of Leipsick, shall be continued undivided, for six years after his death; and Mr. Reichenbach, one of the first bankers in Leipsick, having voluntarily taken on himself the administration of the whole, his distant commercial friends will feel perfect confidence; which may be justly expected, for the two worthy sons of a man, who, having been obliged some years ago, by untoward circumstances, to suspend his payments; fully satisfied all his creditors four years ago, when he had the means in his power. The eldest son is an excellent printer; and, at the last Easter fair mission, the booksellers assembled in his father's house, to see a new improvement of the Stanhope press. Henry, the younger, has been brought up by his father to his own business. Death overtook this enterprising bookseller, who often worked for sixteen hours in a day, just as he was on the point of taking a journey to Bavaria for relaxation, and was going to marry again. Indefatigable activity, great knowledge of mankind, acute understanding, and philological knowledge, cannot be denied him even by his bitterest enemies, of whom he made enough, by his resentment of fraud, both in and out of Leipsick.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

An elegant and vivid Comet may at this time be seen between four and seven in the morning, in the south-east, near the constellation Hercules.

Our usual Supplement will appear on the 1st of February.

The Editor having retired from his commercial engagements, and removed from his late house of business in New Bridge-street, communications should be addressed to the appointed Publishers; but personal interviews of Correspondents and interested Persons may be obtained at his private residence in Tavistock-square.

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For the Monthly Magazine.

The BED of the TIBER.

IN this day of speculation and schemes to make money breed money—outdoing, almost, the outdoings of our forefathers of South-Sea Bubble memory, and others which might be enumerated only to be laughed at or lamented, I have to suggest one, in which there probably will be small hazard, great profit, and honour infinite, unaccompanied by the sad reflection of the ruin of the luckless many being worked upon the weal of the fortunate few.

What I have to propose, has been seriously meditated by others, long time ago, has recently been undertaken on a limited scale, and was but the other day abandoned as hopeless. Such is, honestly, the state of the question; nor will I seek to raise ungrounded expectations of a happier result, but content myself with setting forth things as they are, and leave their fruition to better heads and longer purses than were possessed by those who tried the experiment, and failed.

In the bed of the Tiber, are supposed to be buried very many of the remains of Rome's antiquities, in marble and in brass, in gold and in silver, and in precious stones. If it be possible to bring these to light, one would think they must surely come by means of the wealth and enterprize, the art and science, and the laudable ambition of the English.

May it not be affirmed, without the hazard of contradiction, that few rivers, if any, are so muddy as is the Tiber; and, if the world wait the efforts of the modern Romans to cleanse it of its accumulated filth, in the view of recovering its buried treasures, the world will have long to wait, and will, at length, be disappointed. If this classic river were only, for the purpose, to be placed, for a season, at the disposal of the British capitalists, at this particular juncture, when they are seeking throughout the world for proper objects wherein to employ their superabundant wealth; the work, were

MONTHLY MAG. No. 414.

it never so vast, would be begun and ended in half the time that the babbling Italians would settle, even in idea, how to go about it.

Could Cardinal Polignac, in the middle of the eighteenth century, have commanded British capital and British enterprize of early in the nineteenth, he had, of a certainty, left the bed of the Tiber, at Rome, as barren of all that was ancient, rich, or rare, as now are our eternally-searched and re-searched book-stalls in England. Cardinal Polignac resided, at Rome, many years as ambassador from Louis XV.; and we are informed, that while he was in that city, he entertained a project for turning the course of the Tiber, for a short time, and to dig in the bed of that river for the remains of antiquity, which he supposed had been thrown into it. "In all the civil wars," said he, "the party that prevailed threw, into the Tiber, the statues of the opposite party. They must still remain there. I have never heard that any of them have ever been taken out; and they are too heavy materials to be carried away by the stream of the river." The Cardinal used to complain that he was not rich enough to carry the project into execution, even if the Pope, by whom he was much beloved, would have given him all the necessary powers.

Here, "Ye gentlemen of England who live at home at ease," with more money than ye know what to do with, and who are about to bury your surplus thousands in the mines of Mexico, Peru, Chili, Potosi, and others—here is an opening for your enterprizing spirit, and a most interesting employment for your unproductive capital. Here is a harvest of honour and glory, wealth and immortality. The Pope, now reigning, is disposed to grant any reasonable powers to the English, in gratitude for political services; and this exploit would not only distinguish his pontificate, but would also greatly enrich his treasury, which seldom or never overflows.

To the wealth and spirit, the art and science, the learning and taste of the English, are foreigners indebted for
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their knowledge of numberless of their own antiquities. Messieurs Bouverie and Dawkins, with Mr. Wood, were the first to explore the untrodden path to Palmyra, the ancient city of Tadmor, in the desert, built by Queen Zenobia. To the last-mentioned gentleman, we owe the beautiful drawings of its ruins, with those of Balbec. At Herculaneum, it was the English who dug up the rarities, which, but for their exertions, had yet lain buried in the dust. To the late Lord Sandwich, Drs. Pocock and Shaw, Lord Besborough, and others, we are indebted for the knowledge of the head of the Nile; and, through the perseverance of our countrymen, we shall doubtless, at length, be in possession of that of the Niger.

"Such," saith an intelligent Englishman, of the last century, writing from Rome to his friend in London, "such is our reputation for knowledge, that wherever we have trod the path of inquiry, the natives have thought it the path of interest; for it was the generally received opinion that we knew more of their own immediate country, than they did themselves,—and that we had intelligence of mines, or, at least, of money buried and concealed ever since the times of Rome and Greece, of which they were ignorant, and which occasioned our journey so far from Rome. As I happened to be at Naples when first Herculaneum was discovered, I should have told you that some leathern bags of beans, answering exactly to our kidney ones, were found in several corners of their window-seats: the Romans were very fond of that kind of supper, as appears by a line of Horace:

'Oh quando faba Pythagoræ, &c.'

"Some English gentlemen were curious enough to sow them on their return; and, notwithstanding their having been to appearance dead for so many centuries, yet did they grow and produce. Dr. Lawson tried the experiment in a small garden of his, at Chelsea, and it succeeded." This gentleman then proceeds to say, that it is amazing, nay, hardly to be believed, that even public money is wanted here, and so thin is their treasury, yet the Pope would never accept the offer of the Jews of a sum scarcely to be credited, only to cleanse the bed of the Tiber, and for their pains and expense to have the treasures of plate, of statues, vases, urns, &c., found there. It is very natural to imagine, that during the many sackings of Rome by the Goths and Vandals, that every inhabitant, who was prevented carrying off his valuables, by means of an army of circumvallation, threw every thing into the river, in hopes that, when the enemy departed, they might find their treasures again at their leisure. This, however it may be a supposition, is suffi-

cient to this day, to animate the Jews to undertake such a design; nor is it to be imagined but that the experiment would return them seventy-fold,—as this race of people never engage but where they are sure of success."

Thus, in the year 1772, wrote this intelligent traveller to his friend in England.

These are fine remarks, even though they may be a little too sanguine; yet are they so much in unison with the ideas of Cardinal Polignac, upon the same subject, as to be almost sufficient of themselves to induce our capitalists to embark in the speculation. Before all things, it is necessary to obtain, through the influence of our Government with the court of Rome, the Pope's permission to turn the stream of the Tiber, and rummage her classic mud for its valuable contents. It is thought that these rarities, when found, will be in a mutilated, and otherwise damaged state and condition. Be it so: the speculators shall be safe, though the calculation be not made upon their being, in a great degree, in this derangement; they need not be alarmed, for there will ever, in Europe, be found wealthy wisecracks, commonly called *collectors*, who will buy them up with avidity: sometimes no less keen for the articles being mutilated and damaged. We live in an age when such speculations, conducted with ability, and gold in store, must return, as our countryman hath said, "seventy-fold."

It is stated, from Rome, that many people are persuaded, that the golden candlesticks of Jerusalem will be found whenever the search be thoroughly and judiciously made. This, however, is more than doubtful; it is not very likely that Titus Vespasian would take so little care of these massive articles. He was not entitled "The Delight of Mankind," by the Gentiles, for such negligence. The most prejudiced, uneducated Jew, can scarcely hope that these sacred utensils are there; yet, for aught a Christian can reason upon it, he may, and be willing to stake his dear monies on the chances of recovering them. Nay, I have been told; that there are, among this hapless nation, wealthy and enlightened men, who fondly cherish the idea of the seven golden candlesticks being yet in existence; and that they, in their pristine form, will one day see the light of Heaven in full possession of the chosen people. Profanity apart, it is nearer the

the fact, perhaps, to conclude, that the golden candlesticks, and many other articles of holy plate, taken away by Titus and his soldiers, from the ruined Temple of Solomon, were melted down, and made into pieces more suitable to the sideboards of the luxurious Romans; and in that guise only will the Israelites find, it is to be apprehended, these golden candlesticks, and other sacred utensils, taken away by Titus and his soldiers from the ruined Temple of Solomon.

Of a certainty, a very great portion of all the gold and silver that was ever extracted from the bowels of the earth, was ever smelted, ingotted and barred, coined into money, or manufactured into plate, must be hidden somewhere—and why not a share of it in the bed of the Tiber? Dr. Fryer, a physician, who, in the reign of Charles II., travelled in India, and was employed on a mission among the native powers, by the Old East-India Company, remarked that, in return for the commodities of India, which were then vended in all parts of the civilized globe, and many others that were not civilized, all the treasure of the world found its way back to that country, and centred there. “The gold and silver,” said he, “circulates all the world over; yet, in India, it is hoarded, *regis ad exemplum*, both by king and people. The King of Visiapour having tanks thereof, unsealed, for many ages; and the Gentiles hide it, for eternity. So that, though it be not the growth of this country, yet the innate thrift of the Gentiles, and the small occasion for foreign expenses, and this humour of laying up their talent in a napkin, buries the greater part of the treasure of the world in India.” This is the only satisfactory clue we have to the knowledge of the overwhelming fortunes which Lord Clive, and the early freebooters of India, commonly called conquerors and nabobs, so suddenly amassed. These tanks, it appears, of the King of Visiapour, and of other hoarders, were the golden mean of their immense accumulations—a mean, perhaps, not yet quite exhausted, as may be seen, so soon as we get possession of the almost-conquered kingdom of Ava. At all events, without looking into motives, these stagnant hoards have been dispersed among men, as fast as they have been found; and the great good arising from the consequent circulation, may serve, in some measure, to white-wash the crimes of

the plunderers, and save their souls alive.

It had frequently been, until possessed of this information, a question with me, what became of all the gold and silver which had, in all time, been dug from out of the earth, and wrought into money, plate, and other articles, all over the world, from the deluge to this hour? Surely, were all now in use that ever was, the accumulation would be so vast, that almost every man of substance might have the meanest of his household utensils formed of silver, and every fork or spoon of solid gold. In olden time, but few had any of the precious metals: but those few, in some instances, had a prodigious quantity. In India, as hath been seen, they were hoarded, and the Roman empire teemed with them. In the dark ages, nearly all that could be gathered together were applied to pious uses, leaving not much for kings and princes, and scarcely any for the minor nobility. Silver, indeed, is now in almost every hand, though far, all things considered, from being plentifully so; but gold is not. Yet silver is perishable, and gold is everlasting. How is it, where is it, and what has become of it? The tanks, in India, are most of them broken up; and there is not supposed to be a monarch remaining in the world with an overflowing treasury. The probable fact is, that the greater portion of what is missing of the precious metals, and other valuables, is concentrated in no particular spot or country, but remains lost and hidden, by accident or design, in many places; and why not some of it at the bottom of the Tiber? The extravagance of the Romans in furniture, plate, and jewels, statues, buildings and decorations, for many centuries, after they became the conquering masters of the world, exceeded, even to the decline, and almost to the fall of their empire, all and every excess of modern ages. Very many rare and inestimable works of art, formed of the precious metals, and of exquisite marbles, as also coins and medals and jewels, in all their variety of sorts and weight and water, which we know were brought to Rome from other countries, or manufactured there, are now not supposed to be in existence upon the face of the earth. Where are they? At the bottom of the sea, swallowed up by earthquakes, consumed in fire, hidden in wells, lost in rivers?

Upon the discovery, and rapacious
O 2 bloodthirsty

bloodthirsty conquest of South America, by the Spaniards, the incalculable produce of the mines of Mexico, Peru, and Chili, was quickly disseminated, through Spain, to all nations. It is possible that the tanks of the King of Visiapour, and of other hoarders of India, contained much of this treasure; while the great bulk of that which purchased the commodities of the East for the luxurious Romans, by some manner of means found its way back again, for the Romans would be rich, though the rest of the world were sacked and plundered. Now, more men than Cardinal Polignac, and the knot of Jews who negotiated with the Pope for leave to turn the stream of the Tiber, are impressed with the opinion, that no mean portion of ancient Rome's enormous wealth and rarities are reposing in the bed of that immortal river.

More unlikely things have come to pass, and more long-lost articles have been discovered under the waters, than many honest men have dreamed of finding. Less than twenty years ago, a part of the Rochdale canal, in the vicinity of Bengal-street, Manchester, was let off for the purpose of cleansing it of the mud. Several discoveries of immersed property were made; and not the least extraordinary one was, the finding of a bundle, containing the halves of two pound original Bank of England notes, to the amount of some thousands. It was pleasantly remarked by the bystanders, that this was not the first time that money had been sunk in canals; but, that a canal should be made into a banking concern, exclusive of its own banks, was truly original.

Since that event, as some labourers were cleansing a fish-pond at Hampstead, in Hertfordshire, they found a bottle of sack, covered with mud a yard thick. On it were inscribed these words: 'New Canary, put in to see how long it would keep good, April 1659, Ri Combe.' The mouth of the bottle was waxed over, and the wine good, but the cork was almost decayed. Now, if it be, that there is nothing new under the sun, one fact makes the surmise of another resembling it, very possible, and another to that so strongly confirms it, and places speculation on so rational a ground, that there can be little fear of error, but in the cases not being similar, and the precedents not correct. Had the probability of antiques and treasures being buried in the

Tiber never entered the mind of Cardinal Polignac, and had not the Jews followed it up by their proposal to turn the stream and dig them out, on condition of having them for their pains, these two little instances of the Rochdale canal, and the Hampstead fish-pond, were as good grounds to go upon for cleansing the river, as are any of the mining projects now so prevalent, and which so inflame the minds of our monied men of the city of London.

Our countrymen at Rome have already made a trial, and it was said at the time, under the auspices of the Prince Regent, now King George the Fourth, but their efforts were not successful. Not that any attempt was made to turn, but merely by a machine invented for the purpose, to dredge the river. The experiment was made from the bridge Molle, as far as San Paolo, if our public prints may be relied on, in their intelligence from Rome upon the subject. This machine was ready for use in 1818, but, on account of the increase of the waters, the season was lost, and the work was not proceeded with, until the year following.

From the flippant manner in which the failure of the experiment was announced in the *Courier*, it is more than probable that His Majesty was not (at least the scribes of that journal were not aware that he was) a promoter of the project; for in a sort of an exulting tone, and in excellent keeping, by the bye, with the language and manner of the *Courier*, the intelligence thus appeared as an extract of a letter from an English gentleman at Rome, dated August 23, 1819.

"The famous scheme of fishing for statues, appears to have failed. The researches in the Tiber have now continued for three weeks, and nothing has been found. The directors themselves allow that they have no indication as to any parts where their labours might be successful, but that they proceed entirely at hazard."

To my apprehension, the ill success of the trial is, of itself, the stronger argument for adopting the method suggested by Cardinal Polignac, that of turning the river. By all means, the permission of his Holiness should be obtained, when, the thing not taking in London, the proposal of the Jews should be entertained by the societies of Arts and Sciences of the Europeans in general. Those Jews who made the proposal have long since slept with their fathers: yet are they a people of such calculation

calculation and foresight, and of such unchangeable maxims, that their descendants, of the now generation, would readily and gladly abide by it. When circumstances have not changed with times, which commonly they do, little doubt remains of their engaging in it, precisely upon the same terms originally offered. Indeed, the value of money is greatly in their favour, now; and, as it was said, their offer then was scarcely credible; the same sum, whatever it was, would be very liberal now, without raising upon them, and might very well pass to their advantage.

When the Jews have a great point to gain, they do not follow it out by little means. We are historically informed, that among the many projects to raise money, of the prevailing party over Charles the First, was that of introducing the Jews from the Netherlands, and restoring them to an equality of civil and religious rights with the Christians of every persuasion; and that Cromwell was, actually, said to have been in treaty to that effect with the Rabbi Menassah Ben Israel, who offered two hundred thousand pounds as a compensation for the indulgence. It must be observed, however, that the Rabbi Menassah Ben Israel had the modesty to ask St. Paul's Church into the bargain as a *douceur*, but that Noll had the grace to refuse it. This was the fine old building that was burnt in the great fire of 1666, which consumed, at the same time, the greater portion of the city of London. Had Cromwell assented to the proposal, observes Malcolm, the Jews might have boasted of a noble synagogue, a second Temple of Solomon. Mr. Malcolm might have gone further without much hazard of being wrong. He might have said, that they would have possessed a synagogue as far superior to their Temple of Solomon of olden time, as is the present cathedral of St. Paul, to what that was, and as St. Peter's, at Rome, is now superior to what this is.

This concession to the Rabbi's demand—this change of proprietary had been curious in another point of view. The most correct antiquaries have agreed from indubitable circumstances, that the St. Paul's Church which his reverence had so nearly begged in with his bargain, not only stood on the site, but was of itself an addition to the remains of the Temple of Diana of the Romans, when masters of Britain. The Jews had then, with some shew of reason believed, and felt, that the hand of

God was gathering them together, to the coming of their long-expected Messiah, to reign over them on earth, and subdue the world: since, according to their interpretation of the curse, the Christians had followed upon the Gentiles, and themselves upon the Christians. What a turn affairs had taken in England, were it not that Cromwell was endued with grace sufficient to resist the offer of the crafty Rabbi, at a season when money was so much needed to carry on his public measures of patriotism, as well as of ambition and self-elevation. Had the Jew prevailed, perchance the great fire of London had never happened, for Charles and James had never been restored,—‘and thereby hangs a tale.’ Had the Jew prevailed, the Commonwealth had been, for aught any wise man could divine to the contrary, sufficiently strengthened to have caused the Church of England to have vanished from the face of the earth; unless she returned to the bosom of her parent, the Church of Rome: how beholden, then, is the Church of England to the grace and firmness of Cromwell.

These are, indeed, mere airy dreams and fanciful triflings, which have little weight with reflecting men. Without, however, assigning St. Paul's Church to the Jews, it is clear that they might be safely put into possession of civil rights and commercial advantages, with not the least danger whatever to our establishment in Church or State, or in any thing appertaining to the commonweal.

In returning to their views as regarded the cleansing of the Tiber, it may equally be said, that were the Papal government to enter into a contract with them to execute the work, no injury, no odium, no disgrace could possibly attach to the Pope, either in his spiritual or temporal capacity. Their money will serve for state and worldly purposes as well as the money of other men, and if the English capitalists will not embark in the enterprize, let the Jews be negotiated with, upon the terms they have aforesaid proposed, whatsoever those terms may have been; for nothing more has yet been expressed, than that they offered a sum scarcely to be credited. I would not that their being Jews should impede the work, but would contract with them as soon as any other body of men. If they pleased, on safe and proper conditions, they should drain the bogs in Ireland; and, that performed, remove the God-

win Sands, or any other undertaking conducive to the public good, and their private interests. We have no business with their religion—that is manifestly a matter between God and themselves: while, as wise men and sound politicians, it is for us to encourage them to amass their monies, by honourable means. When generously confided in, and kindly protected, they would become better subjects and better men; and we Christians might, generally speaking, take a lesson from them, if not now even, in the article of common honesty.

W. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

I SHALL feel greatly obliged to any reader of your valuable miscellany, who will inform me whether, and by whom, the inquiry into the nature of particles, in the English or any other language, so admirably begun by Mr. Horne Tooke, has been continued, either in a dictionary or otherwise.

PHILOLOGUS.

[WE are not aware that the important inquiry alluded to has since been regularly prosecuted, either in our own or any other language. We should be as happy as our correspondent could be, to see it pushed to its practical extent; as it is only by tracing these minor (as they appear), but comprehensively significant, fragments of conventional speech to their primary roots, in now chiefly obsolete nouns and verbs, that a complete grammatical apprehension of our language can be acquired, or its expressive energies wielded with a master-skill. The style of any writer is only nervous and complete in proportion to the depth of his *feeling* of the technically occult signification and powers of these fugitive remains of the olden tongue:—*feeling*, we say, as opposed to technical knowledge of their signification; and we call that signification occult; for in idiomatic speech and composition, the most learned (even of those few who can be said to be learned in their vernacular tongue) are frequently obliged to depend much more upon habitual feeling in this respect, than upon the assurance of etymological definition. Even the primitive derivation, and consequent significant power, of the specifying article *The*, has never yet been satisfactorily defined or illustrated—and the consequent frequent abuse and perplexing misapplication of it might be demonstrated by a critical analysis of title-pages alone.

We should be obliged by any communications, whether of original discoveries, or collections from works in which any ingenious or crudite explanations may incidentally have been scattered upon the general subject into which Philologus inquires.—*EDIT. J*

For the Monthly Magazine.

A PHILOSOPHICAL REVIEW of the CHARACTER and DOCTRINE of DESCARTES.

AS the political world is divided into many parties or sects; so, also, the realm of thought has, in its various divisions, crowds of upholders, who, seeking to support their own particular views, endeavour to avail themselves of the authority of some great name: and, in fact, the learned world, too, has its blind masses, which need the direction of skilful and active leaders, lest they should fall into that dull inertness which draws upon them the odium of such estimation. Each sect ranges itself, as it were, under the banners of its own chief, and obeys the impulse alone which he has given: and, thus, it frequently happens, in this regard, as also in matters of religion, that the most dissentient are not the most independent.

There are men who, calling themselves philosophers, disdaining the vulgar evidence of reality, seek to clothe themselves in impenetrable clouds, and to be subtly enveloped in obscurity and mystery. While man and the universe are under their control, they think the grand objects of science cannot be understood, without advancing towards an order of ideas which they regard as so vast and profound, as to be placed above or beyond the sphere of human ken. Proceeding thus by jumps and sudden starts, veiled in pompous words, and incontestable, because incomprehensible, principles, it may truly be said, that they endeavour, upon the shoulders of ignorance, to arrive at knowledge; and to attain the goal of earthly wisdom, by taking, for their starting-post, the highest vault of the star-gemmed firmament.

It will be perceived, that this species of philosophy cannot be unhesitatingly addressed to the reason of mankind at large; it has, therefore, more peculiar need of the assistance of eminent and unquestioned authority; to the end that adepts, who, restrained within the limits of common sense, can only believe, may, also, at least know that there are “men of mighty name,” who have undertaken to think for them. In short, they principally avail themselves of the names of Plato and of Proclus, among the ancients; of Descartes and of Kant, among the moderns: and surely, these may well inspire confidence in the most timid. But may it not be asked—Can the name of Descartes be seriously ranked with those that are at the head of this school?

Nothing

Nothing is more hidden than the path of genius in the discovery of truth! It commonly arrives at it, almost without leaving a vestige of its course.—Scarcely any thing systematic or well-connected is found in some works of high pretension, more than the artificial and laboured division which the author has adopted, more emphatically to express a particular result :—that natural and pleasing arrangement, by which we arrive to the happiest truths, is overlooked. Thus, while the efforts of talent to express its ideas are well-known, its manner of obtaining them is quite unknown; and it is as difficult to appreciate the value of the clothing of a noble thought, as to determine what is to be referred to mere chance, or to the influence of luminous method.

Descartes alone, affords an exception to this observation. Endowed with decisive energy of character, he instantly perceived the utter uncertainty of all his acquisitions—a glance that shook him to his inmost marrow! — but a noble enthusiasm, which prompted him in the quest of truth, quickly urged him to take that only mean which can have attraction for one who is truly under this influence. Without one moment's hesitation, he rejected all that the labour of years had taught him — disengaging himself completely from that system of ideal existence of which he had, heretofore, been a strenuous supporter; and, with unequalled frankness, he again took that starting-post at which nature, unsophisticated and unshackled, had originally placed him. By this step, the boldness of which is unexampled in the history of man, he undertook, not to rearrange, but to re-compose his ideas: and, that he might be entirely unshackled by doubt, with firm and relentless determination, he effaced all recollection of that system which had placed him tottering on the very brink of total vacuity. However, he recoiled not. The rectitude and integrity of his heart prompted a kind of *provisional morality* (*morale par provision*) by which he might be guided during the interregnum to which he had himself condemned his reason: for, could he have wandered so long in darkness, and not have been dashed against inevitable rocks, before he could discover the solitary guardian-star by which he might be guided into peace and safety?

This was evincing an uncommon de-

gree of courage, but the principal marvel did not consist in this. The universe is an immeasurable sphere, of which the centre is every where—the circumference no where. Man, who finds, without any concurrence of his own will, that he is one of its inhabitants, goes about hither and thither, unconscious where his first steps are directed: but the difficulty is, having a perception of the “whereabout,” then to choose the path that will lead, undeviatingly, to the end desired. Where, in such a case, should he direct his steps, and who could guarantee to him such power of gradual advancement that he should never go astray, in all the windings of this long labyrinth?

Descartes, however, was undisturbed. On every side, his rapid glance pierced through the clouds and mists which, hitherto, had veiled his sight; and, with confident alacrity, he seized upon the first emanation of real knowledge, and cried, as in a moment of brilliant inspiration, *Je pense, donc je suis!*—I think, then I exist!

Sublime conception, which, as a ray of trembling light, affords the wandering traveller a grateful but imperfect guidance over rugged and hideous precipices!—And it is the effort of no ordinary intelligence, to enter the very depths of analysis, and deduce general principles from the arguments of long calculation:—it is the triumph of genius, whose mighty *starts* attain to, as it were, primeval truth, upon the very confines of nature, without the aid of such mysterious guidance.

But stay:—let us here examine, more precisely, the character of that doctrine of which Descartes may be said to have sought the deep foundations.—When he used those memorable words, “*I think, then I am,*” did he pronounce them in accordance with experimental fact, or rational induction? Let us hope that common experience, inward, instant, luminous and conscious, will do away with the necessity of *proving* so positive a fact, which, in short, nothing can properly explain, because nothing precedes it: it is, in truth, itself the evidence of its own reality—unerringly existing in every breast: which no one, seriously, can refuse to acknowledge. The scepticism of Pyrrho, who, unreservedly, says, *I know nothing*;—or of Montaigne, who, with more delicate address, asks, *What do I know?*—do not contradict this truth. Even the madman, who
traces

traces not the faculty of reason, knows well enough that he both *feels* and *lives*.

But this is not all. The great importance which attaches to this doctrine, arises not only from its truth, but from its being fundamental. Bacon has proposed to us a *Novum Organum*, (New Organ) by the exercise of which to remodel the understanding: Descartes has furnished the *first principle* of that very organ, whereby every one may adapt it to his own use. Locke has presented a surprising connexion of known and positive facts. Descartes declares that positive and original fact, whence all others take their rise; and affords a law, by which, without error or confusion, we may enter on and execute a complete *analysis* and *synthesis* of this almost interminable chain. In a word, Descartes not only has expressed the result of experience, but he has founded an experimental school of philosophy; for it is he who hath laid the foundation-stone of that great building—it is he who hath discovered the *ubi consistam*, the *whercin consisteth*, of human science; and were we to erect a temple, consecrated to science, and open to universal adoration, it would be sufficient to engrave upon the frontispiece, “I THINK, THEN, I AM,” as pass-words into the fearful majesty of its sanctuary.

But what is man? Even when endowed with genius the most rare, still he is always feeble, always fettered, always finite. The Hercules of our veneration vanishes; the formidable demi-god becomes a mere mortal, trembling thing.

If the first discovery of meditative reason is, that “we think,” and therefore that “we exist”—the second, in the natural course of things, should induce us to examine what it is *to think*, and what are the conditions imposed upon our *existence*. It is then that, from the former evidence of conscience, we arrive at further evidences of the same kind: it is then that science, revealing the unknown by mean of the known, gradually disengages itself from the imposing *forms* of previous entanglement, by the operation of a series of evident and well-digested truths. But Descartes, with Bacon, has not sufficiently reflected that, far from its being necessary to add *wings* to the human understanding, it must rather be restrained in its speed by *lead* and *weights*. The right way has been discovered, but a calm and measured pace is not yet attained: that demands long and patient devotement, and method,

quietly to unloose those shackles & rude and precipitate strength & burst! Seduced by the impetuosity of his genius, Descartes carelessly reposes himself to all the advantages of his conceptions. His systematic doubt hastily laid aside—he finishes by his dependance upon higher reasoning first, he said, “He thought,” and existed;” now, he speaks of the immaterial nature of the soul, and of the infinite essence of Almighty God.

And who will dare to question great truths?—But, let us not wander from our subject; which is not to raise or express doubts or certain these points. Our endeavour must be to show whether or not these two possess an evidence so intuitively universal, as to demand immediate assent after that simple motion of our science, by which, with unhesitating boldness, we may cry, *I think, therefore I am!* Descartes aimed at no collection of detached maxims: he wished to re-organize the laws of science. It was not enough for him, therefore, to declare truths; he wished to show in intimate and inseparable union how one truth shows that each truth, while it affords a germ to that which followed, was also originated by the preceding; while one passes on from the other, as follows *one, three two, four three* so on. But when I see this great man scarcely persuaded that he exists because he thinks, rise at once to the consideration of the native principle of thought, without even inquiring whether it may be the cause or action of thought when I see him endeavour, with extraordinary audacity, to embody an idea of the Creator, without having beforehand conceived that of the creature, which should have been a ladder by which to climb the heights of science. I have a right to conclude, that he has lost his steps his own rule—that he has lost the clue his brilliant genius had confided to him; that, instead of a continued chain of truths, each exposing and explaining each, he shows only the broken links of such chain, thrown hither and thither in such utter confusion, that, without the intermediate links, their connexion seems impossible. For it does not follow—that, an idea being true, it must be simple, and may be arranged in any casual order in the intellectual chain. Thus, while it is true that nothing simple and intuitive is known respecting God and the soul,—among philosophers

philosophers of ancient time, and even of the middle ages, there are no two who precisely agree in their ideas on these points. It must then be accorded, that it is to the astonishing march of reason and of civilization, and, may we not also say, to the influence of revealed religion, that the agreement of sages, on subjects so vast and so profound, is to be attributed: the mere attainments of every-day intelligence could never effect it. Is it not, then, necessary to range them as positive facts, on the side of universal consciousness of thought?

This first step once taken, it is easy to conclude that Descartes would unhesitatingly pursue the course. To have forced him patiently and methodically to analyze those abstract ideas by which he was to discover the laws of their formation, would have been to freeze the enthusiasm—to clip the wings of his towering mind! Was it not more agreeable to such a character to consider them as principally *innate*? This more expeditious method, which hesitates not to advance hypothetically the conclusion of which demonstration is sought, offered no doubtful hopes of success: it is more poetic than calculating; but it is well known that reason is soon silenced, when imagination is taken captive. Always, then, hastening to the investigation of determinate causes, while he disdained the examination of those known facts which lead to them; is it wonderful that Descartes should, at last, meet with vortices, and strive from such to organize the heavens, the earth, and all the created forms of nature? Where then is that excelling system, which, having afforded him such a luminous and well-determined starting-post, appeared to promise results so favourable to the advancement of the cause of intellect?

And yet, how strange!—it is in these very ramblings that certain *schools* seek a title to rank this great man among their leaders. But let us be just, and impartially ascribe to each his own peculiar share. From what has heretofore been said, it will appear that, in the philosophical life of Descartes, there were two grand epochs to be noticed: when he, with unwonted profundity, regarded the uncertainty of human knowledge,—conceived the vast and bold design of overthrowing every previous dogma, that he, with greater order and precision, might re-construct the

whole system,—enveloped himself in the abyss of universal doubt, that, in the midst of prejudice and uncertainty, he might discover truth;—seized upon the simple and fundamental law, which would constitute the first link of his reformed chain, and crying *I think, then I am!* as a triumphant general, entered that very universe he had before so determinately abandoned; and fixed his foot, sure and unerring, upon the glittering threshold of true science. In the other, when, almost at the moment he seemed to have won the wreath he sought for, his scarce-formed system was forgotten; spontaneously he abandoned the path he seemed so happily to have taken; resumed, unhesitatingly, the very prejudices which, with so rare a courage, he had emerged from; pertinaciously sought the hidden principles of being, instead of confining himself to the beneficial observance of those phenomena derivable from them, and wandered anew in a perplexed maze of difficulty and doubt.

Here we see Descartes as himself; and by considering him in this double point of view alone, must we—can we, determine to what *school* his illustrious name should be attached?

Certainly, when he expounds a positive fact, which is true, because it comes home to every man's consciousness and, which is *primitive*, because no other precedes or explains it, he is an EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHER, in the most enlarged application of the term. Wherefore, should any regard him as a RATIOGINATIVE PHILOSOPHER, this can only be when he hazards hypotheses that must be doubtful. Upon this question, issue is joined; and the dilemma seems to be—either to abjure Descartes, or to allow the distinction. In this latter case, a devotion almost superstitious is required, so that the limitations of the distinction be well marked. Then let the school of *rational philosophy* take Descartes, in the slumber of his reason, in the forgetfulness of his own method, in the intemperateness of his conceptions; and let it, if it will, erect a statue—an honourable trophy of his deviations. The experimental school will ever be proud to acknowledge him as its most illustrious founder, considering him in all the essence of his genius, in all the majesty of intelligence, in the absence of all those prejudices which at first he had had the boldness to discard.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the ILLUMINATING POWER of COAL and OIL GAS.

PERHAPS no question has more divided the opinion of scientific men than that of the illuminating power, and, consequently, the value of the inflammable gases obtained from the distillation of oil and coal. It is, indeed, calculated to render the judgment of those gentlemen, who make scientific pursuits a profession, of little weight or authority, either as to oral or written testimony, when we find such extraordinary discrepancies as in the present case; some authorities having stated the illuminating power of oil-gas to be from three and a half to four times greater than that of coal-gas.* While others, with Professor Leslie at their head, have not allowed oil-gas to exceed coal-gas, in illuminating power, more than about the ratio of 150 to 100.†

Now, however extraordinary it might at first view appear, both these statements may be correct as to the facts deduced from the experiments conducted by the respective parties, though they are certainly very far from satisfactory, or even correct, as *general* statements of the comparative illuminating power of the two kinds of gas, considered as an article of general demand with the consumer. The fact appears to be, that different parties have undertaken to espouse different interests in the investigation of this important branch of civil economy; and, in so doing, have, in some measure, sacrificed the dignity of genuine science, by making a sort of *ex parte* statement of the case.

It is well known to every person conversant with the coal-trade, how greatly the quality of different specimens of coal varies, and even that obtained from the same coal-seam at different stations. While some varieties are best adapted for producing coke, others, having less solidity and greater inflammability, are better calculated for affording gas. Not only the quantity, but the quality of gas also varies very considerably, from different specimens of coal; the quantity of sulphur existing

in some samples rendering them quite unfit to be employed for gas-making, without a considerable expense and trouble incurred in purifying the gas to render it fit for use. It is also well known, that the variety called Cannel or Wigan Coal, produces gas of a much superior quality to that from the Newcastle and Durham coal strata, or indeed from any other of the English collieries; and that the coal-seams in the south of Scotland yield varieties of coal even superior in quality, especially for gas-making, to that of the Lancashire coal-field. Now these facts being (it must be presumed) well known to every person in any way connected with gas-works, it certainly appears very remarkable that scientific men, who undertake experiments to estimate the value of the respective gases, should omit taking these points into their consideration. Thus, in the experiments of Messrs. Davy and Co., coal-gas of inferior quality, or about 400 spec. grav., was compared with oil-gas of the best quality, or above 900; and Mr. Leslie compared the best coal-gas of the Edinburgh works, about 700 spec. grav., with oil-gas of inferior quality, or but little exceeding a spec. grav. 800.

Although the value, or illuminating power of each species of gas, be not found in exact ratio to the specific gravity — oil-gas having, *cæteris paribus*, greater illuminating power; yet, for a *general* estimate, the density affords a pretty fair criterion of the value of each kind of gas: consequently, whenever a comparison is instituted of the respective advantages afforded to the public from the use of either kind, the specific gravity of the gas should always be expressed.

It is, therefore, with some pleasure I find, in the July number of the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal, a more able investigation of this important question than has hitherto been presented to the public. The authors of the paper (Drs. Christison and Turner‡) appear to have viewed the question in all its bearings, during the elaborate experiments they conducted, for determining the comparative value of the two gases.

They selected the photometer of Count Rumford in preference to that of

* Ann. Phil., vol. vi. p. 404. Experiments of Messrs. Davy, Faraday, and Phillips.

† Coal-gas Company's Report—July 1824.

‡ This report was also recently read before the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

of Professor Leslie, for measuring the intensities of the lights; Mr. Leslie's instrument being affected by non-luminous heat, which renders its indications much less accurate than the former instrument.

To give even an abstract of the very long and able paper of Drs. C. and T. would be quite inadmissible, Mr. Editor, in your miscellaneous columns; but a summary of some of the conclusions of these gentlemen may be worthy the attention of every person employing gas for artificial lights.

From a vast number of trials, it appeared that the length of the flame has a most important influence in the production of light. For as the flame becomes extended, its light increases in a much greater ratio than the expenditure of gas. Thus, in a coal-gas jet burner, allowing for equal expenditures of gas, a two-inch flame giving a light, which may be called 100 degrees, a three-inch flame gave 109; a four-inch flame 131; and a five-inch flame 150. Beyond five inches, however, nothing is gained; on the contrary, the tip of the flame becomes darkened by a part of the gas passing off without being decomposed and consumed. It appears, therefore, that we obtain fifty per cent. more light from a coal-gas jet of five inches in height, than from one that is two inches high, with equal expenditure of gas; and the same proportion holds good whether we use a single jet, or an Argand burner with numerous apertures.

Now this fact alone is certainly one of the utmost importance, to the public as well as to the gas companies generally. For it cannot be denied that an immense waste of gas, or in other words loss of light, must ensue from limiting the jet in our street lamps to flame not more than two inches high, and in some cases, the three jets called the "cockspur burner," have not much more than an inch of flame above each orifice. It seems beyond a doubt, that the principles on which the combustion of gas for the purposes of illumination depends, have hitherto been very little understood, even by those whose business or profession renders it in a manner incumbent on them to be masters of the whole subject. For the principles that govern the combustion of gas (and which are now for the first time fully developed, through the refined experiments and accurate reasoning of the able chemists before-men-

tioned), are in themselves so obvious to every one moderately conversant with chemical science, as to leave no doubt whatever with regard to the accuracy of the conclusions drawn by these gentlemen; and which may be briefly stated thus:—

If a gas flame of two inches in height, whether issuing from a single jet or a series of holes, be supplied with atmospheric air too rapidly, there will be a loss of illuminating power in consequence. For, although the light will be vivid in such case, owing to the copious supply of oxygen from the air; yet the mass of air from whence the oxygen is abstracted bears so large a proportion to the volume of the flame, as to cool the exterior of the jet of gas below the actual temperature of ignition, and will thus prevent its evolution of light. Drs. Christison and Turner very justly corroborate the opinion of Sir H. Davy, with regard to the necessity of inflammable gas undergoing decomposition immediately previous to its combustion, if we wish to have the full benefit of the inflammable substance in giving out light and heat.

It has been satisfactorily shewn, by all the comparative experiments hitherto made on carburetted hydrogen gas, that the intensity of the light evolved is always nearly in proportion to the density of the compound gas—or, in other words, in proportion to the quantity of carbon in solution in the hydrogen. It may be, therefore, clearly inferred, that the illumination from our artificial lights (whether gas, wax, or oil) is due to the union of the carbon with the oxygenous portion of the air; and that the hydrogen has little agency in the production of light, beyond that of being the vehicle or menstruum in which the carbon is retained in a gaseous form, and ready for instant combustion.

Not only the intensity of the light, but the duration of the gas also, depends entirely on the quantity of carbon in suspension: as is sufficiently proved by the durability of oil gas in comparison with that of coal gas, and the greater quantity of oxygen required for consuming equal portions of oil gas and coal gas.

Now, if we open the stop-cock of a gas-light which is burning at two inches, so as to extend the flame to four or five inches, we obviously gain two advantages:—1. That the greater volume of flame gives a greater elevation of temperature for the decomposition and

perfect combustion of the gas, without any waste; while the extra volume of flame will, of course, throw out more luminous particles than a smaller volume of equal intensity or brilliancy. A large or long gas flame is therefore decidedly more advantageous, as well as more economical, for equal expenditures of gas, than a small or short gas flame.

These observations are limited to the height of the flame solely.

With regard to the diameter of the apertures of coal-gas burners, Drs. C. and T. consider apertures from 28th to 30th of an inch as the most economical; which nearly corresponds with all other experiments. But they think the diameter of oil-gas apertures should not be less than *one-fiftieth* instead of *one-sixtieth* of an inch, as commonly made by the oil-gas companies.

The height of the flame is of equal importance, in order to produce the greatest degree of light from a given quantity of oil, as well as coal gas; only, the maximum effect in an oil-gas burner, whether single or compound, is obtained when the flame does not exceed four inches in height.

Now, if these experiments may be relied on (and of which I see no reason to entertain the smallest doubt), the waste of gas, or loss of light, is even greater, according to the blundering arrangements adopted by the oil-gas companies, than in burning coal-gas. Instead of adhering to the fallacious idea, therefore, that a short flame will produce economy of the gas, it cannot admit of a doubt, that if our street lamps were allowed an extension of the flame, either by means of fresh burners, or giving a greater pressure on the gas-works or reservoirs, that both the gas companies and the public also would be benefited by the arrangement. A.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PRIESTLY GOVERNMENT !

WHAT priests may do for our accommodation in the other world, we shall know, when from that bourne any traveller returns to inform us. What they would do for us in this world, if entrusted with the government of it, we have some proof. The dominions of his Holiness the Pope, under the priestly hierarchy of the Vatican, are the most demoralized and the worst governed in the universe. Take an example :—

“Leo XII. (we are informed) has instituted an asylum for assassins in Ostia and three other unhealthy towns. The Papal Edict states, that it is for the purpose of repopling these places. Every assassin who flies for refuge to one of these towns, which are about ten leagues from the spot where the greatest number of travellers are murdered, is to be free from further pursuit.”

Comfortable this for English curiosity-hunters, who are the principal travellers on those dangerous roads! Plunder and murder us when they will, the Roman banditti have but to take their choice for a ten-league run in four different directions, and they are white-washed from all sin—or, what may be equally consolatory, they are exempt from all punishment!

But what a picture of civil institution and polity? Towns are depopulated by filth and wretched misgovernance; and the “God-King”—(for this is among the titles with which we find him sometimes adorned)—the “God-King,” and his senate of cardinals, can find no other way of replenishing them, but by rendering them the sanctuaries of assassination. How grateful the people of Italy, and all who travel in Italy, ought to be to Protestant Great Britain for rescuing the country from the Imperial tyranny of Napoleon, and restoring the *legitimate* theocracy!

Let us not mistake, however. It is neither Pope nor Popery that constitutes the evil: it is priest and priest government. Whatever be the creed professed, the functions and habitudes of the sacerdotal office necessarily disqualify men for the due exercise of political and civil power. Jack Presbyter would not manage the matter much better. Religion may meliorate the moral character; and I know of no religion whose *precepts* have not, more or less, such tendency:—but priestcraft and religion are different matters; and political priestcraft is the most irreligious demoralizer that the arch-enemy ever employed for the enthrallment and degradation of mankind. It is tyranny without order; submission without peace; the bondage of civil institution without its protection. It enslaves the understanding, and lets loose the malignant passions; engenders crime, by the ignorance it encourages, and the misery its wretched policy diffuses; and then opens a *shop* for the atonement of crime, and a *sanctuary* for assassination. And this is what is called

THEOCRACY !

Mathematical.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

"Brevis esse laboro, obscurus fio."

SIR :

HAVING observed, in your last number, the solution of an ingenious, and, to me, new Geometric Theorem, I could not avoid considering some of the steps of the demonstration rather obscure, and the conclusion, *geometrically*, unsatisfactory. Under this impression, I enclose a proof, substantially the same as the former, but which will, I think, atone for its greater length, by increased perspicuity and strictness. A.

[We apprehend that the motto affixed to this communication is applied to our former very clever correspondent, Mr. Davies: perhaps he may be induced to remove any imputation of this kind, without referring to the pedantries, or the *Porisms*, of almost unknown authors.—Edrr.]

UPON either pair of opposite sides of a trapezium, as BC, DA, let the triangles BEC, AFD be constructed, each having its vertex any where in the other's base: then, if the sides of the triangles intersect in G and O, and the diagonals of the trapezium intersect each other in K, the points, G, K, O, are in the same straight line.

1. Let BC be parallel to AD:—

Join GK, and produce it both ways, to cut CB and AD produced;—then, if GK produced does not pass through O, let it cut FD in H', and CE in H. Therefore, because LC is parallel to AM,

$$LB : ME :: BG : GE,$$

$$\text{and } ME : LC :: EH : HC.$$

$$\therefore LB : LC :: BG.EH : GE.HC.$$

$$\text{Again, } MD : LF :: HD : HF,$$

$$\text{and } LF : MA :: FG : GA.$$

$$\therefore MD : MA :: FG.HD : GA.HF.$$

$$\text{Also, } LB : LK :: MD : MK,$$

$$\text{and } LK : LC :: MK : MA.$$

$$\therefore LB : LC :: MD : MA.$$

$$\text{Hence, } BG.EH : GE.HC :: FG.HD : GA.HF;$$

but, from the similar triangles, BGF, AGE,

$$BG : GE :: FG : GA,$$

$$\therefore EH : HC :: HD : HF.$$

$$\text{Or, } EO + OH : OC - OH :: DO + OH' : OF - OH'.$$

$$\therefore \text{comp}^a \text{ } EO + OC : OC - OH :: DO + OF : OF - OH' \text{ (}\alpha\text{)}$$

But, from similar triangles, EO : OC :: DO : OF,

$$\therefore EO + OC : OC :: DO + OF : OF.$$

$$\text{Invert}^a \text{ } OC : EO + OC :: OF : DO + OF \text{ (}\beta\text{)}$$

By comparing (α) and (β), OC : OC - OH :: OF : OF - OH'.

$$\text{Conv}^a \text{ } OC : OH :: OF : OH'.$$

$$\text{Permut}^a \text{ } OC : OF :: OH : OH'.$$

\therefore (Euclid, vi. 2), HH' is parallel to CF; but HH' is in the same straight line with GK, \therefore also, GK is parallel to CF; and, if GK and CF be produced ever so far, they will not meet. But, GK being produced, does meet CF, produced in L; which is absurd: \therefore H'H, or KH, is not in the same straight line with GK; and in the same manner it may be shewn, that no other than KO can be in the same straight line with GK. Wherefore, the points, G, K, O, are in the same straight line. Q. E. D.

"The lines, with the exception of the parallelism of BC, AD, being arbitrary, we have simply to conceive the figure laterally projected upon an oblique plane, when the representation will be a trapezium perfectly unlimited in the conditions of its structure, and being all the coincidences stated in the theorem."

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the GRADATION of UNIVERSAL BEING.

(Continued from p. 30.)

IF we carefully examine the question, In what is man superior to other animals?—we shall find, that his superiority rests on these attributes alone: 1. Mind, with all its various intuitive powers; and, 2. The happy consciousness of a future state:—for, in the different senses of hearing, seeing, smelling, tasting and touching, he is equalled, and, indeed, surpassed, by many.

“What is most excellent in man?” asks Seneca—“Reason. In this he surpasses the irrational creation, and imitates the Deity. Perfect reason is, therefore, the peculiar attribute of man; other qualities he possesseth in common with other animals. Is he strong?—so are lions. Is he beautiful?—so are peacocks. Is he swift?—so are horses. I do not say (he continues), that in all these things he may be excelled, nor do I ask in what he most surpasseth,—but what is his exclusive and peculiar qualification. Hath he a body?—so have trees. Hath he force and voluntary motion?—Beasts and reptiles have the same. Hath he a voice?—By how much louder is the dog’s—more shrill the eagle’s—more sonorous the bull’s—more melodious and flexible the nightingale’s! What peculiarity, then, is there in Man?—REASON.”*

Mind, then, being the distinguishing characteristic of man, let us endeavour to analyze its properties, and define, if possible, its various and excursive powers.

“The great leading faculties of the mind,” says a pleasing writer, whose definition we adopt, as being both precise and comprehensive, “may be thus simply portrayed:—

“Reason—the faculty of distinguishing between good and evil—of calculating future consequences—and of discerning the fitness of things.

* Seneca, *Epist.* 76.—There is, however, another prominent peculiarity in man, and this is, his capability of dwelling, it is believed, in every part of the globe. This truth, which seems to prove, in the strongest manner, man’s right to universal dominion, did not escape the notice of the splendid Historian of Rome, who has observed, that “the Romans made war in all climates, and, by their excellent discipline, were, in great measure, preserved in health and vigour. It may be remarked,” he continues, “that man is the only animal which can live in every country, from the equator to the poles. The hog seems to approach the nearest to our species in that privilege.”—Gibbon’s *Decline and Fall*, vol. i. 349, note.

“Perception—by which ideas, and the knowledge of things, or of separate existences, are received through the medium of the senses.

“Memory—by which the impressions already received are retained in the mind.

“Association—by which the impressions and images received are connected together, and called into action.

“Judgment, or the power of comparing, weighing and determining between contraries.

“Imagination—the last and noblest and mightiest quality of the mind; that which, more than all the others, stamps divinity on the character of man; and that which more peculiarly distinguishes him from ‘the brutes that perish,’ and even from inferiors among his own species. It is creative and unlimited;—it comprehends the past, the present, and that which is to come;—it extends the power of vision beyond the narrow limits of this globe, even to the very confines of the invisible universe;—and not only does it dare to look into the profundity of immeasurable space, but will oftentimes glance, with ardent eye, into the regions of eternal light and immortal glory! It is the only faculty which can never be fully satisfied, or employed in this state of existence: because it is not only able to comprehend all the existences which are rendered apparent and tangible to the external senses, but it can even conceive and create new combinations of images—

‘And give to airy nothing

A local habitation and a name!’”

To these qualities may be added another, namely, that of *Volition*, or *Will*; which, however, can scarcely be considered a distinct faculty,—as it appears—to use the words of the author whose definition we have just used—the presiding, directing and regulating power of the mind, which, though not able actually to prevent the admission of ideas and impressions, can determine and regulate the attention towards them when received,—suppressing it towards those that are painful, and continuing it towards those that are agreeable. This, it must be allowed, is a very judicious discrimination, and our author’s argument in its favour is eloquent and persuasive.

“If there were no presiding power in the mind,” he writes—“to what a state of confusion and chaos would it be reduced! Being neither able to resist the admission of ideas, or to arrange them when admitted, it would be in a state of natural and terrible insanity.* Myriads of ideal and incongruous

* “An excessive acuteness of one sense,” says a learned physiologist, “while the others remained in the natural degree, would

ous forms would incessantly rise before the perturbed soul, and whirl, in maddening groups of ten thousand strange and frightful combinations, till all became dark and horrible, and the welcome sleep of death fell happily upon the benighted sufferer. Why (he asks) should we refuse to believe that God hath given a preventive check to such enormous evils?—and why should we object to allow that this preventive check is the power of volition?"

There, surely, can be no objection for it is evident, that, without the discriminating influence of volition, man would, indeed, be a miserable, deranged and brutish animal.

But the grand attraction, in the state of man, is the hope—the certainty, of a future life.

"Without a future state," observes an ingenious moralist, "it would be utterly impossible for man to explain the difficulties of this. Possessing earth, but destined for heaven, he forms the link between two orders of beings, and partakes much of the grossness of the one, and somewhat of the refinement of the other."—*Lacon*, p. 258.

But, notwithstanding these noble and imposing qualities, man, without the paternal protection of his Creator, is a frail and helpless being. Truly, indeed, has the poet pourtrayed him in the following emphatic passage, conceived and embodied in the full career of poetic inspiration:—

"How poor, how rich—how abject, how august—
How complicate, how wonderful is man!
How passing wonder HE who made him such!—
Who centred in our make such strange extremes,
From different natures marvellously mix'd!
Connexion exquisite of different worlds!
Distinguish'd link in being's endless chain!
Midway from nothing to the Deity!
A beam ethereal, sullied and absorb'd!
Tho' sullied and dishonour'd, still divine!
Dim miniature of greatness absolute!
An heir of glory!—a frail child of dust!
Helpless immortal!—insect infinite!
A worm!—a god!—"

It is not, however, to be understood, that all orders of the human species *naturally* possess the same qualities in an equal degree. There is an obvious gradation, even in the human race—from the polished and perfect European, to the wild untutored African; and this gradation—however humiliating it may, at first sight, appear—becomes more particularly conspicuous by careful

would lead to such a preponderance of the trains of thought—and actions connected with the objects of that sense, as would constitute insanity."—*Parry's Elements of Pathology and Therapeutics*, p. 277, § 648.

anatomical investigation. Taking the European, then, as the climax of perfection in man, and the ape tribe as the highest order of the brute species, we shall find that the savage of Africa approaches nearer to the latter, in most of his outward mechanism. The arms of the negro are longer, in proportion, than those of the native of Europe; his feet are also flatter, and otherwise different in length, breadth and shape. The fore and back parts of the head are considerably narrower in the black than in the white man; the cavity of the skull is more circumscribed; and the fore parts, or *symphyses*, of the upper and lower jaws are considerably more prominent. The front teeth are larger, placed more obliquely in their sockets, and project more at their points. The orbits are more capacious, and the bones of the leg and thigh more bowed, or convex. In all these particulars the African differs widely from the European, and very closely resembles the ape.

The form of the chin of the negro has been adduced as a strong proof of his approximation—as far as external shape is concerned—to the *Simiæ* tribe.

"I wish it to be particularly understood," writes an acute, but somewhat speculative physiologist, "that I consider the chin of the negro as deserving particular attention. This part has either not been properly characterized, or the account has not been correctly comprehended. It is said by some, that the chin of the negro projects; the reverse, however, is the fact: for, beside that the distance of the fore-teeth from the bottom of the chin is less than in the European, the lower part of the chin, instead of projecting, recedes or falls back, as in the ape."—*White, On Gradation in Man*.

But the best and most satisfactory criterion of the approximation of the human to the brute species, is the formation and magnitude of the brain, which is the grand and primary organ of sense, and that with which the mind is supposed to be most immediately and intimately connected.

"The cavity of the skull," writes the author just quoted, "is less capacious in the African than in the European, and still less in the brute species. All the natives of Africa, and the inhabitants of the Southern Islands, have either very narrow skulls, or a flat receding fore and hind head."

The brain is larger in man than in any other animal, and, of all men, the European has the largest; and it may be

he observed, as a general rule, that those animals which have a greater quantity of brain, have a corresponding portion of sagacity. With regard to the other organs, faculties and physical properties, there is a wide variation between the European and the Indian; and in whatever respects the latter differs from the former, the particularity (with the exception of the lips) brings him nearer the ape. But, as the chasm between the last order of man and the first of brutes is so wide with regard to speech, we need not wonder at so obvious a variation in the organization.

Having taken a cursory view of the most refined and most debased of the human race, it may be necessary to observe, that the Asiatic and Native American fill up the intermediate hiatus,—the former continuing the chain from the European,—the latter uniting it to the African.

This gradation from man to the brute cannot possibly be attributed to more than two circumstances. Either the diversity, varied and extensive as it is, was produced by the slow and gradual operation of natural causes; or, different species were originally created, endowed with the characteristic marks which they still retain. The first of these causes is most consonant to the tenets of our religion; and that which we, therefore, unhesitatingly adopt:—we must consequently attribute the variation in the different nations of the world, to the effects of climate, soil, general occupation and mode of living.*

“Man,” says Buffon, “though white in Europe, black in Africa, yellow in Asia, and red in America, is still the same animal; tinged only with the colour of the climate. Where the heat is excessive, as in Guinea and Senegal, the people are perfectly black; where less excessive, as in Abyssinia, they are less black: where it is more temperate, as in Barbary and Arabia,

* “The safe rule of Sir Isaac Newton, to admit no more causes of natural things, than are sufficient to account for their phenomena, may be efficaciously applied to the question—whether the human race has originated from one or many primeval stocks? There are no more varieties of form and manners (he continues) among the numerous tribes of mankind, than such as the descendants of one pair may have exhibited, under the varying influences of different climates and countries, and of dissimilar food, customs, diseases and occupations.”—*Turner's History of the Anglo-Saxons*, vol. i, p. 7.

they are brown; and where mild, Europe and lesser Asia, they are fair.

Still, as Dr. Hales has observed, are anomalies, or exceptions to the influence of climate and customs, must be ascribed to other, and undiscovered causes, which baffle the pride of human sagacity to deviate from the will and pleasure of the Creator, and deposited among “the unspeakable riches” of his wisdom and providence, in the variety, no less than the regularity, of his works.

(To be continued.)

† Yet the Hottentots of the Cape of Hope are of an almost sable brow; the Caffres, much nearer to the line, are of a lightish mouse-colour. And, if the question is to be argued upon *physical grounds*, the peculiarities of anatomical form must not be overlooked.—EDRR.

For the Monthly Magazine.

FOSSIL REMAINS.

THE last Number of the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal contains an interesting communication from Rev. George Young, on the fossil remains of a crocodile, found embedded in the alum-shell rock, on the coast near Whitby.

Fossil bones of marine animals have been discovered in the lias-rock on the coast of Dorsetshire, and at Stony Stratford in Oxfordshire, which evidently belong to the *Saurian* family, it was said that some heads and other fragments previously discovered in the alum-shell on the Yorkshire coast, belonged to the same genus. But, after considerable labour, and some hazard, in collecting the entire bones of an animal eighteen feet in length, from the cliff in which they were embedded, and putting them together in the proper order, instead of an animal furnished with fins for the purpose of swimming, it had the bones of both the legs and feet exactly corresponding to those of the crocodile, and calculated for walking. The scaly crust on the surface was also distinctly perceptible, and enabled it to be easily determined what species the animal belonged to.

This valuable relic of a former age (and which, we believe, is the authenticated specimen of the crocodile found in the British strata) has been purchased by the Whitby Philological Society, and deposited in their Museum.

For the Monthly Magazine.

MR. THELWALL'S LECTURE ON THE
ENUNCIATIVE ORGANS AND FORMATION OF THE LITERAL ELEMENTS.

[Continued from p. 8.]

II. THE Gums, particularly at the rough part just above the upper teeth (not absolutely the roof of the mouth, as has been generally, but inaccurately stated) are very important auxiliaries in the formation of several elements.

D.T. *A contact and pressure, more or less forcible, of the point of the tongue with the upper gums, just at the place where they terminate upon the teeth, produces the semi-liquid sound belonging to the letter D, and the relative mute consonant, or stop, designated by the letter T.**

* "If the point of the tongue be applied to the fore-part of the palate, at the roots of the upper teeth, and some air condensed in the mouth behind, on withdrawing the tongue downwards, the mute consonant T is formed; which may begin or terminate a syllable. If the tongue be placed as above described, and a sound be *previously* [at the same time] produced in the mouth, the semisonant consonant D is formed, which may begin or terminate a syllable." *Darwin's Temp. Nat. Add. Note XV.*

It should be observed, that in some of my anatomical descriptions of the formations of the elements, I shall be found to differ from Dr. Darwin and other earlier and contemporary writers, as they have also differed from each other. The reader is, therefore, advised to compare my descriptions with those of Wallis, Holder, &c., and to try them all by the test of experiment. Some of these differences, I believe, will be found chargeable upon the want of sufficient minuteness and accuracy in the selection and discriminations of terms made use of by certain of my predecessors; others, in all probability, from some of those predecessors (as Dr. Darwin, in particular) being disposed to countenance a more effeminate and less discriminative pronunciation than I can bring myself to tolerate, at least in solemn speaking. In some few particulars it is possible that either they or I may have been positively mistaken; for it is certain that Dr. D. appears sometimes to dictate a position and elevation of the tongue, which if I were to assume, I should stammer as badly as he did himself. But it is particularly important to remember, that the interior form and cavity of the mouth differ very considerably in different subjects; and that some of these varieties actually impose the necessity of a different mode of action for the production of the same effects. The evil has been in this, as in many other respects, that students, in their closets, have frequently been disposed to theorize with-

MONTHLY MAG. No. 414.

The mere circumstance of compression does not, however, constitute the only difference in the formation of these, or, perhaps, of any two distinct sounds of our alphabet; the positions and actions of the tongue will also be found to be something different. In the formation of the T, the tongue glides down a little way upon the teeth, more than in the formation of D; and the aerial percussion for the former will be found to take place just at the point of lingual motion, where the tuning of the latter ends. In other words, T is the stop, or termination of D. It is one of the three absolute mutes, having no perceptible sound of its own without combination with some successive vowel (open or whispered), or some liquid or sibilant.

From these circumstances of anatomical formation, it happens that T can be sounded after D, without pause; that is to say, that the element D may slide into the element T; but D cannot be sounded without some little pause after T; and, consequently, wherever the signs of these two elements thus succeed, and no pause or hiatus can properly be admitted, only one of them is actually enunciated.

J = G

out sufficient range and opportunity of practical observation; have drawn general conclusions from individual instances, and, mistaking their own practice for the law of universal necessity, have dogmatized upon laws and principles which, though they might be applicable to themselves, would be found highly inconvenient to others. Nor is this all; there are some elements which, even in the same mouth, may be produced by more than one position of the organs. It is to be remembered, therefore, that a specific character of vibration, or of impulse being all that is required (by whatever action or position these may be produced) is a good action and position for the individual; and that, for the tuition of others, the form, and the facilities of action, in the mouth and organs of the pupil, are always to be well considered before the tutor, too dogmatically, insists upon the minutiae of specific rules.

After the best and most accurate descriptions have been given of the anatomical formation of the respective elements, much will yet remain to be done by the student who has any imperfections of utterance, through the medium of personal analysis and effort. If he have no such difficulties, it is best to leave him to his own habitual mode, and not to trouble him with these details. There will be sure to be enough to do in the higher branches of the art.

Q

J = G soft (as in *George, John, &c.*). A softer pressure from a broader surface against the gums, the point of the tongue bending downwards upon the teeth, and the vocal impulse being given, with a smart aspiration, as the tongue retires, produces the sonisibilant element represented by J or G.

J, French—generally represented in English orthography by the characters S, I : as conclusion, confusion, &c.*

* I have stated, in the previous note, that Dr. Darwin and myself differ very essentially in our mode of accounting for the production, and even in the application of several elements. But Dr. D. had himself a considerable impediment; and though I remember to have heard him stammer out, with equal confidence and truth, the important axiom, that “every man might speak plainly if he would;” yet if, in certain instances, I were to follow his written directions (if they be really his, for there was an assuming young physician, whom I met with some time ago at Derby, who claimed the merit of the whole of these definitions), I should find it impossible to utter the sounds intended. And, indeed, after all the allowances that could be made on the score of the different structure of different mouths, &c. I found it, heretofore, difficult to believe that the following definitions of K, G *hard*, and G *soft*, or J, *French* (for Dr. D. marks no distinction between the latter two), could be applied to any good purpose of practical pronunciation.

“K. If the point of the tongue be retracted, and applied to the middle part of the palate, and some air condensed in the mouth behind, on withdrawing the tongue downwards, the mute consonant K is produced, which may begin or terminate a syllable.”

“Ga. If, in the above situation of the tongue and palate, a sound be previously produced in the mouth behind, the consonant G is formed, as pronounced in the word *go*, and may begin or terminate a syllable.”

“J, *French*. If, in the above situation of the tongue and palate, a sound be produced in the mouth, as in the letter Ga, and the sonorous air be forced between them, the J consonant of the French is formed; which is a sonisibilant letter, as in the words conclusion, confusion, pigeon,” &c.

I confess, however, that I have since found, in some cases that have been under my care, where there have been actual deficiencies of the uvula and velum palati, with fissures at the back part of the roof, that something like the attitude dictated by Dr. D. for the G *hard* and K, may be adopted, to supply the deficiency. But how, in such position, to pronounce the J, *French*, I am still at a loss to dis-

If the tongue be a little more towards the palate, and the point bending downwards, be partially retracted from the teeth, a relative somewhat more sibilant sound will be produced, such as French pronunciation assigns to the initials above defined; but for which (though a frequent element of our language) we have no specific sign.

N. The complete contact of the whole edge of the tongue, with almost entire circle of the gums, the vocal undulation partially ascending into the nostrils, and produces the sound of the N: which Dr. D. observes, “may be elongated like those of vowels.”†

R. A vibrating, or jarring sound, from the tip of the tongue, against the rough part of the front gums, or the root of the upper teeth, as the vibrations press forward from the tip, produces the trilled or initial R—*rough, rude, right, rail, realm*, &c. also in *break, broom, brush, brist, thrust, Phrygian, &c.*, and in some words beginning with legitimate consonants—as *strike, spread, &c.*, and sometimes after double consonants in the middle of words—as *approach, approbation, &c.* Also compounds of negation‡ or repetition—as *un-repressed, re-reduced*, &c. generally in all compounds, as *redoubted, &c.*

The second, or intermediate sound, by correct speakers,

cover. And as for the illustration of Dr. D. (which, from what I recollect of him, would probably have been the way, *geon* in the last word, and *sion* in the two preceding, I should not recommend as a model of elocutionary precision

† “If, in the above situation of the tongue and palate [the point of the tongue applied to the fore part of the palate, the roots of the upper teeth] a sound be produced through the nostrils, the letter N is formed; the sound of which may be elongated like those of vowels. Dr. D. might have added, *as in the sounds of all the liquids*, and some of the elements that ought, among the vowels, to have been ranked.

‡ “Compounds of negation, and repetition,” &c. The prefixes, *un, re,* &c. words that are originally, or have been legitimated in our language, in their negative and affirmative sense, should never be placed before the initial or other qualities of the words they precede.

word *intermediate*, and the words *pursue*, *worthy*, *world*, &c.) is best formed by a slight jar of the side edge of the tongue against the side gums; or it may be formed by a more delicate touch upon the front gums, according to the facilities arising out of its necessary combination with the preceding or succeeding element.

The third, or terminative R (as in *your*, *pure*, *far*, *sir*, *her*, &c.) is a lingua guttural; and formed by the jarring of the back part of the tongue against the uvula.*

The word *rememberer*, properly pronounced, exemplifies the triple elementary power of this ambiguous character.

I. A gliding feathery touch from the point of the tongue against the gums, while a vocalized impulse is given to the breath from the larynx, produces the sound belonging to the letter I,—the most tunable, perhaps, of all the elements of spoken language.†

Y. A slight pressure of the sides of the upsworn tongue against the upper side gums, near the front of the mouth, the apex being at the same time in contact with the roots of the lower teeth, and the teeth themselves being slightly opened,‡ produces (during a similar impulse of the voice) the initial, or consonant Y.§

* Of the varieties of element represented by this individual letter, Dr. D. takes no sort of notice, but simply states, that "If the point of the tongue be pressed to the fore part of the palate, as in forming the letters T, D, N, S, Z, and air be pushed between, so as to produce continued sound, the letter R is formed." Even the accurate Walker has not defined or discriminated the three-fold power or elementary representation of the letter r. It is one of the harshnesses of Scottish and of Irish pronunciation to confound this discrimination, and pronounce in all cases the initial r only; as it is one of the still more offensive peculiarities of the *Northumbrian* bur, to pronounce only, the guttural or terminative: or, in fact, to pronounce no r at all.

† "If the retracted tongue be appressed to the middle of the palate, as in forming the letters K, Ga, NG, SH, J French, and air be pushed over its edges, so as to produce continued sound, the letter L is formed."—*Darwin*. The reader may bring the two anatomical definitions to the test of experiment.

‡ This opening of the jaw is not indispensable to the formation of the element; but it is, in many states of conformation, at least, convenient and desirable.

§ The initial, or consonant Y.—That

Z. The slight contact of a flatter surface against the upper gums, the apex

both this letter and the W, when used initially, in all but a *base cockney*, or a *faint affected* pronunciation, have the genuine power of the liquid consonant, I have always been convinced, notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary. The following disquisition on the subject will be found in the fourth section of the first edition of Mitford's *Essay upon the Harmony of Language* (p. 46—7). "It was mentioned, in treating of the vowels, that *w* and *y* have, as proper vowels, no other power than is possessed by *u* and *i*. They have, however, at the beginning of syllables something very peculiar; and many grammarians have ranked their power, in that situation, among consonant sounds. The Bishop of Oxford, in his grammar, insists, on the contrary, that they have every property of a vowel, and not one of a consonant. We must certainly, in a great measure, admit the learned Bishop's assertion, that *Ee-oo* and *oo-ill*, pronounced slowly, are each two distinct syllables; but with a quick utterance they become precisely *you*, *will*, and are each one syllable only. But Mr. S. Johnson inclines to rank the initial *w* and *y* among consonants, because 'they follow vowels without any hiatus, or difficulty of utterance, as *frosty winter*, *rosy youth*.' Hence we never add *n* to the indefinite article before words beginning with *y* and *w*, but say *a youth*, *a woman*. We may observe further, that, notwithstanding the extreme slowness of their vowel sound, these letters delay the voice in its progress to the succeeding vowel as much as any consonant: and they have something in their sound incompatible with a succeeding consonant: a vowel must follow. It is generally agreed among the learned, that the Latin *v*, and the *Æolic* *digamma* were no other than our *w*, and they were always, in verse at least, esteemed consonants. In the same manner our *w* and *y* seem to affect quantity merely as consonants, and, therefore, to all poetical purposes, which is all we have to consider here, are consonants."

To the reasons here advanced may be added, that the sounds given to the Y and W, as initials, cannot be produced without contact and vibration of the enunciative organs: that is to say, without pressure of the lips as preparatory for the W, and of the tongue against the gums, &c., as described in the text for the Y.

Dr. Darwin ranks the initial W among the sonisibilant consonants; though what sibilancy has to do with the utterance of it, I cannot perceive: but his definition of the initial Y appears to be particularly unsatisfactory.

"Y, when it begins a word, as in *youth*."

apex of the tongue, at the same time, vibrating against the inner surface of the teeth, produces, with similar impulse, the hard and emphatic Z—as in *zeal, sounds, &c.**

ZH. The middle of the tongue swelling a little higher towards the palate, so as to withdraw the point a little way from the teeth, the impulse of air being, at the same time, somewhat increased, so as to produce a certain degree of sibilancy, forms the aspirated Z (=ZH)—as in *azure, &c.*

Such are the elements which, for their formation, depend principally upon the management of the tongue in its different relations and approximations to the gums; though some of them, it will be obvious, have reference also to its contact with the other passive organs.

III. THE TEETH: organs that are alike important to the clear enunciation of the sharper, and the more obtuse elements.

S=C. The passage of a brisk current of air between the sharp edges of the front teeth, while the quiescent tongue remains in a state of proximation, without contact with the same, produce the simple sounds of the S, and C soft, or sibilant.†

If the aperture above described (the point of the tongue approximating to the forepart of the palate, as in forming the letters T, D, N, S, Z, R, and leaving an aperture just so large as to prevent sibilancy) be enlarged as much as convenient, and sonorous air from the larynx be modulated in passing through it, the letter Y is formed."

* "If in the situation of the tongue and palate, in which the S is formed, a sound be produced in the mouth, as in the letter D, and the sonorous air be forced between them, the sonisibilant letter Z is formed."
—*Darwin.*

† "S. If the point of the tongue be appressed to the forepart of the palate, as in forming the letter T, and the air from the mouth be forced between them, the sibilant letter S. is produced."
—*Darwin.*

In such position I could form neither S nor T. With respect to the former, I should suspect it of being a direction for producing one of the most offensive modifications of lispings. The pure S is, indeed, a very difficult sound to manage with any degree of grace: and its frequent recurrence is one of the very few objections against our language which appear to be well founded. Of the management by which the force of that objection may be, in a considerable degree, abated, I shall speak hereafter; but, perhaps, of all the

Z. A vocalized impulse of air, through a similar aperture, over the vibrating surface of the tongue, as it advances from the former attitude towards the lower teeth, produces the comparatively softer Z, in *as (=ax) has, was, maze, Hæfæz, &c.*

CH. A gust of air over the upswollen tongue, in an active state, while the apex retires from previous contact with the lower teeth (or, in some conformations of the month, with the lower part of the upper), and, rushing through a similar aperture, produces that sharp complex sibilant,‡ for which we

expedients that can be resorted to for this purpose, those that give it a sort of lispings indistinctness (if it were not that such expedients are very popular among ladies) might be regarded as the most offensive.

‡ "CH, *Spanish*. If in the above situation of the tongue [the back part of it appressed to the pendulous curtain of the palate and uvula] a sound be produced behind, and the sonorous air be forced between them, the CH, *Spanish*, is formed; which is a sonisibilant letter, the same as CH, *Scotch*, in the word *Buchanan* and *loch*. It is also, perhaps, the Welch guttural expressed by the double L, as in *Lloyd, Lluellen*. It is a simple sound, and ought to have a single character as ±."—*Darwin.*

I have given this element no place in my catalogue, because, in pure English pronunciation, we have now no such sound. The English CH, as in children, church, &c., Dr. D. agrees with Walker, Elphinstone, and other orthoepists, in considering as compounded of TSH. But this I presume to controvert; at least I know that I can produce the element, which they thus consider as a triple compound, by a single action of the tongue in a position in which I can neither produce T nor SH. It is true, indeed, that the initial Ch (the X (*Chi*) of the Greek language) as it stands in the words *chamber, cherry, chin, chop, church, &c.*, is very nearly correspondent with the terminative sound represented by *toh*, in the words *witch, Dutch, watch, &c.*; but the similitude will, I think, upon more minute analysis, be found to result from the circumstance of the T, in these terminatives, being rendered extremely indistinct, or entirely silent, in consequence of the physical difficulty of the combination; rather than from any positive prefix of the element T, or any portion of that element, to the initial sound, when correctly, or as generally, pronounced. A simple experiment will, I think, demonstrate this position. The element T, as has been already stated, can only be perfectly produced by placing the tip

we have no genuine character in the English alphabet (unless this were the primary sound of the letter C,* now

tip of the tongue against the junction of the upper gums, and gliding it, with firm pressure, a little way downward upon the teeth; whereas the sharp sound of the $ch=X$, in *church*, *chick*, &c., will be found producible in its highest perfection (so, at least, I always pronounce it), by placing the tip of the tongue against the junction of the lower gums and teeth, and giving the sibilant percussion as the tongue retires from that position; so that, in reality, the pure and perfect sound of T is so far from being an integral part of the supposed compound $Ch=X$ (*Chi*) in the class of initials specified, that, perhaps, it is physically impossible to implicate them together in *uninterrupted series*. T, and the element we represent by SH, can, indeed, follow in such immediate succession, as to appear to be efficiently implicated; but such succession, I contend, is not the genuine sound of the English *Ch*, as will, I think, be apparent to any person who shall perfectly and attentively pronounce the two combinations or successions—*wit shall*, and *rich all*: or, adopting the Scottish abbreviation, *wi'* for *with*, for the sake of a combination and parallel, more obviously in point, from the oral identity of the vowels *wit shall*, *wi' challenge*. It must, however, be admitted, that in this, as in several other instances, the position and action of the tongue in the formation of the element next, in some degree, depend upon the interior form of the mouth, particularly as to the jaw, whether it be inner or outer lung.

* I am aware that in this suggestion I have the high authority of Mr. Horne Tooke, as well as many others, against me. But when we look into old writers and old records, and find that such names as we now write—*Chester*, *Manchester*, *Chichester*, &c., were heretofore uniformly written *Cester*, *Mancester*, *Cicester*, &c., without the H; and find, also, that in the most remote provinces, where the old Anglo Saxon pronunciation seems to have been least innovated upon by modern adulteration or refinement, these names are nevertheless, in this respect, exactly pronounced as we pronounce them—I cannot but think that we have a kind of clue to the original elementary power of this character: at least I am sure, that if the etymology of words would not be thereby obscured (a circumstance to be so awfully regarded as to check the zeal of orthographic innovation), it would be a happiness in our language if the letter C were never permitted to make its appearance but when this power was to be assigned to it. In our present usage, where sometimes it has the quality of S, and sometimes that of K, and never has any pro-

confounded with S and with K), and which we attempt to indicate by the compound CH.

SH. A stream of air over the tongue rather more swoln towards the front of the palate, while the apex remains in contact with the juncture of the lower teeth and gums, produces the CH, French, or English SH—as in *chaise*, &c.†

Ð=TH. By pressing the tongue against the upper part of the upper teeth, and sliding down the apex till it come in contact with the edges both of these and of the lower, a vocal impulse being given as the tongue performs this motion, we form the forcible sonisibilant heard in the words *thee*, *this*, *with*, &c. By simply advancing the tongue in slight contact between the teeth, without any pressure against the inner surface (the impulse of the breath being given as the tongue retires), we produce the simple sibilant, heard in the words *theist*, *thesis*, *think*, &c.‡

(To be continued.)

perty or attribute of its own, it is nothing but a nuisance.

† Here, again, Dr. Darwin is for raising to the top of the roof. “If the point of the tongue be retracted, and applied to the middle of the palate, as in forming the letter K [Dr. D.’s way of forming the K], and air from the mouth be forced between them, the letter *Sh* is produced, which is a simple sound, and ought to have a single character.” I will venture to pronounce, that the retraction of the point of the tongue, to any such position, is not necessary for the formation of this element; and with the position of the other parts of the tongue, which I find necessary for formation of K, I certainly cannot at all produce SH. It is, however, assuredly a single element.

‡ These are both of them simple elements, and it is certainly great pity that we have not for each of them a single distinct character. They differ from each other exactly as G and K, V and F, B and P, D and T; and there is equal reason for their having distinct characters. Mr. Pelham of Boston (America), in his very ingenious “System of Notation,” has proposed *th* for the former, and *tf* for the latter. If innovations in our alphabetic characters could be seriously thought of as at once practicable and desirable, I should prefer the restoration of the Saxon \mathfrak{C} for the small, and the Greek Θ for the capital, sibilant; and \mathfrak{d} for the small, \mathfrak{D} for the capital of the sonisibilant.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR :

AN "INQUIRER," in the Monthly Magazine for June, gives an anecdote of Mr. Tooke, respecting the mysterious Author of Junius's Letters.

Whoever the author of those Letters may be, I think he may with more propriety be styled *The Great Unknown*, than the *authors* of some popular works of the present day—(*authors* I say, because I think there are two eminent and learned men concerned in the composition of those imaginative works, *one* of whom has been kept *completely* INCOG. for six-and-twenty years). Permit me also to have an opinion on that so much-disputed point about Junius, and to state a circumstance or two, in addition to the numerous *positive assertions*, conjectures and suppositions, connected with the examination of that almost worn-out subject; as answers to the question, Who is the Author of Junius's Letters?

Nearly thirty years ago, Mr. Evans, then an eminent bookseller in Paternoster-row, with whom I was acquainted, told me very confidently, "That he had a work in the press which would be published in five or six months, when the real Author of Junius's Letters would then be known." This piece of news I communicated to Mr. Tooke shortly after, when we were walking in his garden at Wimbledon. He quickly said, "No, no, *citizen* (a very familiar name, at that time, among the friends of freedom, but *now obsolete*): he knows nothing at all about it—it is a bookseller's puff!" From this prompt reply, so decisively given, with some farther conversation on the subject, which has escaped my memory, I was led to believe that he was acquainted with the author.

Another circumstance may strengthen the opinion, that Mr. Tooke either was, or did know, the author.

When part of Mr. Tooke's library was to be sold by King and Lochee, in King-street, Covent-garden—I, being in the auction-room one day, looking at the books, Mr. Lochee said to me, "Step this way, and I will shew you a curiosity!" A few months before, Mr. Woodfall had published a new volume of Junius's Letters, and Notes, which he had carefully collected. Among the notes of Junius, there was one short note, desiring Mr. Woodfall to send him three copies, without delay, of the

volume of Letters which were printing; and if the index was not to send them *without the index*: copy to be neatly bound, and two *stitched*, and *covered with marble*. These two copies, so *covered*, and *out the index*, Mr. Lochee took among some of Mr. Tooke's books, book-case, and shewed them to me, made some observations about them of Junius, which I have forgotten gave his opinion, that John Horne was the Author of Junius's Letters.

I believe it is generally admitted in the controversy between John Horne and Junius, John triumphed. What Butler says in *Reminiscences*, does not refute the notion that Tooke was Junius. He considers the Author of Junius's Letters not a profound lawyer, from the inaccuracy of some of his legal expressions. About that time, the Rev. John Horne had resolved to give up his connexion with the church, and to turn to the law, with the intention of being called to the bar:—so that it is probable, being but young in the profession, there may have been inaccuracy in his legal expressions, even when he was a student of the Temple, he, by his legal knowledge, preserved a large estate, which was in great jeopardy, to a gentleman of the name of Tooke; and, for performing an essential service to that gentleman, Mr. Tooke generously presented him with an estate, and caused him to be called to the name of Horne that of Tooke. This clearly shews, I think, that John Horne Tooke was Junius, he was a mean lawyer.

Such is the circumstantial evidence offered, to prove that Tooke was Junius. It appears to me no less valid than those which have been so repeatedly asserted, in favour of some other man, and which are equally unlikely.

About three months ago, a friend of mine told me, rather exultingly, that he had very lately, in searching among musty records in a public office, discovered a bundle of manuscripts apparently of no consequence, thrown aside as waste paper; but, when taken up, and examined, *out started Junius*, the long lost and *Great Unknown*. My friend was informed, that they are the identical manuscript letters of Junius, which have caused so much discussion and hitherto with so undecisive results. The bundle was afterwards given

Croker of the Admiralty, in whose possession they are at present.

Whether this new discovery will turn out to be any thing else than mere gossip, time, and the good-will of Mr. Croker, must disclose. T. H.

Pimlico, Aug. 10, 1825.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR :

YOUR correspondent N. Y. (Aug. No. p. 35,) tells us that "Mr. Macadam is old." It may be so—for I know no more of him than I do of N. Y., or any other of the alphabet-men, &c. who have assailed him, either through your pages, or those of other periodicals and diurnals. But, would it be amiss if N. Y. would recollect, that the prejudices—aye, and the *interests* too—with which Mr. Macadam has to contend, are older still; and would, perhaps, be found quite as "incorrigible," if left to their own volition, as he?

N. Y., I suppose, from the flippant personality of this association of age and obstinacy, is yet young—if I should say, too young to have learned good manners, I should stand, I think, excused for the retort: for, in the name of common sense and decorum, what has the age of Mr. Macadam to do with the controversy—unless, indeed, it were advanced in *favour* of the probability of some experience? That such experience may be liable to some bias, is true—for he has an *interest* in the extended adoption of his system. But, have none of his opponents an interest also in the old opponent systems? I will not appeal to you, Sir—it would be indecorous—but I appeal to your readers, whether the language of some of your correspondents on this subject does not occasionally betray a warmth and inveteracy, that, without any great violation of candour, might be attributed to personal motives?—to feelings of personal interest? Might the "displaced" contractor or overseer, whose cause your correspondent N. Y. so warmly, though so *covertly*, advocates—and whose *comprehensive axiom* he so eulogistically quotes—if, indeed, N. Y. be not that "displaced" himself!—might not he be suspected of quite as personal and interested a feeling *against*, as Mr. Macadam has *for*, the newly-adopted steining system?—and may not he be as "old," and as "incorrigible," in his prejudices or his calculations, as the displacer himself?

But what has the public to do with the age or the youth, or with the motives or the prejudices of either? The question is—and it has become a question of mere practical experiment—"Does Mr. Macadam's plan (where tried) appear to answer?" The piece of the Hammersmith road answers well; St. James's-square answers well; Regent-street (with the double-worked crossing of Piccadilly, at the Regent Circus) answers well;—Westminster Bridge answers well! In every one of these instances of town experiment, every one of the hostile prognostications has been falsified. None of the foreboded inconveniences have arisen.—Blackfriars Bridge is the only point on which objection still keeps its ground in the face of experiment: and even here, if the plan should, ultimately, not succeed, it would not, perhaps, be difficult to shew, that the failure is attributable more to local circumstances, pertaining exclusively to the bridge itself, than to the Macadamizing system.—So much for street, or London town experience.

That some modifications of the system may be required in particular instances, where roads are to be formed upon different bottoms, or subsoils, is very probable; but I suspect that N. Y.'s will not be found the true panacea; and my philosophy leads me more than to suspect the probability of "*clayey matter*" being "produced by the attrition of *stones*," whether they be of flint, of gravel, or of granite. In short, all I should apprehend, even upon N. Y.'s own shewing, is, that where the bottom or subsoil is soft or clayey, it may require repeated layers, at longer or shorter intervals, before the road will be complete; and that roads of little traffic will be longer consolidating than those that are abundantly rolled down by carriages, carts and broad-wheeled waggons;—that, in the former case, during the two or three first years, the road will require almost half the expense and attention to keep it in repair that the other roads require, and cause almost a tenth part of the annoyance of the old system to the traffic passing over it. In compensation, however, for these grievous disadvantages, I am disposed to anticipate, that the same time and traffic which would cut up the roads of the family of the "Dispossesseds," will consolidate and bring to perfection those of the Macadam—*which, with a constantly-diminishing portion of attention,*

tion, I expect to find, will be getting better and better, even till N. Y. himself, however juvenile at present, may have become as "old," and, *consequently*, as "incorrigible," as Mr. Macadam himself.

In the mean time, permit me to assure your readers, that although, from a feeling of justice and decorum, I have been called into this controversy by the flippancy of your alphabetic correspondent, yet I am, personally at least, no Macadamite, in any other respect than that, as my grandmother confidently assures me, I am

A SON OF ADAM.

Aug. 5, 1825.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR :

THE ordinary method of propagating the strawberry, or what is commonly called "making new beds," is to detach and cut off the young plants from the parent root, in the fall of the year, after they have taken root, and then to set them afresh, in beds prepared for that purpose: so that, by being detached, they have the disadvantage of taking root a second time; and, by being cut off, derive no support by the string from the old root, which would supply more nourishment than the root. This is like weaning an animal before it can take care of itself: the consequence of which practice is, that if the season be unfavourable, one-half of the young plants, and sometimes the whole of them, perish, either by the dry weather or the frost. Under the most favourable circumstances of weather and season, these young plants, thus transplanted and severed from the parent stock, and thereby losing the advantage of the nutriment which is communicated by the string, *seldom produce any fruit the first year*, or very little, if any. So that it may be stated, generally and correctly, that, under the most auspicious circumstances, *there is no crop the first year*, and sometimes not the second or the third; and very frequently a new plantation is absolutely and altogether necessary before the bed is in a state of perfection: and even such new plantation, and as many as may be made, is subject to the same casualties and failures as the first. In a dry season, perpetual watering is necessary to keep the plant from being scorched up by the sun; and watering is always troublesome and inconvenient, and sometimes expensive.

Now, instead of following the way, of making fresh beds by severance and transplantation, by which, the most favourable circumstance for fruit is obtained the *first year*, such transplantation, to a certain degree, is liable to casualties afterwards. I never transplant the roots at all, yet I always get the finest, largest, and greatest quantity of fruit, in the best state of perfection, *the first year*, and, let the weather be what it will, scorchingly hot as it can be, my beds never want watering; and, the blossom is struck with a frost, which every one knows the strawberry is particularly subject to, I never get a full crop,—the first year being the most abundant. So that, in all other circumstances out of comparison, I gain one year by my plan, which alone is an important deduction (*this is an unquestionable fact*) should there be no other advantage besides the superiority of fruit. I have nothing to fear but that which it is impossible to prevent.

Now, my plan is simply this: I follow Nature as my guide, and prefer her wisdom to that of man; for nature is evidently intended, that as the young shoots out from the old, and is rooted and supported by the string, it acts as a pipe to convey it food; instead of cutting off the *young plant* and leaving them to perish, or to exult according to circumstances, by the strength, *I prepare the earth in the fall for the new beds by the side of the old ones*, and let such young plants root of their own accord. This they will quickly do; and, aided by the sun, will do it firmly, and early in the year, branching off in all directions: till the course of the autumn, I have filled my ground as I please with *strong, healthy, luxuriant roots*, capable of standing any sun, from the shade to the leaves—the severity of any frost is no matter to the strength of the roots—and the product of a full crop the next year, so that my new beds, instead of presenting naked earth, with a few puny starved plants, incapable of producing any fruit the following year, shew themselves in the highest state of luxuriant verdure and perfection. The consequence is obvious. Instead of having no fruit the first year, and without being subject to the casualties before mentioned, I get the largest quantity of the finest fruit the first year, *when old beds produce none*—and one moment's consid-

makes it evident that it must be so, from the very nature of the thing.

In this method, especial care, however, must be taken, *not to disturb the roots of the offsets*, by weeding or other means; because, if this be done, very little advantage will be derived from it, as the vigour and strength of the plant depends entirely upon *its taking early root*, and the *support that it derives, by the string*, from the old stock. After, therefore, having once taken root, it should on no account be disturbed.

But nothing can be more preposterous than the common practice,—which is, to deprive the young plant of the benefit which it derives through the string. And such is the superiority, even in appearance, of these new or first year's plants, over those of three years old, that I took particular notice, last winter, that whilst my *new* beds were as green as a leek, the *old* beds looked as if they were dead. The plants should never be allowed to remain more than three years, but even two years is quite enough. After three or four years, they cease to throw out any shoots, and then perish.

It is very well known that all soils are not suitable to the strawberry; and, in such as are unpropitious to this fruit, it is in vain to attend to their cultivation. If those who are fond of horticultural subjects will try the plan here suggested, I think they will not regret the experiment.

I will mention another fact, to shew its decided advantage; of which I could give ocular demonstration. I have three sets of plants: three, two, one year old; from some unaccountable cause (as has been the case with the apple this year), the two first are entirely blighted (as has been generally the case); on the new or last year's beds I have had a fair crop of as fine fruit as ever was seen—and this I attribute entirely to the strength and vigour of the new plant over those of the preceding years. Indeed, so thoroughly am I convinced, from experience, and many years' observation, of the superiority of this plan over the old, that I am assured no strawberry plant ought to exist more than two years. If I could exhibit a set of new beds, which I have already made, this very scorching season, without the aid of one drop of water, no one would hesitate a moment in saying where the advantage lay.

Your's, &c., G.B.L.

Totness, 13th July 1825.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 414.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LIEUT. ENNIS'S *Journal of a Voyage to NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA, PORT ESSINGTON, APSLEY STRAITS, &c.**

[Continued from p. 4.]

25th August.—Fresh breezes and fine weather; at six A.M. the extremes of the land, from north three-quarters east, to west and by north half-north; nearest part distant eight miles. At noon, Cape Hawke, north-west quarter west, ten miles. Commenced this day running down the coast of Australia, inside the grand barrier reef.

26th.—Port MacQuarrie, west quarter-south. To this port, in the neighbourhood of the Coal Mine River, convicts convicted of crimes committed in the colony, and those detected after having deserted, and others whose conduct is incorrigible, are re-transported, closely confined, and kept to hard labour for punishment. At noon, Smokey Cape west two-thirds north, distance five leagues.

27th.—Strong breezes and squally; at twelve, Mount Warning west and by south half-south, Cape Byron south, and Cape Danger north and by west half-north; a southerly current running, at the rate of a mile and a-half per hour.

28th.

* Some parts of the portion of this article inserted in our present number will perhaps, to some of our readers, appear more technical than amusing; and we had even drawn our pen through the nautical details, with purpose to omit them. But, after perusing the whole, we became convinced that the omission would destroy, in a considerable degree, the professional character of the journal, diminish the evidence of authenticity, and render it less practicable for the reader to follow the track of the voyager: and in reality we found, that it was only in this portion that any such omissions could be made. To some, at least, the technical details will be acceptable; and to the whole of our readers we may venture to promise, that the descriptions of the new settlement, and of the Isle of France, Cape of Good Hope, the Island of St. Helena, with the visit to Napoleon's Tomb, &c., in the homeward course, will be an ample atonement for the professional dryness of a small part of what is now presented. For the same reason, of preserving the primitive character of the journal, we have not interfered with the style and language—except in the correction of an occasional slip of grammar—but have left the honest sailor to tell his story in his own plain way.—EDIT.

R

28th.—Fine pleasant weather. South-east end of Morton Island, west and by north five leagues; this island stands in the bay of that name, and is so called from a noble fresh-water river which runs into the bay, and was only discovered by Lieut. Oxley, of the royal navy, surveyor-general of Australia, about eight months ago. This is certainly the finest country I ever saw: it is scarcely possible to imagine finer scenery. The mountains on the mainland not being less than from fifteen hundred to two thousand feet above the level of the sea, divided by sweeping valleys and plains, clothed with the most delightful verdure; the hills, to their summits, covered with lofty, and, no doubt, valuable timber. At two p.m., began sounding, which varied to-day from thirty-four to sixty-three fathoms.

29th.—Indian Head west-south-west ten miles; soundings from forty-three to eighty-five fathoms.

30th.—Sounded every half-hour, in from twelve to thirty-eight fathoms, running within a few miles of the mainland. Observed the native fires along the coast: the appearance of the land incomparably fine. At noon, Indian Head bore south south-west, fifteen miles.

31st.—At daylight, Sandy Cape south-west fifteen miles. Saw Round Hill over Bustard Bay, bearing west a quarter north, seven or eight leagues. At noon, Cape Capricorn west north-west forty-five miles. At six p.m. Cape Lar-cum south-west half-west; Peaked Island north-north-east. Soundings from twelve and a half to seventeen fathoms.

1st September, two p.m.—Passed between Keppel Large Island and the Two Clumps of Hummocks; at twelve, Island Head west half-south, four miles; soundings from fifteen to twenty fathoms; leads on both sides constantly going. At half-past eleven p.m. came-to at the Percy Islands, in sixteen fathoms. These are a group of beautiful islands, covered with the finest verdure, tolerably clear of trees, but presenting a great variety of flowering shrubs, &c. The whole of them seem admirably adapted for pasture land. We saw no natives, nor do I believe there are any, except occasional visitors from the mainland, for the purpose of fishing. It is not at all improbable but these islands will be shortly colonized, as they are within a few days' sail of Morton Bay, and could be cleared at a trifling expense; and

probably Morton Bay will one day come the capital of Australia, count of its nobler river, and the fertility of the soil on its banks as well as the purity of the climate, which is not superior, to that of Sydney. second, at day-light, we got under and bade adieu to the Percy Islands, soundings from twenty-six to thirty-nine fathoms.

3d.—Moderate breezes and fine weather. Saw part of the Cumberland Islands, south-east and by south south-west and by west; at eight miles of Sir James Smith's Group, west and by west, distant twenty-two miles; nearest of the Cumberland Islands north, eighty, and half eight miles. At six p.m. Gloucester Island, south, thirty-five, west, eight miles; born Island, north, fifty-six; western miles; soundings from nine to thirty-seven fathoms.

4th.—At six a.m., Cape L north, sixty-five; west, sixteen miles. At three p.m., saw Palm Island north-west; at four, Cape Cleve south-west and by south seven leagues; Magnetical Island, south two and half-west, five miles: at five, within three miles to the eastward the northernmost of the Palm Islands. Six p.m. Point Hillock, south two, west nine miles; rocky Cape Sandwich, north, sixty-four, half west, six miles. At half-past six, Point Cooper, five miles; at eight came-to under the lee of the Fraser Islands. Soundings, this day and yesterday, from twelve and half to sixteen fathoms.

6th.—Passed Green Island, within a mile and half. Summit of Cape Ton south twenty-one and half leagues; distance twelve miles. At half-past six shortened sail, and came-to in nineteen fathoms: Snapper Isle north six leagues east.

It is impossible to conceive any more delightful than our passage far, running down the mainland, with light six-knot breezes, the water smooth, and sailing round the islands during the day, and anchoring for the most part, every evening, navigation being too little known, intricate and dangerous, to attempt the dark. Indeed, so difficult the passage been, and the islands, and shoals so numerous, from that the junior Lieut. (Roe) had no directions for steering the ship from fore-topsail yard.

The face of the mainland had altered considerably; immense quantities of very white sand being drifted from the beach, on the face of the hills along the coast, for the distance of five hundred miles, giving the appearance of a continued range of large straggling towns. Still, where the verdure was not choaked by sand, the vallies held their delightful look; but the mountains were loaded with amazing masses of detached sand-stone, heaped in piles one on the other.

The natives continued to light their fires as we advanced along the coast, probably to draw their tribes together.

7th.—Twelve A.M. Isle off Cape Tribulation south seventeen west, summit of Cape Flattery, north twelve west thirteen or fourteen leagues; at half-past five came-to in sixteen fathoms, north end of Turtle Reef south and by east half-east; Mount Cook, south-west and by south; summit of Cape Flattery, north fourteen west. On this island, we went on shore, to procure specimens and to see what the island produced; we found here cockles of enormous size: Captain Cook mentions that they found some that weighed upwards of fifty pounds; however we met with none that weighed more than from twenty to twenty-four pounds—the fish of which were excellent.

8th.—This morning being calm, I was sent a-head to an island, to procure any thing the place afforded, but before I had reached the shore the signal of recall was made, which, however, I thought fit not to see; but when on the point of landing, a shot was fired, which obliged me to return, a good deal disappointed; but was better pleased when I found that the cause of my recall was, that a party of natives had been discovered from the ship, lurking amongst the bushes where we were to land; however, we in the boat saw nothing of them.

This was the most difficult navigation we had yet met with, the whole sea, as far as the eye could reach, being studded with rocks, their heads just peeping above the water. It was in this place Captain Cook got on shore in the *Endeavour*. With light breezes and fine weather, running down the coast, we saw several groups of natives, dancing and playing all manner of antics. At twelve, summit of Point Look-Out, north eighty-five west. Turtle Island Group north fifty-five west. Lizard Island north twenty-nine east. At half-past

three, came-to with the best bower. At daylight, weighed and made sail; soundings from nine and half to seventeen fathoms. At half-past five, came-to under the lee of Howick's Group; parties on shore to procure specimens; I was fortunate enough to find beans resembling the scarlet runners of England.

10th.—Saw several of the natives on the mainland, but not sufficiently near to see what they looked like. At half-past five, came-to in fourteen fathoms; Cape Melville north-west and by west.

At this place Mr. Chartres the assistant-surgeon, and myself, went on shore on a very small island, with a sandy beach, in the hope to procure some turtle; from the smallness of the island, we never imagined we should find natives there, and took only one carbine in the boat. Having searched in vain for turtle, we walked on to make a tour of the island, previous to our going on board, it being nearly dark; but on turning an angle of the wood, we saw a group of Indians, round a blazing fire, not more than forty or fifty yards from us; the first impression on my mind was to run for it, but recollecting they could easily overtake us, I fired right over their heads to make them run; they started up in amazement, and before they recovered, I had loaded and fired again, when they took to their heels, and darted past us into a thicket with the rapidity of lightning, and we, being well pleased with their activity, scampered off to our boat.

This day at noon, Point Foley south-west two miles.

11th.—Light breezes and fine weather. At twelve, Cape Melville south, thirty-five east, seven miles; at five forty-five, shortened sail and came-to, Cape Flinders east three-quarters south, Black Island east half-north, current setting to the westward a mile an hour.

12th.—Passed innumerable islands and shoals. At four A.M. bore up for Night Island. At five hauled out to north-east; at a quarter past five came-to under Sherrard's Isle.

Monday 13th.—Running down the north-east of Australia; Piper's Island north-west and by west two and half miles; soundings from ten to seventeen fathoms. At fifty minutes past two rounded Cape Grenville, and steered north-west and by west. At a quarter past five came to, in ten fathoms, Bird Islands bearing from thirty-nine east to south fifty-four, distance one mile and quarter.

14th.—Weighed and made sail, Cairn Cross Islands south forty east; soundings from twelve to thirteen fathoms. At three-quarters past four shortened sail and came-to, in twelve and a quarter fathoms. Mount Adolphus south by east quarter-south, north extreme, north-east and by north; weather, as usual, remarkably fine.

15th.—Running through Torres Straits, lat. $10^{\circ} 33'$, long. $142^{\circ} 2'$ east. At noon, Booby Island, west by south, distance four and half miles. Variation by amplitude, forty, thirty east; soundings varying from nineteen to twenty-six fathoms.

16th.—Soundings from sixteen to thirty-four fathoms.

17th.—Cape Wessel west and by south fifty-four miles.—*Four.* Cape Wessel west twenty miles, passing the edge of the Gulf of Carpentaria.

18th.—At noon, New-year's Island north eighty-five, thirty west, distance ninety-two miles.

Sunday, 19th.—Croker's Island west, M'Clue's Island north-north-east, distance two and half miles.

Monday, 20th.—Calm and cloudy; soundings from thirteen to twenty-five; Smith's Point south, forty and half west; Cape Croker south seventy-one, east ten miles; at four, forty-five, came-to in Port Essington, Cobourg Peninsula, Australia. Delighted, that after having sailed nearly three thousand miles along the coast of Australia, through a most difficult, dangerous, and hitherto little-known passage, we had arrived in safety at the first point of the intended new settlements—and we immediately proceeded to take possession, in the manner following:—

“The north coast of New Holland, or Australia, contained between the meridian of 129° and 135° east of Greenwich, with all the bays, rivers, harbours, creeks, &c. in, and all the islands laying off, were taken possession of, in the name and in the right of His Most Excellent Majesty George the Fourth, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and His Majesty's colours hoisted at Port Essington, on the twentieth of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four—by James John Gordon Bremer, Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Captain of His Majesty's ship *Tamar*, and Commanding Officer of His Majesty's Forces employed on the said coasts.

“His Majesty's colonial brig *Lady Nelson*, and the British ship *Countess of Harcourt*, in company.”

21st.—Parties on shore in direction exploring the country, for fresh water, but returned evening without success. Buried a containing a form of taking possession, &c. on a low sandy point, thirty east from the ship; which named, in consequence, Point R

22d.—Parties surveying, other ing water, and another sinking no fresh water to be had. This m we had a haul of fish more than cient for every one in the expedi

The only melancholy accident happened since we left Port J took place this day:—A boat bel to the *Countess of Harcourt*, ret to the ship, with twelve pers board, upset, but was happily disc from the *Tamar*; and, by the gr ertions of Lieutenant Golding, e them were saved. Two soldiers 3d regiment, the Captain's stew the *Harcourt*, and a fine lad, the a clergyman, an apprentice, were unately drowned.

For the purpose of performi ceremony of taking possession, we forty marines, and as many offi could be spared from the ship, highest point of land; and, selected the tallest tree, we soon those around it, and nailed a fl to its top: and the form of takir session being read, the Union Ja displayed, under a salute of three from the marines on shore, whi returned by a royal salute fro ships, and three hearty cheers fro respective ships' companies. It is easier to conceive, than for me press, our feelings on this occas to be present at the hoisting of England's flag, for the first ti such a distant part of the worl where no European had ever bef foot, creates a sensation not described.

Port Essington, in lat. $11^{\circ} 10'$ long. $132^{\circ} 12'$, is a noble harbour well protected from almost “ever that blows.” There is good anch in every part, in from five to fathoms; and it is capable of com an unlimited number of ships of size, in perfect security. The low and uniform, which may, in measure, account for the scarc water: however, there is no doubt plenty might be had, if there had more time to search for it. We natives at this place, but found recent marks of them wherever we

and a Malay encampment, which must have been lately inhabited.

The parties in quest of water saw several kangaroos of the largest kind, but so shy, they could not get within shot of them. The peninsula abounds with parrots, ground doves, pigeons, pheasants, and many other descriptions of birds of a beautiful plumage.

The soil is a deep rich red loam, with every appearance of fertility. The trees are principally of the gum species, and grow to an amazing height, and would square from six inches to two or three feet, and are remarkably hard.

Our stay here being so very short, we had but little opportunity of making observations, or penetrating any great distance into the country.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR :

AT page 171 of the March number of your very useful and entertaining miscellany, is a description of portable rope bridges in India. The description reminded me strongly of the mention of a *hide rope* bridge, by M. Mollien, in "Travels in the Republic of Colombia," who, proceeding to the town of La Plata, was delayed on the banks of the river, "on account of the bridge of communication not being sufficiently commodious for the number" of passengers.

"On each side of the river *leather* bands are made fast to stakes driven in the ground, and upon this *tarabita* (for thus they call this singular sort of a bridge) is placed a piece of wood, furnished with leather straps, by which the traveller is fastened, and, according to whatever side he wishes to go, is drawn across. The passage, at first, seems rather alarming, and one cannot, without shuddering, find one's self suspended over an abyss by a few hide ropes, which are very liable to be injured by the rain, and, consequently, to break; accidents, however, very seldom happen; animals are made to swim across."

The same traveller describes a natural bridge at Pandi, about two days journey from Santa Fè de Bogota, the capital of New Granada, an archbishop's see, with a university. This bridge is formed by a single stone, twenty feet broad, over a stream 363 feet beneath. Among the enormous stones, which have rolled from the summits of the mountains, forming this bridge, one attracted particular attention by its prodigious size, and which,

suspended like the key-stone of an arch, "seems, every moment, threatening to fall with hideous ruin. The inhabitants of the country believe these frightful gulphs to be the entrances to hell," says M. Mollien, and "the illusion is the stronger from the greater part of living creatures avoiding the savage spot; the habitations of man are far removed from it, and all animals seem to dread the fearful noises that are there heard."

Previous to this, the traveller and his companions visited the famous fall of Tequendama; near to which their horses became useless, and leaving them fastened to trees, with the assistance of sticks, they descended the muddy paths, up which the woodcutters make their oxen drag the wood with which they supply the neighbourhood: the sensations, produced by the first view of this cascade, so dazzled our author, that he could scarcely see the objects around; and was wrapt in mute admiration at seeing the waters of the Bogota precipitate themselves, in a mass, resembling a falling avalanche from the top of Chimborazo, over solid rocks that seemed crushed beneath their weight. Looking "into the abyss, nothing was perceived but waves of foam continually swallowed up in an ocean of vapour. We were in astonishment, and yet only perceived one part of this imposing spectacle, on account of the profound obscurity in which the haze enveloped us. We anxiously wished for a clear day. The waters of the river falling from the frozen heights of the Cordilleras into the foaming gulphs, hollowed out at their base, formed a thick fog, which, raised up by the sun, whose face it obscured, inundated us on all sides. We waited with impatience for the moment when we could admire this wonder of nature which we had come so far to contemplate. It suddenly discovered itself, but only for a few instants. The clouds at length dissipating, we were enabled to take a rapid view," &c.

Perhaps, Sir, you will allow me to add that, whatever may be the interest excited and sustained by the original of M. Mollien's work, the translator does not appear to have increased it, when clothing his observations in a new garb; yet this publication, and others on similar subjects, will probably be favourably regarded, as throwing a portion of new light on Colombian topography and history: for M. Mollien

combines

combines them, together with interesting, if faithful, views of men and manners in that territory. Many pleasing and varied extracts might be made, but I will conclude with a paragraph in which the great Colombian General Bolivar is boldly and perspicuously characterized.

“ The management of his troops was the great art of Bolivar ; his partizans have, in their enthusiasm, compared him to Cæsar, but he much more nearly resembles Sertorius.* Like him, he had to reduce a savage people to obedience, and to combat a powerful and experienced nation. The places of contest have a near resemblance : for there were, in this part of America, the same difficulties to surmount (as to the height of the mountains, and the boldness of the roads), as there were in Spain during the time of Sertorius. Like him, Bolivar disconcerted his enemies by the rapidity of his marches, by the suddenness of his attacks, and by the celerity of his movements, which rendered it easy for him to repair his defeats. In the mountains, he displayed the same activity as in the plains, and set an example of sobriety and tem-

perance to his troops, whose number thus increased from those of a small until they formed a powerful and invincible army. But if his military tactics were different from those of the Spaniards, his conduct was still more so. He laboured to gain the affections of mankind by doing the vanquished, and those who deserted the cause of their country too, he increased his number by the priests even did not refuse his prayers, for he respected their feelings, which the Spaniards had often since their wars with the French finally, by flattering the pride of the Americans (by constantly extolling their valour and intelligence), he, by these endeavours, rendered the disdain, with which the Spaniards treated them, still more invincible. Morillo, therefore, was discouraged of encountering, on the banks of the Orinoco, this able chief, endowed with the talents of that William of Nassau, whom the Low Countries were indebted for their liberation in the reign of Charles II. ; and he turned his arms, with hopes of success, against the Isle of Guayana, peopled by 15,000 men, and commanded by Irismendi, an invincible bravery.”

* Sertorius surpassed not only his contemporaries, but his countrymen, generally, in affability, clemency, complaisance, and generosity. His first campaign was under the great Marius, against the Teutones and Cimbri, and, in his very first battle, he had the misfortune to lose an eye. Sertorius, though with expressions of sorrow and concern, accompanied Marius and Cinna in their slaughtering entry into Rome. Sylla proscribed him ; but, in Spain, he conducted himself with so much valour and address, as to be regarded as, almost, the sovereign of the country. The Lusitanians, particularly, revered and loved him ; and Sertorius shewed himself not less attentive to their interests, by establishing schools, and educating the children of the country in the polite arts, and the literature of Greece and Rome, than by his military conduct and administration. He maintained much authority by pretending to hold commerce with Heaven, by means of a tame white hind, which he had taught to follow him about, even in the field of battle.

The success and popularity of Sertorius, in Spain, alarmed the Roman troops who were sent to crush him—in vain : four armies were insufficient to do this ; and even Metellus and Pompey were driven, with dishonour, from the field. But Perpenna, one of Sertorius's own officers, conspired against him ; and, 'at a banquet, having overturned a glass of wine, as a signal, his disaffected comrades rushed forward and stabbed their illustrious commander—seventy-three years before Christ.

I do not, Sir, offer this as a complete specimen of your friend's work, in which he endeavours to satisfy the curiosity, which various circumstances have conspired to excite respecting the lately-revolutionary public of Colombia ; but, considering it impossible that all, even of the most really meriting notice, should find their way to your eye, I have ventured thus to offer an imperfect mite of assistance to a gentleman who so ably conducts the reviewing department in the *Monthly Magazine*.—Yours, &c.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR :

I RESIDE in a house where the water, which supplies our wants is of a exceeding bad quality. When it comes in, it is so foul and muddy, that we are obliged to wait several days before we can use it : when it comes, it required a sufficient transparency to enable us to see half-way towards the bottom of the tub, we have the pleasure of viewing shoals of young shrimps struggling themselves in the sedimentary mid-stratum, as one might say of the water we use to drink. Qy. V. Is there the best means of remedying this inconvenience, and bringing this element to a healthful pure state to our ho-

For the Monthly Magazine.

MODERN HERALDRY a FRAGMENT of
the EGYPTIAN HIEROGLYPHICAL LANGUAGE.

THE whole science of heraldry may be pronounced to be a portion of the Egyptian hieroglyphical language, and the only portion of which we have the key. It represents the names of persons, their birth, their family, their titles, their alliances, their great actions, by certain signs, imitative or conventional. Under this point of view, it is capable of much greater improvement than it has yet undergone; and a shield might be practically made to represent (what the Memonic art fails effectually to do) a synopsis of biography, chronology and history.

In proof of the above assertion, one fact is ascertained. The Egyptians certainly distinguished their cities and their tribes by armorial banners, of which representations are extant. Thus, the standard of Leontopolis was a *lion*—of Lycopolis, a *wolf*—of Cynopolis, a *dog*, &c. &c.; and it may be presumed that individuals were designated in the same manner. Indeed, the nature of the hieroglyphical language seems to require that the names of people should be pictorially represented, as is indeed the case with many instances of modern heraldry; and if a very common oval figure among the hieroglyphics be, as in all probability it was, a shield, the surmise is warranted by the circumstance of figures of animals therein inscribed, among which is often seen the Scarab, said to have been worn on the shields of the Egyptian soldiers. Perhaps the fable of the Chimæra originated in this manner. The lion, goat and dragon appear to have been three rebels (subdued by Bellerophon), who were distinguished as the Lyonses are now a-days, and the Dracos and Capruses were formerly, by corresponding crests. The Indians, even now, call each other by similar primitive distinctions, as *bear*, *wolf*, *dog*; and of such aboriginal distinctions, the names of Wolf, Lion, Fox, Buck, Hog, among ourselves, are evidently relics. The words *cyon*, *chien*, and *canis*, have been derived from the priests of Anubis, who were called *coen*; or from *cnu*, Mercury himself; Cumming, Canning, Cynang, King, are all traceable to the same root, implying wisdom.

The pictorial manner in which many well-known family names are represented in heraldry, is precisely that in which

they must have been, and no doubt were, depicted in the hieroglyphical language.

That a similar process for expressing names was employed by the Egyptians, is clear: for two of the individuals, in the procession represented in Belzoni's tomb, are characterized by two heraldic distinctions, *viz.* tench and lapwings, the sound of which, in Coptic, was, beyond a doubt, their names. The truth is, that as the whole science of heraldry is traceable to the Egyptians, so is, in fact, a great proportion of the heraldic characters now employed; and even the tints to which the heralds limit themselves are the same as those to which the Egyptian artists were limited; and were in fact, the sacred colours, common at once to the Egyptian, Jewish, Brahmin, and Chaldean priesthood. The patera, the cross, the mullet, the crescent, the dragon, the griffins, the winged horses, the mermen, are all noted Egyptian emblems, of which the third (the mullet) somewhat resembles the Magian pentoglyph, used by necromancers, and adopted, with the legend 'health,' by Antiochus, as his ensign. So the billet and the distaff, conferred on Hugh Despencer for cowardice, are of Egyptian original. The hammer of the two families, Mallets and Martels, and which is often seen arranged in threes on Saxon coins, is derivable, either from that of the Saxon god Thor, or from the sacred Tau of the Phœnician, as well as the Egyptian priesthood. The combined heraldic figure composed of a star and a crescent, is also an Egyptian hieroglyphic. This, which by all heralds is considered as a sign of the first bearer having fought under the red cross, the crusaders doubtlessly borrowed from similar armorial bearings of the Saracens and Arabs. Indeed, the christian cross itself (*i. e.* a cross, with the lower member prolonged), as well as those crosses which are distinguished by the names of St. George and St. Andrew, is frequently seen among the hieroglyphics.

The lance-rest, represented as in heraldry, and the bridle, appear among the sculptures in the temple of Tentyra. Drops of water, among the symbolic writers, were expressed in the same shape as in the *gouttes* of heraldry; and when coloured of the sacred red (in heraldry, *gules*), as they appear in the tomb of Psammis, doubtlessly implied the same thing, *viz.* drops of blood. The scaling-ladders and crenated battlements of heraldry are frequently to be seen in the Egyptian temples.

temples. A sceptre of the most modern kind, surmounted with *fleurs-de-lys*, is observed. The baronial coronet, with balls, is also to be seen. Indeed, the coronet of Memnon (at the British Museum), composed of erect serpents and balls, is a near example. So are the bishop's mitre and the crozier, both of which are occasionally carried by Osiris. The *pædum* is an admitted Egyptian symbol, derived through St. Anthony, the Coptic ascetic, to the Christian episcopacy. The cross-keys of St. Peter himself belonged to Horus, Mithra and Hecate, and are of Egyptian invention; from Egypt they descended to the Druids, a cognate branch of the Magian and Memphian priesthood. The symbol of the first Christians was indeed a fish, and thence they were called *Pisciculi*.

The most leading symbol of heraldry, a dragon, was that which figured most among the hieroglyphics. To this source may be traced the famous *Urgunda* of the Mexicans, the great serpent depicted on the Chinese banner, and the sea-snake of the Scandinavians. It became a substitute, after Trajan's Dacian war, for the eagle of the Romans, and passed from them to several European nations. But among none was it so great a favourite as among our British progenitors. It was the banner of the Mercian, East Anglian and West Saxon kings. It was borne by Cadwallo and the kings of Wales, from whom it descended to Henry VII., and by him it was introduced into the English arms. It was the favourite symbol of the Druids, who built their great temple of Abury in the form of a winged serpent; and, like the Orientals, represented the struggle of good and evil in the universe, under the form of two dragons contending for an egg. It was afterwards introduced into the armorial bearings of London and Dublin. According to the heralds, it was borne by the Milesian kings of Ireland; and, during the crusades, was considered as the symbol of the whole British nation.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR :

IN your January Number (Vol. lviii. No. 404), a short inquiry is made, respecting some of the divines assembled at Dort, at the commencement of the 17th century; and, hoping to elicit more, I presume to lay before you what miscellaneous information I have

hitherto been able to collect on this subject.

Conrad Vorstius, a native of Cologne, studied at Heidelberg, where he took the degree of D.D. In 1611, he succeeded Arminius in the divinity chair, at Leyden—an appointment so displeasing to the Calvinists, that James I. of England, caused his book *De Deo* to be publicly burnt in London, and prevailed upon the States of Holland to banish the *unoffending* divine. He found protection in Holstein, and died at Toningem, in 1622.

Samuel Ward, D.D., scholar of Christ College, and Fellow of Emanuel, was, in 1609, Master of Sydney, in the University of Cambridge;—he was also Archdeacon of Taunton, and Margaret Professor of Divinity:—and so well known as a divine, that he was selected to attend at the Synod of Dort, in 1619; where, it seems, he was induced to relax his former rigid adherence to the doctrines of Calvin. He (Dr. W.) suffered great persecution during the civil war; being not only expelled from his offices in the university, but otherwise treated with such harshness and severity, that his death is attributed to it;—having ensued, in 1643. It does not appear, as Q. thinks, that he ever was *Bishop*.

Of Dr. Goad I have been unable to find any account.

Walter Balcanqual attended James I. when he came to England, as chaplain: he took the degree of D.D. at Oxford, and appeared at the Synod of Dort as Scotch representative. He was Master of the Savoy, (1624) Dean of Rochester, and (1639) of Durham. He wrote *King Charles's Declaration of the Late Tumults in Scotland; Epistles concerning the Dordt Synod, &c.*—Dr. Balcanqual, also, suffered much in the TROUBLES, and with difficulty escaped from his persecutors. He died at Chirk Castle, in Denbighshire, on Christmas-day, 1645.

The *Synod of Dort*, in 1618-19, was summoned by the States-general (the provinces of Holland, Utrecht and Over-yssel excepted). Eminent divines of the United Provinces, and deputies from the respective churches of England, Scotland, Switzerland, Bremen, Hesse and the Palatinate, met to decide the questions that had arisen between the Gomarists and Arminians; and the latter were declared corrupters of the true religion. But the authority of this *National Synod* was far from being universally acknowledged. The reformed churches

churches in France, at first disposed favourably to receive the decisions of this famous synod, in process of time espoused doctrines differing much from those of the Gomarists, for so the Calvinists were then called, on account of Francis Gomar, Leyden Divinity Professor, well known for his strong and able defence of the principles and tenets of the Genevese professor (Calvin); and the churches of Brandenburg and Bremen would not consent to be tied down to rules and canons by the Dutch divines. The liberty of private judgment with respect to the controverted doctrines of Predestination and Grace, which it was thought the spirit of the Dordrecht divines was adapted to check and suppress, acquired new vigour, in consequence of the arbitrary proceedings of this assembly.* The synod had scarcely commenced its deliberations, when a dispute on the mode of proceeding drove the Arminian party away, and, personally, they took no further share in them. The deliberations, however, respecting the doctrines of Arminius, were continued; they were condemned, and the upholders of them *excommunicated*: with how much justice, let the reader judge. [It is recorded of King James, on another occasion, that he said, *It is our custom to hear both sides.*]

The provinces of Friesland, Zealand, Utrecht, Guelderland and Groningen could not be persuaded to adopt its decisions, which were, in England, opposed by King James and Archbishop Laud.†

A late, and, in some respects, more satisfactory account, is thus given in Lingard's *History* (vol. vi.):—

“The removal of the Professor (Vorstius) did not restore tranquillity. The remonstrants gradually acquired the ascendancy, in the three provinces of Holland, Overijssel and Utrecht; the contra-remonstrants, in those of Guelderland, Zealand, Friesland and Groningen. Each party, true to the intolerant spirit of the age, was eager to employ the civil sword against its theological opponents, and the republic was in danger of being torn into fragments by the violence of men who could not agree on the speculative doctrines of predestination and reprobation. James proposed to the states a national council, as the only remedy to the evil; and the suggestion was as eagerly accepted by one party, as it was haughtily rejected by the other. Both

were supported in their obstinacy by the political views of their leaders, Barneveldt and Prince Maurice; of whom, the first was charged with a design of restoring the provinces to the Spanish crown; the other, with the project of raising himself to the sovereignty. After a long struggle, the command of the army gave the victory to Maurice; he successively changed the magistrates in the towns of Overijssel and Utrecht; and then ventured to arrest his great opponent, Barneveldt, with the two pensioners, Grotius and Hogerbets.‡ From that moment, the hope of the Arminians vanished—the magistracy of Holland was reformed, and the synod was appointed to be held at Dort. The Calvinistic churches of Geneva and the Palatinate sent deputies; and James, who, as the original adviser of the measure, could not refuse his concurrence, commissioned two bishops and two theologians to attend as representatives of the church of England; and a fifth, a Scotsman by birth, but a member of the establishment, as the representative of the kirk of Scotland. It was a singular spectacle to behold the two prelates sitting as the colleagues of ministers who had not received ordination from the hands of bishops, and voting with men who held episcopacy to be the invention of Satan. They attended the debates, moderated the violence of the disputants, and subscribed to the canons, but with this exception, that they protested against the article which reduced to a level the different orders of the hierarchy. The decrees of the synod were ratified with the blood of Barneveldt, who, after a mock and secret trial, was sacrificed, as a traitor, to the ambition of the prince; and with the more moderate sentence of perpetual imprisonment, pronounced on Grotius and Hogerbets. To satisfy the king of England, the synod condemned the works of Vorstius; and the reigning party in the States, to preserve the ascendancy, resolved to extirpate their opponents. Seven hundred families of Arminians were driven into exile, and reduced to beggary, by the political fanaticism of their brethren and countrymen.”

I am sorry, Sir, that I have not been able more completely to satisfy your correspondent's queries; and more particularly so, that none of your more able coadjutors have taken up the subject. Perhaps the above may be instrumental in drawing attention to it; in which hope, I will repeat Q.'s inquiries:—he seeks for particular information respecting Samuel Ward, Dr. Thomas Goad, and Walter Balcanqual; for which I shall, also, be thankful.—Your's, &c.

R.

* Ency. Brit.

† Buck's *Theol. Dict.*

‡ In 1613, Grotius was elected pensionary of Rotterdam.

For the Monthly Magazine.

EXCURSION through NORTH WALES.

[Continued from Vol. 59, p. 423.]

WE set off for Oswestry the following morning, and arrived there a little after one o'clock. The best inn is the Cross Foxes. Oswestry was one of the chief border towns on the Welch frontier, and witnessed much of the barbarous ferocity of the rough mountaineers, at a period when their actions were but little influenced by any moral obligations. Being, also, one of the principal manors of the Marches of Wales, its inhabitants, during that period of gloom and anarchy which intervened between the conquest and the union of the principality, were in a state of continual peril, from the wild and daring incursions of the Welch borderers. And even long subsequent to the Union (26 of Henry VIII.), the Oswestrians, and their contumacious neighbours, actuated by that terrible enmity, which burnt so long unquenched between them, took every opportunity of plundering one another. Nay, this system of mutual robbery and rapine became generally prevalent throughout the whole extent of the Marches; and it appears to have continued, without any material interruption, to a comparatively late period. Indeed, the merciless laws enacted against the Welch, after the conquest of the country, and the unendurable oppression which the Lords Marchers so freely exercised, were not calculated to allay the proud and impetuous animosity of the mountaineers. Thus circumstanced, both parties considered, as goods lawfully possessed, every thing which they could steal, or otherwise obtain: they, therefore, took such precautions, on both sides, as were most conducive to the preservation of their property. The dwellings of the English were surrounded by moats, and defended by palisadoes; and their cattle driven every night into the fence thus constructed. For the intimidation of their predatory opponents, a gallows was erected in every frontier manor; and if any Welchman was luckless enough to be captured by the English, he was immediately hanged on the said gallows, and there suspended, *in terrorem*, till another victim was procured to supply his place. Every town within the Marches had also a horseman ready equipped "with sword, buckler and speare," who was maintained for the

express purpose of apprehending marauders. On the other Welch trusted for *their* defence the intricacies of their deep woods, the ruggedness of their mountains; and put in force the same whenever opportunity occurred.

These contests and robberies were in full vogue so late as the sixteenth century; and, in 1534, the lords and constables of Oswestry Castles entered into a compact and deavoured to restrain, in their districts, these "detestable practices." It was accordingly agreed, that on a certain day then appointed, the son of the one lordship should deliver up for due punishment any felony in the other, he should not appear, however, that the records of these officers effectually repressed these licentious practices; and in the records of the Draper's Company of Shrewsbury, there is the following note:—"25 Elizabeth, a Statute Ordered, that no draper should come to Oswestry market, on Monday before six o'clock in the morning, without a certificate of 6s. 8d.; and that they should carry their weapons all the way, without company. Not to go over the bridge* till the bell toll six." Another statute stated, that William J. left to the said company £1. per annum to be paid annually, to the vicar of Alkmund's, for reading prayers on certain days before the drapers' meeting for Oswestry market.

In this barbarous and turbulent time did the Welch continue long. After the reign of Henry VIII., although a statute was then enacted, which subjected them to an equal participation in the laws and privileges of the English, although the Welch were, at first, naturally adverse to the adoption of milder manners of their country, the abolition of the severe laws against them in former reigns began to make them think more favourably of the English, and finally, by associating amicably with them, to assimilate their manners, and imitate their civility. The page of the historian, a description of the country, and

* This was an old bridge over the Severn, at the west entrance to the town. It was defended by a tower at each end, for the prevention of any attack from the Welchmen. It was supplied by a neat modern structure.

only proofs of their vindictive enmity towards the English, and all traces of their fierce hostility are wiped away. They are yet, indeed, for the most part—I speak of the peasantry in the remoter districts of *North Wales*—a rude and unpolished people; but their contumacious turbulence is softened down and transformed into hospitality, and kind, but rugged, courtesy. But they have not forgotten the martial deeds and valiant exploits of their forefathers, the narration of which, even now, serves to while away the winter's evening in the peasant's cottage.

“ Such themes inspire the border-shepherd's tale,
When in the gray thatch sounds the fitful gale,
And constant wheels go round with whirling din,
As by red ember-light the damsels spin.
Each chaunts, by turns, the song his soul approves,
Or bears the burthen to the maid he loves.
“ Still to the surly strain of martial deeds,
In cadence soft the song of love succeeds;
With tales of ghosts that haunt unhallow'd ground:
While narrowing still the circle closes round;
Till, shrinking pale, from nameless cause of fear,
Each peasant starts, his neighbour's voice to hear.”

Like all other border-towns of any magnitude, *Oswestry* was defended by a castle; it was also fortified by four gates and a wall: three of these gates are yet standing—the fourth, with the wall, is destroyed. According to the Welch historians, the castle was founded in 1148, by Meredith ap Bleddyns, Prince of Powis; but the English attribute its erection to Alan, a noble Norman, who came over with William the Conqueror. It was a fortress of great strength and extent, and had its *balium*, or yard, comprehending that part of the town now called the Bailey-head; its *barbican*, or outer gate, where the poor and maimed were usually relieved; and its chapel, placed at a short distance from the main entrance, and dedicated to St. Nicholas. A curious fact, connected with the early history of this castle, illustrates the rude barbarism of the times in rather a forcible manner. In the year 1214, a complaint was made to the Archbishop of Canterbury, by a Welch chieftain, against the constable of *Oswestry* castle, for compelling him to put to death two young noblemen, in derogation of their high birth and

lineage; which disgrace, observes the Welchman, their parents would not have undergone for *three hundred pounds sterling*! He complains, also, that the said constable, a despotic worthy in his way, had twice imprisoned sixty of his men, extorting from each a mark for his liberty.

Altogether, there are few places in or near Wales more interesting, in a retrospective point of view, than *Oswestry*. The associations connected with it are, it is true, deeply imbued with blood and slaughter; but its history would afford a faithful portrait, horrid and sanguinary though it be, of the state of Wales before its union and perfect incorporation with England. Even its very name arose from the ashes of a slaughtered prince. In the year 642, a battle was fought near the town (then called *Mæserfield*) by *Oswald*, the brave and generous king of Northumberland, and *Penda*, the ferocious monarch of Mercia—*Oswald* was defeated, and fell in the field of battle; and *Penda*, with the blood-thirsty barbarity of the age, fixed his mangled limbs on stakes* as so many trophies of his victory.

“ Cujus et abecissum caput abecissosque
lacetos
Et tribus affixos palis pendere cruentos
Penda jubet: per quod reliquis exempta
relinquat,
Terrores manifesta sui, regemque beatum
Esse probet miserum; sed causam fallit
utramque,
Ultor enim fratris minimè timet *Oswin-*
sillum,
Immo timere facit, nec rex miser, immo
beatus
Est, qui fonte boni fruitur semel et sine
fine.”

Thus the place was called *Tre Oswald*, or *Oswald's Town*, and, subsequently, *Oswestry*.

As I have several times alluded to the Marches of Wales, an outline of their origin may not be unacceptable to the reader. After William the Norman had subdued the Saxons, being well aware of the difficulty of subjugating the Britons in like manner, he gave to several Norman lords as much land on

* In No. 1,981 of the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum, is the following note:—“ There was an old oake lately standing in *Mæsburie*, within the parish of *Oswestrie*, whereon one of King *Oswald's* armes hung, say the neighbours, by tradition.”

on the borders of Wales as they could "win from the Welchmen." By these means he provided for the majority of his followers a tolerable portion of territory, and, by a master-stroke of policy, prevented the Welch from acting on the offensive to any very great extent. The lands thus obtained were denominated Lordships or Baronies Marches, and were holden, *in capite*, of the King of England, as of the crown immediate, by serving the sovereign, in his wars, with a certain number of men. The Lords Marchers were also bound to garrison their castles with sufficient men and munition, "for keeping the king's enemies in subjection."

That the Lords Marchers might the better govern the people within their respective baronies, they were endued with such prerogative and authority as were considered most fit for the purpose. To this end a kind of palatine court was established in each lordship, with the full power to administer justice, and to execute its decrees, in all the territories dependent upon such lordship. The king being supreme lord, reference was made to the English courts of law, whenever their own jurisdiction failed. In consequence of this policy, a large extent of territory, which had formerly belonged to the Welch, became annexed to England; and, that it might be securely retained by the English, the Lords Marchers were invested with the most absolute and arbitrary authority. The power of life and death was placed in their hands, and they were neither sparing nor merciful in the exercise of their powerful prerogative.

At the conquest of Wales, by Edward I., the power of the Lords Marchers was somewhat restricted; and in the reign of Edward IV., the government of the Marches was vested in a lord president and council, consisting of the chief justice of Chester, and the three other judges of Wales. In cases of extreme importance and emergency, other persons were appointed to decide the question. The Lords Marchers, however, and all their despotism, were abolished by the union statute (26 Henry VIII.), and their territories became annexed partly to England and partly to Wales. The president and council were, nevertheless, allowed to hold their offices as before, and their general court was to be held at Ludlow. But, in 1689, their power ceased

altogether, and the Marches, with the other parts of the principality, participated altogether in the government and jurisdiction of England.

(*To be continued.*)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR :

THOUGH I pretend to no acquirements, or means of extended observation, that can qualify me to form a decisive opinion upon the subject of contagion, which has so much agitated the scientific, the professional, and indeed the public mind of late; yet it is impossible even to glance over the adverse arguments of controversialists, upon any question of such deep interest especially, without forming some kind of notion concerning the apparent validity of the reasonings, and the bearings of the alleged facts upon the one side or the other. Still less can one help bringing into recollection the facts, however few, of one's own experience, if one has had any, how little soever it may have been, that seem to have any reference to the theories and reasonings by the respective partizans advanced.

Of the plague, indeed, properly so called, I have had no experience at all. I have had the good fortune never to be in any country in which (during the two centuries of which you and I have seen a part) that horrible pestilence has been able to rear its gorgon head. As the old spinster politicians of Chester said, when reading the terrible descriptions of certain hurricanes and eruptions which had recently desolated certain remote regions, "Thank God, we have the blessing to live under such a good king and constitution, that no such calamities ever visit us!" And verily, Sir, if plague and pestilence, instead of earthquake and tornado, had been the calamities under consideration, your learned and eloquent correspondent, Dr. Jarrold of Manchester, has gone far to convince me that the loyal old ladies of the City of Antiquities would not have been quite so much out of the way of reason, in their association of causes and effects: for I do very readily believe, that good government, and a happy organization and condition of the people, with their concomitants, healthful food and habitation, and a well-cultivated soil, are better physicians for the eradication of pestilence than ever were bred in the college of licentiates, and better protections against its re-
appearance

appearance than all the sanitary laws that ever were devised in divans or parliaments.

But, Sir, I am also a believer in the position (See West. Rev. No. 6, p. 514), that "Typhus Fever is plague modified," not indeed "by the climate" (for I presume our climate is pretty much the same now, as it was when it used to visit our island occasionally with such desolating and depopulating fury), but by the physically and socially improved condition of the soil and population "of Great Britain." And, by the way, from the few observations I have had the opportunities of making, of the thronged manufacturing and other populous towns and neighbourhoods in which the typhus has, and in which it has not, made its frequent appearance, I am much disposed to think (with all due deference to that sect of Malthusian philosophers, who conceive it to be necessary to the welfare, happiness and prosperity of the country, that famine and pestilence should sometimes come, in aid of foreign and long-protracted wars, to keep down the population), that some further attention to the condition and accommodation of the labouring mass of the people might exterminate this demi-plague also: for I believe it will be found, that in those manufacturing districts, however populous, where the great manufacturing proprietors have had the benevolent wisdom (for it would be difficult to say whether there is more prudence with respect to themselves, or benignity towards their dependents, in such precaution) to build convenient and substantial cottages for the residence of their work-people, the typhus fever has seldom made its appearance; while, in those where the throng of operatives remain huddled together, a family perhaps in every room, in narrow streets and alleys, or other wretched and unventilated residences, its recurrence is lamentably frequent.

In one of those little scattered hamlets which, some years ago, had suddenly spread (or rather populated without sufficiently spreading) into a thronged and multitudinous town, by means of the extensive iron-works, &c. which sprung up there (I mean Myrthertydfil), at the time when I had some acquaintance and occasional intercourse with it, I have reason to know that this demi-plague, the Typhus, was apt to be rife enough: and a circumstance occurred, relative to it, which, as it seems to have some tendency to illustrate the subject

under discussion, is the occasion of my present letter.

I happened to have some business to transact at that place, at a time when the fever was prevalent there; and I took it home with me to my distant residence, and lay confined with it for some weeks—how long I do not now remember—but it was long enough to reduce me to an appearance so spectre-like and cadaverous, that I do not remember ever to have recoiled with so much horror from any thing before or since beheld, as from the first sight of my pale, unearthed-like and emaciated form and features in the glass.

But, let not the advocates of *contagion* suppose that they have in me, therefore, either an advocate or a witness. I caught the typhus fever there, I verily believe; but assuredly not by contagion. I breathed the atmosphere of the place where the fever was prevalent, but I came in contact with no persons, nor associated with any, who were afflicted with the disease; and though, while I languished under it, none of my family neglected any of the attentions requisite in my condition, or took any precautions to avoid contact or communion with me, none of them became affected.* I breathed the air, during my residence at Myrthertydfil, in which the malaria of this demi-plague was afloat (such is my interpretation of the process), and I was in a state, at the time, both of mind and body, sufficiently predisposing to liability to such infection. If the real plague had been there, I have no doubt that I should have caught it just as readily. Mind and frame were already in a state of morbid debility: I was prepared for disease, and the state of the atmosphere I breathed gave it its peculiar direction and character; while the healthful clown who accompanied me, and whose associations were likely to be much more with the class infected, inhaled the same atmosphere uninjured. Had it been a case of very plague, the same difference would probably have occurred—only that the terrors of ignorance might, perhaps, have levelled the constitutional difference of liability: for, in every species of disease, there must be a remote and predisposing, as well as a proximate cause, or the malady will not be contracted: an axiom which ought to be remembered by the disputants on both

* "No fever produced by contaminated air can be communicated to others in a pure air."

both sides of the systems in controversy; and which would remind them, how little is the inference that can be drawn by either, even from a host of negative testimony. That which *has* occurred, is evidence of what *may*; but that which has *not* occurred, is no evidence at all that it may not. But enough, Sir, for the present, from your's, &c.

A DOUBTER OF CONTAGION.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR :

I WAS much gratified by the observations of your correspondent C. on the subject of the English and Bristol Ship Canal. He has satisfactorily shewn the advantages which must follow from it to Ireland, and the Principality, and the western districts of England. Permit me to offer a few observations on the latter point, in which I am personally more interested.

Without referring to the towns of Taunton and Bridgewater, both of which must experience an incalculable increase of commerce, if we survey that part of the country through which the summit-level of the canal is proposed to pass, and continue on towards the southward, it will perhaps be difficult to find a district in England which more requires the advantage of inland communication. The various towns and villages in the centre of Somersetshire are full of labouring poor, unemployed in manufactures, exposed to all the miseries of a rigorous climate, without the means of obtaining fuel, and subject to all those disadvantages which must ever result from an overstocked and increasing population. In tracing the river Axe to its confluence with the sea, we find a beautiful valley, of which it may be said, that *Providence has done every thing, and man nothing*. Blessed with a fertile soil, a delightful climate, and easy communications with the capital and the north of Somersetshire, it may fairly be asked, why it should exhibit such universal symptoms of decay and want of improvement? The answer is, from the absence of the grand stimulus to commercial enterprize — INTERNAL NAVIGATION; and from the resident landholders on both banks having hitherto been satisfied with living in a semi-baronial state, receiving rents, from their tenants, as they would homage from their vassals, and withholding those advantages which the increased progress of civilization and knowledge has effected in other parts of England.

These observations will appear the more forcible, from the probability that the port of Maridunum, under the Romans, was situated at the mouth of the Axe; and from the vestiges of buildings at this moment, allowed to be covered with a mass of shingle. If the public works of that great nation may be allowed to influence our judgment, we may conclude, that, in this instance, they exhibited their usual good sense, and knowledge of mechanical principles. How sadly has their proverb *naturam sequere* been perverted at the present day! The natural course of the stream is permitted to lose its original force, by its rectangular windings: and the result of all the artificial means hitherto employed has only produced a depth of about eight feet, high water, spring-tides. In place, therefore, of those advantages which the river Axe possessed thirteen centuries ago, we now only find *an expenditure without return*—a harbour without water.

On the opposite side of this beautiful bay, nature has formed a cove, of all others best calculated for the construction of a harbour. Independent, therefore, of those advantages so clearly detailed by Capt. Nicholls, the employment of a population of 1,800 souls, and the introduction of those habits which must arise from a well-regulated commerce, and an extension of the fisheries, these must be allowed points of so important a consideration, that the formation of a port at Beer is alone *more than ten times equivalent* to all the imagined evils complained of by a few interested or monopolizing opponents.

A SOMERSETSHIRE LANDOWNER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR :

ALTHOUGH not learned in the law; yet, as your correspondent Cato (M. M. No. 413, p. 11) puts his case rather on the grounds of equity and humanity, I have less hesitation in offering the following observations:—

That *re-appointment* to a benefice is, in other cases, *legally* considered as a *new appointment*, I happen to know; and that, in the present case, the Bishop's conduct is according to the *letter* of the law, your correspondent seems to admit, when he appeals to equity. Yet, at the same time that he does this, the reason of the re-appointment, the advantage (for it must be voluntary) arising to the incumbent therefrom, the only grounds on which the *equity* of the case can be determined,

ed, he withholds. He is silent, also, as to the circumstances of the Curate, on whose part equity ought no less to be regarded. Now, he also may be "a worthy clergyman with a large family," or he may be an individual with nothing to depend on but the stipend of his curacy.

Quere, Mr. Editor:—Whether Cato is the *lay impropriator* in the present instance?
T.F.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

HAVING remarked, in the last Number of your valuable Magazine, p. 59, a review of a work of mine, in which you condemn my use of the word *idiotism*, in the sense of *idiom*—I beg to observe, that my authority for using it was Johnson's Dictionary, in which sentences from Dryden, Hall and Hale are quoted, with the word used in the sense in which I applied it; and that I preferred it to the word *idiom*, because the Greek word *idiotismos* (and not *idioma*) is applied to peculiar modes of speaking, vulgarly used in one language, but such as not to admit of a literal translation into another. As, however, the word seems to be little known, and I have been blamed for having made use of it, by several other persons, you will oblige me if you will insert this letter in your next Number.—Your's, &c. E. DUVARD.

Leeds, Aug. 13, 1825.

[We have looked into Johnson (fol. edit. of 1785), and we find no quotation from Dryden to countenance the use of the word *idiotism*, in this sense; and we strongly suspect that Dryden never has so used it. A quotation is indeed given (and it is only quotation) from *Bishop Hale*, in which it is so used. But in that sense it is now completely obsolete; and ought by Dr. Johnson to have been so described. The second signification given, without any quotation, by the lexicographer, "2. Folly; natural imbecility of mind," is the only one it now bears in discourse; and we have shewn our good sense in forbearing the use of the same word in two different senses, especially as, at the same time, we should thereby have been also using two different words in the same individual sense. Mr. Duvard is probably a foreigner; and if so, it may not be amiss to inform him, that although (to our shame be it spoken) we have yet no better dictionary than Dr. Johnson's, there goes something more to making an English scholar than consulting Johnson's derivations and interpretations. There is one good and safe rule, in these cases, to which foreigners and English stu-

dents would alike be wise in steadily adhering—namely, *never to use the same word in two different senses, if he can find another word by which either of those senses can be conveyed.*—EDIT.]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

I REQUEST you will correct an error which appears on the cover of the Monthly Magazine of this month.

The remarks on the voyage to the new settlements on Melville and Bathurst Islands were made by Mr. Henry Ennis, a purser in the Royal Navy, and not Lieutenant Henry Ennis; there being no Lieutenant of that name (I believe) in the service.—Your's, &c.

HENRY ENNIS, Purser.

His Majesty's Ship Rainbow,
Chatham, 18th Aug. 1825.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

THAT one of the three *English Lions* was from the first a *Lion*, I think is very clear—such being the armorial bearing of Anjou, and conjoined with the other two in the time of Henry II. Tyro is wrong in quoting the Author of *Waverley*, who certainly possesses little heraldic knowledge. I join with him in wishing that some person conversant with ancient lore would illustrate this subject in the manner he describes. Gwillim, Clarke, Meyrick, Fosbroke, Carter, Philpot, &c. are clearly of opinion that all three are *Lions*.
R. G.

HEIGHTS OF PLACES IN THE JAVA REGENCY. MEASURED BY M. REINWARDT.

Eng. Feet.

Buitenzorg	865
Megamendon	4,848
Salak	7,172
Gede	9,075
Pontjak Karang (Tjihea).....	2,774
Patocha (Tjisondaric)	7,407
Tombak Ræijong (<i>ibid.</i>)	6,291
Village of Tjiwednij (<i>ibid.</i>)	3,572
North Peak of Tiloe (Banjaran) ..	5,425
South ditto .. ditto (<i>ibid.</i>)	6,034
Kampong Lamadjam (<i>ibid.</i>)	3,169
———— Malabar (<i>ibid.</i>)	3,363
Mountain of ditto (<i>ibid.</i>)	6,621
Village of Banjaran (<i>ibid.</i>)	2,534
Kampong Marajon (Tjiparay) ..	3,035
———— Nenkellon (<i>ibid.</i>)	3,742
Head of the Tjitarum River	
(Manahaija)	4,645
Sumbong (<i>ibid.</i>)	5,593
Tjikaraha (<i>ibid.</i>)	4,017
Goenong Goenter (Timanganten) ..	6,085
Village of Trogong (<i>ibid.</i>)	2,350
Telaga Bodas (Wanaradja)	5,491

THE PHILOSOPHY OF CONTEMPORARY CRITICISM.

NO. XLVI.

The Edinburgh, Quarterly, and Westminster Reviews.

REVIEWS? So these three quarterly publications are called; but there is, in fact, at this time, no such thing as a "Review" extant—at least, as a Literary Review, in any general sense of the word. Politics and Political Economy, and that branch of politics called Theology, engross almost exclusively the attention of our journalists—quarterly and monthly; and the record of literature is resigned, almost exclusively, to the partial care of one or two weekly trumpeters of the particular publications of particular knots of booksellers: which, indeed, are so far useful, that they give us some idea, by ample extracts, however partially selected, of a part of that mass of productions which the printing-offices are perpetually pouring forth. As for the journals, as they are called, before us, they are little other than mere quarterly collections of essays, for which the titles of some half-dozen new books furnish the pretence; but whose real objects are the advancement of such opinions, upon the subjects above enumerated, as the principles, or the interests, of the respective conductors have disposed them to adopt. Thus, twelve books (two of which are foreign), out of all that had been published during three preceding months, furnish the texts of the nine essays which occupy the 260 pages of the 53d Number of the Edinburgh Review; and of these the subjects of two only are purely literary. The Quarterly presents us with ten of these essays, of which, indeed, one-half profess to be literary in their subjects; and for these, the titles of five Foreign and eleven English publications, from the whole quarterly list, furnish the pretences and the mottos: and thus fill they out their 262 pages. Our friends of the Westminster treat us a little more liberally in their like space, for we have from them thirteen articles; to eleven of which, fifteen publications (some of them foreign also) give nominal heads. The other two essays are professed political controversies with the rival reviews. Is this, we should ask, reviewing the quarterly progress of literature? Is this executing the functions of a critical guardianship over the public taste?—bringing incipient merit

into view?—and dealing out the impartial justice of the critical tribunal among the literary suitors of the age? Is it not something worse than even the proceedings in Chancery?—for the awards of justice are not *only delayed*: the vast majority of the causes are never called on at all. In short, we repeat it, there is at present no publication that answers the legitimate purposes of a Literary Review. The Monthly Magazine, to the extent of the very limited space to which that (and, indeed, every other) department is necessarily confined, endeavours to supply that deficiency; and what it does in this way is, at least, independent.—It mixes neither party nor personal feeling with the estimation of literary merit; and the bad taste, whether in prose or verse, of the reputed Radical, meets with no more mercy than would that of temporizing Whig or high-flown Tory. Literary merit loses no part of its gloss from happening to invest the name of a political adversary. And this we call the true Philosophy of Criticism—contemporary, or retrospective.

In proceeding, however, to the examination of the three periodicals before us, as *one* must have precedency, we shall commence with the Westminster.

The first article of the seventh number of this Journal is devoted to the Chronicles of Froissart (*Collection des Chroniques Nationales Françaises écrites en Langue Vulgaire du treizième au seizième siècle; avec notes et éclaircissements. Par J. A. BUCHON. Paris*), and has more of the character it assumes (that of a review) than most of those that follow. It is a very able article, interesting and instructive; and shews the author to be well acquainted, not only with his book, but with his subject. The remarks are pertinent, and the criticisms just; and the matter thrown in from the reviewer's own stores, such as belongs appropriately to his theme. The brief introductory observations, for example, on "the conquests," military and political, of "the French kings of the thirteenth race—from Hugh Capet, who recommenced the edifice of the monarchy, down to Louis XIV., who completed it," are pithy, and form an acceptable prologue to the subject of the Chronicles. We select, as a specimen of the style of the reviewer, his picture of the Feudal Age, or "Age of Chivalry;" and

and if this be what Mr. Burke dirged over so pathetically in his famous "Apostrophe," we shall perhaps not lament that it "is gone for ever!" The reader will observe how naturally it introduces the character of Froissart, and the circumstances under which he wrote his history.

"The feudal society of the middle age took its morals and its laws from its situation, that is to say, from a state of continual warfare. As war was constantly carried on from man to man, from sovereign to subject, from manor to city, and from city to castle, all education was resolved into a long military apprenticeship; vestments gave place to armour; houses became fortresses; and the whole life of man a state of combat. All the usages and sentiments of men adapted themselves to this singular situation of things. War, which till then had been carried on without mercy, became milder in its mood by becoming more regular in its system; it had its laws, which fixed the rights of service and of resistance; its heralds of arms, who declared hostilities; its maxims of honour for captives; its courtesies belonging to the field of battle, and its ransoms: in one word, it elevated itself into an ideal perfection, and became *chivalry*. Even the state of peace felt the change; there were no longer any other shows but tournaments; love filled up the intervals of arms; it was only by his deeds that a gentleman could gain the golden spurs of knighthood, and by his prowess as a knight that he could win the heart of his lady. The poetical character which war assumed towards the close of the thirteenth century, and which it preserved up to the time of Francis I., was lost in becoming religious; it then adopted a character derived from passions too deep and inexorable, and from interests too positive, to admit of the struggles of war being turned into a splendid amusement; or to produce any thing but sectarian troops and mechanical armies. The poetical character of war is only to be found in the *Chronicles of Froissart*, who is eminently the historian of feudal chivalry; and who has revived a vast and brilliant picture of the events and the manners of the fourteenth century. That warlike and picturesque epoch could never have found to represent it, a man of a more splendid imagination, a more lively and natural historian, a chronicler of a more passionate taste for the high feats of arms he is describing, than Froissart. Born with a restless and unquiet disposition, and an insatiable curiosity, he wandered over the whole of Europe which was then known, not to seek, but to collect adventures. Secretary to the Queen of England, Philippa of Haynault, and canon of Chimay, he was admitted to the intimacy of all the sovereigns, great barons and knights of the period in which he lived, and was some-

MONTHLY MAG. No. 414.

what fonder of the pleasures, the hypocras and the spices of royal palaces, than the monotonous life of a churchman. He went from one court to another, mounted on his stately horse, carrying his wallet behind him, and followed by his greyhound, to collect and record his histories on the spot."

The high but discriminative estimation of the merits of the *Chronicles*, as authentic materials for history, is critically correct; and the following observations, on the charge against Froissart, "of having written only the history of the nobles," are as candid as they are just.

"Froissart was under the influence of his time. A member of the commons by birth, of the church by his profession, but a gentleman by his tastes and habits, his preferences were all on the side of castles, of courts, of the feasts and the high deeds which filled up the life of the nobles of his time. As it was only to these men that any importance was given, history, of course, commemorated their deeds only. Froissart never speaks of the burgesses and the peasants of his day, but as they are connected with the feudal aristocracy. If he narrates the insurrection of the Flemish towns, it is because it was directed against the sovereign count of the country and his knights, and because it was quelled by the king of France. If his attention is for a moment attracted by the famous States of 1356, it is because they were adverse to the dauphin, and favourable to the king of Navarre. If he mentions without detailing it the war of the Jacquerie, it was because it was a war of peasants against gentlemen. Unless it were owing to the interest which his great lords have in the events brought about by the common people, it is doubtful whether he would have alluded to them. His book is a book of Chivalry, and he would have refused to admit the people to figure in it, because that would have been, in his eyes, to make history vulgar. The dialogue-form of his narrative, the profusion of unimportant deeds of arms which are there recorded, the almost exclusive honour given to contemporary feats of bravery, and the constant inculcation of them as lessons, all this seems to prove that he regarded his *Chronicle* as a catechism for the use of the nobility."

A few pages further on,—noticing the horror with which the Chronicler speaks of an insurrection of the peasantry, who, "worn out with oppressions, hunted from their homes, pillaged, murdered, and their wives and daughters violated, assembled to defend and avenge themselves," and cried out for the destruction of all the nobles,—the Reviewer, after frankly indulging the radicalism of his own principles and feelings,

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feelings, takes up again the same candid strain.

"Doubtless," says he, "such a determined cry as this is terrible; but when the historian blames the grand reprisals of the weak against the strong—of the victim against his daily and hourly oppressor, he might spare a few words of compassion—he might be excused for an occasional execration of murder, robbery, violation, and every species of atrocity, though committed by gentlemen. This partiality, however, is a vice of the time, like all the other defects of Froissart, and we must not exact of an author more than he was able to perform. Each historian has placed history where it existed in his own time. Joinville, in the crusades; Froissart, in the feudal and English wars; Comines, in the political intrigues, and the able and cruel usurpations, of Louis XI. Brantome among the great men, the parties and the manners, which the struggles of the Reformation brought into view; the Cardinal de Retz in the saloon, the parliament, the court, the market—in short, in every scene of fraud; Dangeau, in the *Œil de Boeuf*; Velly, Daniel, Anquetil, and all the general historians of the era of monarchy, in the court of the prince; and, in our own days, M. de Sismondi has placed it in the nation of which he is tracing the existence, local or public, in his work on the French annals. An author, like his epoch, sees and is but one thing."

This is, perhaps, a little too general. The mind of the philosophic historian should embrace the whole:—all that is connected with the subject, and all the interests that can be affected by it. His habits of association, however, and his habits of philosophizing, will, in some degree, affect his vision. There is no preventing the objects that are nearest, either to our senses or our thoughts, from appearing the largest. The cottage in the fore-ground looks larger than the distant citadel—the shrub, than the remoter forest. The historian should be aware, however, of the delusions of perspective, and remember that it is not a picture, but a model, that he is to make, where every thing should have its actual proportions. This, most assuredly, Froissart never dreamt of; nor, perhaps, does M. de Sismondi always entirely recollect. The Westminster Reviewer, however, will join with us in the congratulation, that the interests and happiness of the aggregate multitude of mankind are the objects nearest to the mental vision of this latter inestimable and philosophical historian.

The second article in the Review is

"*The British Code of Ducl: a Reference to the Laws of Honour and the Character of a Gentleman.*"—We were rather surprised, that in treating that part of the subject which belongs to the ancient judicial duel, the Westminster reviewer should not, in any shape, have alluded to the legislative juggle by which—ingeniously confounding two things so perfectly distinct as the personal right of trial on the appeal of the next of kin, in cases of murder, and the barbarous appeal of combat,—the best and surest of all defences against political, or authorized assassination, and, therefore, one of the best securities of the life-liberties of the people, was, opportunely, done away with, prior to the Manchester massacres:—a legislative occasion, upon which the Whigs did themselves such *immortal honour*, by withdrawing from the house, to a man, upon the division on a question upon which they could not for shame vote upon the one side, nor had the nerve to vote upon the other.

Upon the Law of Honour, or *gentlemanly* part of the subject, the Reviewer has ably refuted all the sophistry by which the practice of duelling has been defended. But to what purpose? This is not a question of the understanding, but of feeling; and so long as men in certain stations of life shall continue to feel, that if they decline a challenge, or put up with certain insults without giving one, they must be scouted from society, or spit upon by every well-dressed bully with impunity—duels will continue to be fought. There is one consideration, however, connected with this subject, that we do not remember ever to have seen properly stated. Military men, and practised duellists, who have made it a part of their business—their education!—to practise with the pistol till they can split a ball upon the edge of a penknife, at twenty paces, will presume upon this to challenge, or to provoke challenges from persons who have been too peaceably, or too usefully employed to serve such an apprenticeship to murder; and who, in the nature of things, can therefore never meet them upon equal grounds. In such circumstances, what is your man of honour, as he calls himself, but a bully and an assassin?

Art. III. exposes the superficial grounds and inadequate means of observation on which M. Blanqui (in his *Voyage d'un jeune Français en Angleterre*

terre et en Roussé) supports his prejudiced misrepresentations of the state of society in this country: which he seems to have viewed only from the top of a stage-coach, and to have appreciated only in the figures of an innkeeper's bill. M. Blanqui's Sketches of England are, in many instances, ridiculous enough, undoubtedly: but can we be quite sure that the expensive quartos of our English travellers have always been made up from much better documents? or that there is not almost as much of John Bullism in some of these, as of Gallicism in the work in question?

Art. IV. examines two French and English publications—the former by M. Champollion, the latter by Dr. Young and H. Salt, Esq., on the controversy relative to the original discovery of *The System of Phonetic Hieroglyphics*. The reviewer handles this subject, so important in the estimation of literary antiquaries, with a learned and a candid spirit; and substantiates the claim which our correspondent, in the preceding Number of the M.M. (p. 32), has made in favour of our countryman, to the first discovery of the clue of science which detects an alphabetic, in the hitherto supposed mere allegoric language of Egyptian symbols. At the same time, he does not undervalue the further researches and additional discoveries of M. Champollion.

Into Art. V. on LAW ABUSES (*"A Treatise on the Principles and Pleadings in Civil Actions, &c."* by H. J. STEPHEN, Esq. Bar.; and *"Examination of the Objections stated against the Bill, passed by the House of Lords, for better regulating the forms of Process in Scotland,"*) it would be in vain to enter; unless we could afford much more ample space to the exposition than our limits can possibly permit. We confine ourselves, therefore, to the quotation of two short paragraphs, which will show how the question is hinged.

"Mr. Stephen informs us [p. 2], that English pleading, 'when properly understood and appreciated, appears to be an instrument so well adapted to the ends of distributive justice, so simple and striking in its fundamental principles, so ingenious and elaborate in its details, as fairly to be entitled to the character of a fine juridical invention.' Lord Mansfield says—"The substantial rules of pleading are founded in strong sense, and in the soundest and closest logic, and so appear when well understood and explained." And Sir William Jones tells us, 'That the science of pleading is founded in the most exquisite logic.' How far these and similar eulogies are deserved,

will, we trust, be pretty apparent to our readers, when we have compared the expense, delay, and consequent injustice, caused by the system eulogized, with that small quantity which is absolutely necessary to attain the ends in view, in the most perfect manner."

Our readers would, in all probability, be pretty well prepared to accord with the reviewer, in the greater part of the facts and arguments whereby he exposes that legal sophistry, which turns the proceedings of courts of justice into mystified allegory, and substitutes the circumlocutious jargon of a metaphysical romance for the plain matter-of-fact and straight-forward intelligible common sense, which alone ought to characterize the proceedings of such tribunals. If law proceedings are instituted, and court processes are invented and organized, for the benefit of initiated practitioners,—why then, of course, the more mystery and unintelligibility the better: but if the end be justice to the clients, and protection to the rights and property of the people, fiction, mysticism and chicanery should, by all practicable means, be avoided. This is a favourite subject with the Westminster Reviewers. They return to it, where one would little expect it, (and yet appositely enough, in the way in which they manage it,) at the end of the last article—their review of *The Quarterly Review on Greek Literature*; where, in reply to the sophistical virulence with which the Quarterly misrepresents the Sophists of Greece, they notice the case in which Sir William Scott, in the Consistory Court of London, 17th December 1798, gravely annuls a Jewish marriage, because *one of the witnesses to that marriage had been seen to eat meat and butter together, and to snuff a candle and stir a fire on a Saturday.**

Art. VI. *A Discourse on the Rise, Progress, Peculiar Objects, and Importance of Political Economy.* By J. R. M'CULLOCH, Esq., 2d. Edit. — This is, also, a very favourite subject with the Westminster Reviewers. They despatch it, however (rather contrary to what we are habituated to expect from them when they get upon their hobby), very briefly—in less than four pages. In these, however, they do justice, and, we believe, no more than justice, to Mr.

T 2

M'Culloch,

* Ridiculous as this story may appear, we beg our readers to be assured, that we are not joking. These are, really, the merits of the case.—EDIT.

M'Culloch. The chronology of this science will rather curiously illustrate the slowness with which the most important truths and principles are apt, in the first instance, to take root; and the rapidity with which, after making a certain progress, they sometimes spread. Political Economy is now all in all. There seems even to be some danger that we should fall into the superstitious extravagance (for all beliefs become superstitions, when pushed to the bigotted extent of proscribing whatever is beyond their pale) of supposing that there is no other subject worthy of the attention of the human mind.

"If there is one sign of the times," says the Reviewer, "upon which, more than any other, we should be justified in resting our hopes of the future progression of the human race in the career of improvement, that sign undoubtedly is, the demand which is now manifesting itself, on the part of the public, for instruction in the science of Political Economy."

Of this science, Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations* was the first prolific germ. Political Economy, as the subject is now understood in Europe, may be said to have originated with this Glasgow Professor of Moral Philosophy—who digressed, in his collegiate chair, from *The Theory of Moral Sentiments*, to the practical considerations of the sources of national prosperity; and Chas. J. Fox had the honour of being the first, by a laudatory quotation in the House of Commons, to bring that invaluable work into public notice. And yet

"A long interval elapsed after the publication of the *Wealth of Nations*, in 1776, without any thing worth mentioning being contributed to the science. In 1798, appeared Malthus's *Essay upon the Principle of Population*; in 1802, Mr. Say's work; in 1815, two *Essays upon the Nature of Rent*; and, in 1817, Mr. Ricardo's profound work upon the *Principles of Political Economy and Taxation*; and finally, in 1821, Mr. Mills's *Elements of Political Economy*."

ART. VII. *The History of Ancient and Modern Wines*. By ALEXANDER HENDERSON, M. D.—We know not whether it will be attributed to our having some liking to a smack of the grape, or to whatever cause the psychologists, &c. may charitably think fit to assign it; but, long as this article is (and the Reviewer has assigned to it no less than fifty pages,) there is no one in this whole number in which we have followed him with more satisfaction. The fact is, that the subject itself is susceptible of much learned, and much very amusive

illustration; and neither the author nor the Reviewer seems to have been negligent in availing himself of these resources. We suspect that the subject is much more agreeable to the palate of the former, than would be his own prescriptions; how acceptable soever to his palm, may be the fees which these latter produce.

But, as this is the solitary instance in which we find an article on the same subject in two of the rival Reviews, we must notice them together, and make the Quarterly and the Westminster join with us in a critical reel to the tune of *in vino veritas*: and as "good wine, if well used, is a good familiar creature," and apt to make people sociable, we may not, perhaps, on this occasion, even with such partners, "find strange discord mock the music of the dance." They do not, of course, treat the subject in the same way, or direct their commendations or censures exactly to the same points; but there is no actual opposition of sentiment between them. Both speak of the work, upon the whole, very favourably. The subject is evidently a favourite with them both; and each of them makes of it a very interesting article. The Westminster, indeed, invites us to the deeper potations—pours nearly twice the quantity into its critical cup; but the Quarterly pledges us with, at least, equal conviviality. It is a little curious—their usual propensities (or professions rather) considered,—that the Westminster should be more classical, the Quarterly, more chemical, in its commentary: that the former should commence in the true spirit of an Horatian *Bon-vivant*, mingling the streams of Helicon with his Falernian, at every draught;—in short, treating Dr. Henderson's illustrations of the classics as the most entertaining, if not absolutely the most important, part of his book; blaming him whenever he has missed an opportunity of amplifying such illustrations, and stepping in, with his own classical stores, to supply deficiencies; while the Quarterly, though he sets out with disclaiming such intention, becomes, with Dr. McCulloch by his side, a sort of chemico-political economist; enters into the theory and experimentalism of primary and secondary fermentations; displays his judgment in "The Art of Making Wines," and discusses the practicability, and demonstrates the undesirableness, of turning English wheat-fields into vineyards.

(To be continued.)

ORIGINAL POETRY.

EPIC FRAGMENTS—No. VII.

NOBILITY.

SEEK you for homage to a puff of name—
The stale-grown vaunt of your *nobility*?

The sleeveless herald shall proclaim your
worth—

Your virtues of some thousand years ago,
That budded, bloom'd and *perish'd*, ere the
hour

Of your great-grandsire's birth: or, it may be,
The vices rather of the great first-nam'd,
That from his dunghill sprang, and cast his
slough;

The swine-herd limbs in bandit mail array'd—
The terror of the woodland and the glen!—
Till deeds of rapine, treachery and blood
Had given him lands, and blazon'd o'er his
shield

With hieroglyphic monsters—wolf or pard—
And, while they stamp'd their record on the
coat

Which you still wear so proudly, with the dye
Mingled the infectious venom, that still taints
The blood of all it clings to. Go, then, boast
The original sin of your high ancestry;
And scorn to hear the heav'n-attested truth,
That nought is noble, weigh'd in Reason's
scale,

But Virtue, by high intellect inform'd,
And with unshrinking fortitude sustain'd:
And nought so base, so sordid and so mean,
As false distinctions, that inflate the vile,
Divide the natural brotherhood of man,
And supersede the duties which we owe
To honour, conscience and humanity.

THE KING CAN DO NO WRONG.

Kings cannot wrong—for in the wrongous act
They lose their title, and are kings no more.
The tyranny absolves the subject's bond:
For kings are but the creatures of the law—
Subject themselves to the creating will,
Not over it supreme. *Kings cannot wrong!*

SUFFERING INNOCENCE.

I SAW her, where beside the tomb she sat
Of all her buried hopes; resign'd, not bow'd—
In sorrow, yet sublime: her very tears
Bespoke an infelt dignity:—the grief
Softens'd the virtue, but could not subdue:
—Exalted rather!—as the humid haze,
That dims the lustre of some radiant star,
Gives it apparent magnitude, and proves
The virtue of that pure ethereal ray,
The envious exhalation could not blench.

J. T.

THE ELOPEMENT:—

A BALLAD.

"WHAT, if the warder come?"—"What
then?"

Why, let the drawbridge down again!"—

"What, if the warder blow his horn?"—

"Why, tarry here till break of morn!"—

"Tarry with me! thy heart would feel
My father's wrath—his blade of steel."

'Brace, then, thy kirtle, twine thy locks,
And trust the steep descending rocks:
I well can swim—I'll cross the lake,
Where the moonbeams light on the waters
make:

I'll seek—I'll loose—the castle-boat,
Chain'd over the lea of the darken'd moat.
The warder sleeps:—wilt thou go with me?
Now, sigh not, my lady! but smile, and be
free!—

Your father's choice, for the bridal bed,
Is a grave old churl with a silver'd head.
I have fought in the ring, I have won the
glove,

The guerdon of skill in the cause of love;
My turrets stand firm, and my castle waits
To welcome the bride thro' its ancient gates;
The tapestry-rooms, with the goblets and
wine,

But wait for the love-light in which they
would shine!

The banquet of bridal come share, love, with
me,

Ere thy father return, who would darken its
glee!

By the gleam of the torch-light that flickers
along;

By the bay of his hounds, and the revel of song;
By the hum in the towers and the stir at the
doors;

By the hoofs that shall rattle, ere long, on
the floors—

He is coming to give thee, lost lady! away
To the palsied old dotard so wither'd and gray.
The castle-knell tolls, so loud and so shrill—
But my troopers await on yon heath-cover'd
hill;

And the fleet little palfrey, that rivals the wind,
When my lady he bears, shall leave danger
behind.—

So, farewell the turret—now down the cliff
glide:

We are down! But one minute—The boat's
at your side!

Nay, fear not—thy hand—'tis but one effort
more.—

The danger is past, and the boat is ashore.
Nay, sigh not, sweet lady! and look not aback:
The flight-loving water betrays not our track.
The heather-bloom hails us secure on the land,
My home and my merry men wait thy com-
mand!

Tremble not, fear thee not! firm in thy seat!
He is sure in the foot, as in course he is fleet.
My tapestried hall and the goblets shall shine,
And the song of the bridal give zest to the
wine.

We are safe. Welcome, lady! to hall and to
bower!

Thy bride-maids await, and the priest knows
his hour.

The wine-cup is pledg'd, and complete is the
rite,

Ere the towers thou hast fled are aware of
thy flight!"

R. PRINCE.

HORACE—Book II. Ode 9.

TO VALGIUS.

THE heavy clouds not always pour down rain,
 Nor always storms deface the rugged plain,
 And toss the billows of the Caspian flood,
 Nor northern blasts deface the spreading
 wood,
 Where lofty oaks in Gargan forests grow,
 And wild ash-trees their tender foliage shew :
 Nor are the borders of the Armenian coast
 For ever fetter'd by inclement frost.
 Why, my friend Valgius! do you waste the day
 With mournful strains for Mystes flown away?
 For ever fix'd your faithful love remains :
 Nor do you stop your melancholy strains,
 When radiant vesper decks the spangled skies,
 Or when the rapid sun is seen to rise.
 But Pylius Nestor, for his length of years
 Renown'd, not thus with unavailing tears
 Bedew'd his lov'd Antiochus's urn ;
 Nor did his sire with ceaseless sorrow mourn
 Young Tröilus ; nor did the Phrygian train
 Of sisters always for his death complain.
 At length forego to strike the plaintive string,
 And Caesar's boundless conquests let us sing :
 How cold Niphates and broad Medus slides
 Thro' conquer'd nations with more humble
 tides.
 And the Geloni, in their narrow'd plain,
 May give a close to our heroic strain.

J. M'D.

SONNETS.

TO THE HONEYSUCKLE.

SWEET parasite! of fair and reddening hue,
 Around my lonely cottage-walls entwin'd!
 Thy fresh young buds, enrich'd with Maia's
 dew,
 With fragrant sweetness scent the evening
 wind!
 Here as I sit, in Spring's gay bower reclin'd,
 And Flora's tribes, thick varying, round me
 see ;
 Not all their charms—their boastful beauties
 join'd,
 In choice simplicity can vie with thee!—
 Type of the social heart! who lovingly
 Peepest oft-times my lattic'd casement thro'—
 Blushing scarce seen, like village-maiden shy,
 Her rose-complexion'd sweetness known to
 few!
 Wind, then, around my porch, thy tendrils gay,
 Flora's young frolic child! thou perfum'd
 guest of May!

ENORT.

Blue-Anchor Road, Bermondsey.

TO DEPARTING SUMMER.

ERE Winter, stern Winter, dismantles thy
 bowers,
 We reluctantly murmur adieu!
 Farewell to thy fruits, and farewell to thy
 flowers,
 That could charm with each flavour and hue.
 Farewell to the warmth of thy bright sunny
 skies!
 To the balm of thy mornings, farewell!
 Adieu the wild notes that were wont to arise,
 From the woodlands, the grove and the dell!

With branches bedeck'd, the last sheaf from
 the fields

Hath merrily vanish'd—the horn
 No longer at twilight its melody yields,*
 By the breeze o'er the valley upborne.

The leaves of the forest their colour of green
 Have changed for the hue of decay ;
 And the wind, as it rustles the branches
 between,

Seems to sigh o'er the fall of its prey.

To soften our parting, thy liberal hand
 (That so rarely is slack to bestow)

Hath lavish'd thy treasures throughout the
 wide land,

Till our stores with abundance o'erflow.

Yet in vain do we labour to stifle the sigh
 Of regret, as we gaze on thy flight

To regions where Winter ne'er troubles the
 sky,

Nor sheds on thy beauties a blight.

When the tyrant, envelop'd in clouds, shall
 descend,

And his storms round our dwellings shall
 howl—

As over the blaze of the faggots we bend,
 And circle the health-pledging bowl,

We'll toast thee, gay Summer!—and, deep
 as we quaff

The juice of thy grape, we'll remember,

'Tis thy bounty enables us blithely to laugh
 At the blustering wrath of December.

Then, fare thee well, spirit benignant and
 bright!

We must bear with thine absence awhile:—
 Time shall bring thee again, in thy garment
 of light,

To adorn and to gladden our isle! J. H.

* The author seems to have forgotten, that the
 Horn rather awakens than is allenced by the depar-
 ture of summer.—*Edit.*

THE BARK OF LOVE.

WRITTEN TO ILLUSTRATE A PICTURE.

ONCE enter'd Love's deceitful bark,
 The hapless maid no safety knows :
 Through stormy billows, drear and dark,
 His trembling prize the urchin rows!

Embark'd upon a dangerous sea,
 Where rocks abound, and billows rear—
 Without a pilot—how can we
 Conduct the voyager safe to shore?

Too oft a fearful wreck he makes
 Of such as take him for their guide ;
 Then, faithless boy! his freight forsakes,
 And leaves them to the fatal tide!

C. B. W.

THE WONERSH WALL.

WHY towers yon prison-wall some seven
 yards high,
 Baron of Grantley, round thy snug domain?
 Hark! from the neighbouring spire, the bells
 reply—
 Grantley to wife a blooming bride has ta'en.

SPIRIT OF PHILOSOPHICAL DISCOVERY, AND OF THE VARIOUS SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS.

THE *Variolaria Communis Faginea*, or lichen, which commonly infests the bark of diseased and old beach trees, has been found, by M. H. Braconnot, capable of yielding $23\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of chrystallized *oxalate of lime*: various other lichens, on which he experimented, afforded almost as large proportions of this salt: on which he remarks, in the *Ann. de Chim.*, "The oxalate of lime, is to these and analagous cryptogamous plants, what carbonate of lime is to corallines, and phosphate of lime to the bony structure of more perfect animals."

Bi-carburet of Hydrogen, a new substance, has been discovered and separated by Mr. Faraday, from a colourless fluid, lighter than water, which, in considerable quantities, forms in the bottoms of the vessels in which the Portable Oil-Gas Company compress the gas for filling their lamps. The new substance, in its liquid form, between 42° and 86° Fahr., is composed of two atoms of carbon and one of hydrogen. When in the state of vapour, six atoms of carbon and three of hydrogen are present to form one volume, of thirty-nine times the specific gravity of hydrogen. Below 42° of temperature, it is a solid body, forming dendritical transparent crystals: at 0° , it has the whiteness and hardness, nearly, of loaf-sugar.

Emetic Tartar, as usually sold by the druggists, in powder, is found to be adulterated to the extent of ten per cent. at the least, with tartrate of lime, and super-tartrate of potash: and medical practitioners are earnestly recommended to use only the crystals of emetic tartar, in preparing antimonial wine, or other medicines.

The *Breeding and Fattening of Sea-Fish in Fresh-Waters*, alluded to in our 58th vol. p. 239, and which we shall further notice, continues to be pursued with ardour and perfect success by Mr. Arnold, in the island of Guernsey; who, in a pond of about four acres, on the coast, has no less than thirty-seven species of sea-fish, which Dr. M'Culloch enumerates; including turbot, cod, mackarel, plaice, flounder, sole, herring, sprat, prawn, shrimp, oyster, muscle, &c. No kind of sea-fish which has been introduced into this pond, appears to have died, or suffered deterioration, in consequence of its change of element. (As to the salmon, see p. 440 of our last vol.) This pond, having been embanked from the sea, is, during all the winter months, so copiously supplied by a brook, as to be perfectly fresh. During some periods in the spring and autumn, owing to the decrease of the brook, and to leaks through the embankment, at high water, the pond becomes brackish; and, during

a part of most summers, it is almost salt: and yet, none of the great quantity and variety of fish therein seem, Dr. M'C. says, to suffer inconvenience from these changes! These and numerous other facts, recently established, ought, at once, to put an end to the idle and mischievous speculations carrying on by the anti-Smithian geologists, concerning temporary *fresh-water lakes*, in which they pretend that several of the strata of England were formed—merely because these strata entomb some fish, of the same *genera* (an artificial and conventional classification) with fish of *other species*, which are usually found in the sea! but which, as we see here, may not always have occupied salt-water.

The ENCKE PLANET, improperly as we conceive, denominated a comet by many astronomers, as observed in our 56th vol. p. 343, had often, previous to the verifying of its return in an orbit, in May 1822, according to M. Encke's prediction, been observed by astronomers, and its place set down in their catalogues, as a fixed star; the collating of these early observations with later and present ones, in order to perfect the theory of the movements of this small planet, has appeared to M. C. Rumker of sufficient importance, to induce him to search for and collect twenty-three of these observations of the *Encke*, whilst mistakenly considered as a star; reducing the right ascension and declination in each of these observations, to the beginning of January 1823, as a common epoch. —*Brande's Journal No. 37.*

Light and Heat, according to the observations of Mr. Baden Powel, in Brande's Journal, No. 37, (see also our last vol. p. 439, and present vol. p. 47), exhibit, in their relations to each other, the closest conformity with the phenomena presented by the changes of the ordinary forms of matter: when light is absorbed, and enters into combination with other matter, heat is given out: on the other hand, light is not generated or evolved, without the application of a certain degree of heat: all bodies, at some temperature, become luminous, and when they arrive at that point, a portion of the heat is employed in giving the form of light to some matter belonging to, or in combination with, the body, by becoming latent in it.

The *Velocity of Sound* has anew been determined, by experiments made in the Netherlands, on a base of 57,990.5 English feet in length, by Doctors G. Moll and A. Van Beck, whose mean result is 1,089.7 feet per second, as the velocity of sonorous pulses, in dry air, at the freezing temperature, 32° Fahr.

The *German Spa Waters* are prepared at *Brighton*, on a large scale, according to processes invented and improved by M. Berzelius and Dr. Struve: these factitious waters, in every respect, represent those of Carlsbadt, Ems, Marienbadt, Eger, Pyrmont and Spa; as also those of Seltzer, Gellnan and Seidschutz, and are recommended, in their appropriate cases, by the faculty of Brighton.

The *Curved Top Surface of a Fluid within a Capillary Tube*, which M. Laplace and other mathematicians, had considered essentially operative in producing the elevation or depression of such fluid, above that in which the small open tube may be inserted, has lately been shewn experimentally, by M. Gillerson (in the *Bib. Univ.* v. 27), to be an accessory circumstance; such curved surface having no direct influence on the elevation or depression of the fluid. By attending carefully to the top of the mercury in a barometer-tube, at those periods when the mercury, having obtained the highest state, begins to lower; or, when the same having attained the lowest state, begins to rise; it will be evident, we think, that the cohesive friction, which takes place between the mercury and its containing glass tube, is the cause of retaining the top-edges of the mercury, either higher or lower than the central parts of the mercurial surface, accordingly as the column thereof is rising or falling: there being an intermediate state, as to rising and falling, when the surface is flat and level.

The *Absorption of Moisture, by Charcoal of different Woods*, weighed whilst very hot, and again after seven days exposure to a very damp atmosphere, has been found by Mr. T. Griffith to be as follows, by 100 parts of charcoal, by weight, in each case; viz., from

Walnut-tree	17.3	Willow	12.1
Tulip-wood	15.4	Birch	12.0
Ash	15.3	Rose-wood	12.0
Botany-bay wood ..	15.2	Lime-tree	11.8
Lance-wood	13.7	King-wood	11.5
Cedar	13.4	Zebra-wood	6.6
American Pine	12.0		

The same gentleman experimented also on the absorptive power of 43 different chemical and mineral substances, the results of which are stated in Brande's Journal, No. 37: six of the extreme results are as follows, viz.

	per cent.		per cent.
Oxide of Zinc	21.0	Carbonate of Strontia (native) .....	.1
Sulphate of Lead ..	10.2	Drawing Slate .....	.1
Oxide of Chroma ..	10.0	Chromate of Mercury ..	.1

Anhydrous Concrete Sulphuric Acid has been obtained by Dr. Ure, by distillation from the brownish-coloured oil of vitriol (made at Nordhausen), of a tallowy consistence, which, on touching paper, burns holes through it with the rapidity of red-hot iron; and, dropped into water, occasions a violent ebullition.

The *Durability of Freestone*, about to be exposed to moisture or frost, in the outsides of walls or buildings, after being raised from any new quarry or untried bed of rock, in a particular place (the same individual bed of stone, as indicated by its contained organic remains, and by the super-position and sub-position of other known beds, seldom continuing uniform in its durable and other properties, throughout its whole extent), may, in the course of a few days, be ascertained, Mr. Brande says, by saturating a small block of the stone with a solution of sulphate of soda, and then by drying it, to cause the salt to crystallize, in the superficial parts of the stone; in imitation of the disintegrating effects of crystals of water or ice, in the exposed superficial parts of stone buildings. In the *Ann. des Mines* vol. 9, as also in *Brande's Journ.* No. 37, the processes for trying blocks of stone by this test, are minutely described. We are far, however, from considering Mr. Brande's as a sufficient test of durability, in any untried stone, to warrant its extensive use, externally, in buildings; it rarely happens, that any beds of stone are proper for the builder's outside uses, whereof the ancient use of such stone cannot be discovered, and the durability of the same seen in some old walls, not very far from the intended site of a new quarry; or, what is still more satisfactory, cliffs, or *naturally exposed surfaces*, of the identical bed fixed on for opening a quarry therein, may mostly be found in some bank, ravine, or water-course, not far from the intended quarry.

The *Importance of Steam Power* to the success of manufacturing districts will appear from the following particulars, collected by Mr. Cleland, as to the engines employed in and near Glasgow, viz.

	Number of Engines.	Total Horse-Power.	Average Horse-Power per Engine.
In Manufactories ..	176....	2,970 ..	16.9
Steam-Boats	68....	1,926 ..	33.2
Collieries	58....	1,411 ..	24.3
Clyde Iron-works ..	1....	60 ..	60.0
Stone Quarries ..	7....	39 ..	5.6
Totals, &c....	310	6,406	20.7

Green Carbonate of Copper has, probably, only been found in thin veins, in a large quarry of magnesian limestone, at Newton Kyme, near Tadcaster; and at a small village, called Farnham, 2 miles N. W. of Knaresborough.

Optical Deception.—Dr. Roget thus explains the curious appearance of carriage-wheels, rolling along the ground, viewed through the intervals of vertical bars, as of a palisade, or venetian blind; when the spokes of the wheels appear to have a degree of curvature, which is influenced by several circumstances, presently to be noticed;

tired; but when these concur to favour it, the illusion is irresistible, and its cause strikingly difficult of detection. The degree of curvature varies as the situation of the spoke with respect to the perpendicular. The two spokes, which arrive at the vertices, above and below the axle, are seen without curvature. The others, as more or less remote from these, vary in degree of curve; which is always outwards, whatever be the direction, in which the wheel may be moving. In order to explain this phenomenon, it is necessary to observe the influence of certain variations of circumstances upon it.—1. Velocity (in the motion of the wheel) is necessary to produce the deception in question. If this velocity be gradually communicated, the appearance is first perceptible in the more horizontal spokes: this being observed, a small increase of velocity suddenly produces the same appearance in all the lateral spokes. The velocity, if not so great as to prevent the eye from distinctly following the lines (for it may, evidently, be increased to such a degree, as to render them invisible), has little effect on this curvature: but, however rapid the movement may be, each spoke will appear, for the instant, to be at rest.—2. The number of spokes in the wheel makes no difference in the degree of curvature exhibited.—3. The appearance is more perfect when the bars are narrow, provided they are sufficiently wide to allow a distinct view of all the parts of the wheel in succession, and when the colour of the bars is dark, and a strong light is thrown on the wheel. The deception is also aided by any occurrence, tending to fix the attention on the wheel.—4. If the number of bars be increased, no other difference than a greater multiplication of curved spokes will appear; but a certain relation being preserved, between the angles subtended by the eye, bars and spokes, will correct this. The distance between the bars and the wheel is of no consequence, provided the latter be not very near the eye, as, in that case, the aperture may allow too large a portion of the wheel to be seen at once.—5. No curvature appears when the spokes are parallel to bars, which, not being vertical, are somewhat inclined towards the horizon, but, in that case, the relations of the other spokes are the same. When the inclination of the bars is considerable, the images become much more crowded, and the distinctness of the appearance diminished. This deception totally ceases when the bars are parallel to the line of motion.—6. This effect can only be produced, when progressive and rotatory movements combine. Thus, if the bars be stationary, and the wheel simply moving, without progressing; or, when its motion is only horizontal, without revolution, it will not take place. Again, should a progressive motion be given to the bars, while the wheel revolves on a fixed axis; or if the

wheel (thus revolving) be viewed through fixed bars, by a spectator moving to the right or left, the curved appearance will immediately be assumed; such motion producing an alteration, in the field of vision, in the relative situation of the bars and the wheel.

The above facts justify the conclusion, that this deception must arise from the circumstance that parts only, of the spokes, are seen at any given moment,—the remainders being then covered by the bars. Yet why, since several parts of the same spoke are seen in the same straight line, does not imagination lend its powerful aid, as in other cases, to complete the impression? The first idea is that the portions, thus seen separately, are connected with portions of adjoining spokes, and the curvature thus apparently produced. But a little attention to the phenomena will show that such solution cannot apply: for if the disc of the wheel, rolled behind the bars, have only one radius marked, instead of a number of radiant lines, it presents the appearance of a number of radii, determined by that of the intervening bars. So that, evidently, several portions of one and the same straight line (seen through the intervals of the bars) form, on the retina of the eye, the images of so many distinct radii. The true principle, then, on which this phenomenon depends, is the same as that to which is referred the appearance of a line of light, occasioned by a bright object wheeled rapidly round in a circle; viz. that an impression on the retina, made by a pencil of rays, if sufficiently vivid, will remain, for a certain time, after the cause has ceased; and many analogous facts, as to the other senses, have been observed, which fully support this conclusion.

The Extraordinary Durability of Human Hair has been shewn, by some late experiments undertaken by Professor Pictet of Geneva: he compared some hair obtained from a mummy brought from Teneriffe, with some recent hair, in the construction of some hygrometers; and, to his surprise, found the hair from the mummy equally sensible to the smallest changes in humidity, with the usual specimens of human hair recently cut off.

The Overland Expedition to the Arctic Regions, under the command of Captain Franklin, has hitherto made a successful progress, according to a recent letter from Dr. Richardson to Professor Jameson, dated from the Canadian or western extremity of Lake Huron. The whole party were in good health, and expected to reach their winter-quarters about the end of September. Dr. Richardson states, that nothing new, in the form of scientific information, had occurred,—the expedition having been employed in making the greatest progress possible before the commencement of the winter season.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

ON June 17th, an extract of a letter was read from J. Kingdom, Esq., communicated by J. Townsend, Esq., mentioning the situation in which certain bones of a very large size, appearing to have belonged to a whale and a crocodile, were lately found, completely imbedded in the oolite quarries, about a mile from Chipping Norton, near Chapel House.

A paper was also read, entitled "Observations, &c. on a Walk from Exeter to Bridport." Mr. Woods, in this communication, describes the nature of the soil in the neighbourhood of Exeter, and the strata exhibited in the cliffs and on the sea shore between that city and the east side of Bridport harbour.

NEW ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

It is proposed to establish a Society, bearing the same relation to zoology, that the horticultural does to botany, and upon a similar principle and plan. The great objects should be the introduction of new varieties, breeds and races of animals, for the purpose of domestication, or for stocking our farm-yards, woods, pleasure-grounds and wastes; with the establishment of a general zoological collection, consisting of prepared specimens in the different classes and orders, so as to afford a correct view of the animal kingdom, in as complete a series as may be practicable, and at the same time point out the analogies between the animals already domesticated, and those which are similar in character.

On Wednesday, the 22d June, a meeting of the friends to this institution was held, at the house of the Horticultural Society in Regent Street, the Earl of Darnley in the chair; when, after the objects of the institution had been stated, by Sir Humphrey Davy and other gentlemen who addressed the meeting, the following noblemen and gentlemen were appointed a committee to promote the design. Sir T. Stamford Raffles, chairman; the Duke of Somerset, the Earl of Darnley, the Earl of Egremont, the Earl of Malmsbury, Viscount Gage, the Bishop of Carlisle, Lord Stanley, Sir H. Davy, F.R.S., E. Barnard, Esq., F.L.S., H. T. Colebrooke, Esq., F.R.S., Davies Gilbert, Esq., V.P.R.S., Rev. Dr. Goodenough, F.R.S., Sir E. Home, Bart., V.P.R.S., T. Horsfield, M.D., F.L.S., Rev. W. Kirby, F.R.S., T. A. Knight, Esq., F.H.S., T. A. Knight, Jun., Esq., W. S. Macleay, Esq., M.A., F.L.S., J. Sabine, Esq., Sec. H.S., Baring Wall, Esq., N. A. Vigors, Esq., M.A., F.L.S.

LEEDS PHILOSOPHICAL AND LITERARY SOCIETY.

This society closed its session lately. Dr. Williamson, the secretary, read the annual report of the committee, which was highly satisfactory, as to the numbers and

success of the society, the character of the lectures and papers read during the session, and the accumulating stores of the Museum. The council had anxiously considered the means of providing fresh accommodation for the increasing wants of the institution, which is outgrowing the present edifice, and for which it is therefore proposed to build a new lecture-room, and museum, on a piece of land adjoining the present hall, and already in the society's possession. For this purpose, however, several additional proprietary members will be required. The society has rapidly risen in public estimation, and may now be said to be universally regarded as one of the most valuable institutions the town or the county can boast. Combining the lectures given before this society, with those delivered in its hall to the Mechanics' Institute, there is not a single town in the kingdom, except the capitals of England and Scotland, that has had a larger portion of scientific and literary information presented to its inhabitants, and this too in a town where, six or seven years ago, the bare idea of such a thing would have been regarded as to the last degree chimerical. The following gentlemen were chosen to fill the offices of the society for the ensuing session: President, J. Marshall, Esq.; Vice-Presidents, Rev. R. W. Hamilton and W. Key, Esq. Treasurer, H. Greenwood, Esq. Secretaries, Dr. Williamson and Mr. J. Atkinson, Jun. Curator, Mr. J. Atkinson, F.L.S. Council, Mr. E. S. George, F.L.S., Mr. M. T. Sadler, Rev. W. H. Bathurst, Mr. W. Osburn, Jun., Dr. Hunter, J. Entwistle, Esq., Dr. Hutton, Mr. J. Sangster, J. Marshall, Jun., Esq., F. T. Billam, Esq., B. Gott, Esq., and Mr. T. Teale, Jun.

FOREIGN SOCIETIES.

FRANCE.

Paris Athénée.—This most ancient establishment has completed its *fortieth* year; but antiquity, though it may evince the bounty of the supporters of the Society and the ability with which its concerns have been regulated, would fail (in itself) to attract and interest public attention. The nightly lectures of the winter season (which, in Paris, is somewhat more accordant with the course of nature than in London) have been among the most effectual means of accomplishing this object, which must be admitted to be of NOT most inferior importance. Among these, the lectures of M. *Amoury Duval* "On the Philosophy of the History of the Fine Arts, connected, at once, with the religious and political History of Nations," have been truly interesting: the learned professor pointed out the progress of arts among the Indians and Egyptians.

tians, who were, perhaps, their originators; thence, he conducts us to Greece, where they attained their grandest developments; it being to the laws, religion, superstitions and even games of these people, to which he attributes Grecian superiority in the limner's arts. This vast subject could not be even rapidly glanced at, throughout its different bearings; and it is expected that M. A. D. will complete his brief sketch in the approaching season. Lectures on natural sciences are little susceptible of analysis, and we can only mention, that Dr. Eusèbe de Salle excited and sustained a very lively interest by his discourses on the trite, but still popular subject of health; which he described, as "not being a merely technical art, but as combining divers principles of natural science, for the preservation and confirmation of human health." This momentous subject Dr. de Salle presented in its full importance, on the principle of *every man his own doctor*. M. Ternaux was elected yearly president, and the choice is a guarantee of the spirit and wisdom which will continue to preside over the interests of literature during the approaching autumnal session.

Royal Academy of Sciences.—At a late meeting, M. Geoffrey St. Hilaire stated that there exists in Egypt a reptile, possessing in a high degree the property of changing colour as the chameleon. It is proposed by the society to send in search of this rare reptile. By a late examination of the chameleon, M. Arago, the learned naturalist, discovered that the alterations of colour in this animal are much more marked than have hitherto been described. A commission was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Arago, Fresnil and Dumeril, to visit the bazaar where chameleons are exhibiting, in order to discover the cause of the variation, which M. Arago attributes to some other quality than that known to naturalists, under the title of *accidental colours*, which may be observed on lifeless bodies. During M. Arago's visit, an animal of no declared colour, was placed on a board, and it immediately changed from a deep brown to a bright yellow. The keeper stated that this animal was ordinarily of a fine green.—It appears that light, and the temperature of the surrounding atmosphere, have much influence in producing these effects.

M. Arago announced that M. Pons re-discovered on the 15th ult. the short-period comet, precisely at the place where it ought to be, according to the ephemeris of M. Encke. This re-appearance of the comet is considered a pledge for that expected to appear towards the end of the year 1828, or the beginning of 1829.

On the 25th ult., at a quarter before two o'clock in the morning, the Director of the Royal Observatory at Marseilles discovered, in the constellation *Taurus*, a new comet, invisible to the naked eye. Its position on that morning, at five minutes past two

o'clock (true time), at Marseilles was—right ascension, 62. 1'3 deg., declension 26. 3'4 deg. north. Its nucleus was very feeble and confused; and the surrounding nebulosity appeared sensibly elongated in the direction opposite to the sun.—This is, probably, the same as the one observed at Brighton.—(See *Varieties*).

Dr. Barry, an English physician, lately read a memoir on the motion of the blood in the veins. From reasoning, as well as from direct experiments upon living animals, he has been led to conclude, that the return of the blood to the heart is caused directly by atmospheric pressure: a vacuum formed in the thoracic cavities at the moment of inspiration, which produces, upon the fluids in communication with those parts, the same effect as the ascent of the piston in the pump. The consequences likely to result from this new doctrine, if established, will be highly interesting to medical men. Messrs Cuvier and Dumeril have been named to report upon the subject.

PATENTS FOR MECHANICAL AND CHEMICAL INVENTIONS.

To ABRAHAM H. CHAMBERS, of *New Bond Street, Middlesex*, for *Improvements in preparing and paving Horse and Carriage-ways*.—28th February 1824.

THE principle of improvements here proposed, is the employing, in inverted positions to what have been common, the granite and other paving-stones, in form of the *frustums of pyramids*; that is, on well consolidated ground, of the proper arching shape, for the bottom of the pavement of a street or carriage-way, the patentee's paving-stones are to be placed, close to each other, with their broadest faces downwards, and least faces upwards, in such a manner as to break-joint; and then, *patent* British pozzolane is to be poured in, partly to fill up the joints, and the remainder and wider parts of these joints are then to be filled up with broken flints, or other road materials. Besides the alleged greater solidity and durability of these patent pavements, the patentee assures us, "the said improved pavement will, at all times, be free from mud!"

Instead of cutting paving-stones into pyramidal frustums or wedges, in order that a ton of such wedge-shaped stones might *appear to cover* the greatest possible superficial area, according to the absurd mode by which contractors were, until lately, paid for new paving our streets, as hinted in p. 556 of our last volume; Mr. Chambers proposes, still, to cut, and employ such stones, but with their broadest faces downwards, and to fill their wide gaping superficial joints with broken stones; the unequal wear of which filling matter, and of the tops or apexes of the stones,

would certainly produce streets as rough and muddy, or more so, and faster wearing out, than any we have witnessed.

The best practice of street-paving in the present day, is, to reject entirely all stones which are, in a material degree, small-bottomed or wedge-shaped: and all clayey matters, in the soil on which the stones are to be bedded:—by treading and ramming, to make this bed for the stones as equally solid and hard as may be; but principally to rely on gaining this perfect and equal solidity of the bed, by *relaying the stones*, with fresh and clean *hoggin* under them, as often as they sink, partially. It is likewise of importance, to choose the paving-stones of as equal size as may be, rejecting all which are much below, or much above, the average size and weight; and, where circumstances may require to use stones of unequal size, the laying of single courses of large or broad stones, across the street, should be avoided, because a projecting *rib* is thereby always formed, very annoying and destructive to carriages, and occasioning a great and unequal wear of the pavement; every single course of small, or narrow stones, is as certainly pressed down, and forms a narrow *trench* across the street, not much less mischievous than the rib before-mentioned: for avoiding which evils, as many equal-sized courses should be used, following each other, as is practicable. Well *ramming* the stones is all-important, where wedge-shaped and unequal-sized stones are used; and decreases in importance where the stones are broad-bottomed and equal: the wear of heavy carriages, is the ultimate and only effectual ramming which good pavement gets.

A LIST OF THE PATENTS which, having been granted in September 1811, will EXPIRE in the present Month of September, viz.

9.—To W. GOOD, of Coleman-street, London: for improvements in valves for various purposes.—See our 33d vol. p. 257.

9.—To W. ROCHFORD, of Bishopsgate-street, London: for an improved method of preparing coffee.—See our 32d vol. p. 472.

9.—To W. F. COLLARD, of Tottenham-court-road, Middlesex: for improvements upon an upright piano-forte.

9.—To J. BARTON, of Tufton-street, Westminster: for an improved sawing machine.

9.—To W. W. JENKINS, of Birmingham: for the improved making of knobs of different shapes, to be affixed on furniture.

9.—To J. JONES, of Beverton, Glamorganshire: for a rotatory engine to be worked by steam, or air.

9.—To M. LOGAN, of Paradise-street, Surrey: for an instrument to generate fire, for the discharging of fire-arms.—See our 33d vol. p. 553.

9.—To W. STRACHAN, of Pool Cottage, Cheshire, for preparing the ore of cobalt, for

painters' and others' uses.—See our 34th vol. p. 47.

9.—To J. CHANCELLOR, of Sackville-street, Dublin: for a musical instrument, to be played by clocks or other machinery.

9.—To T. MARSH, of King-street, Clerkenwell: for improvements in the construction of watches.—See our 33d vol. p. 553.

14.—To G. KITCHEN, of Sheffield: for making portable sconces or branches for lights.

14.—To E. SILVESTER, of Rochester, Kent: for a drag or slide for carriage-wheels.

23.—To W. FOTHERGILL, of Greenfield, Flintshire: for making copper rollers for printing.—See our 33d vol. p. 356.

23.—To J. A. MAAS, of Hammersmith, Middlesex: for improvements in the making of vinegar.

23.—To J. NEEDHAM, of Islington, Middlesex: for a portable brewing apparatus.—See our 35th vol. p. 58.

A LIST OF NEW PATENTS, granted in June and July 1825.

June 28.—To J. J. SAINTMARK, Wandsworth-road: for improvements in distilling.—Six months.

28.—To D. REDMOND, of Old-street-road: for improvements in building ships, houses, &c.—Six months.

28.—To G. THOMPSON, of Wolverhampton: for improvements in the construction of saddles.—Six months.

July 6.—To J. HEATHCOT, of Tiverton: for improvements in manufacturing thrown silk.—Six months.

8.—To W. HEYCOCK, Leeds: for improvements in machinery for dressing cloth.—Six months.

8.—To J. BIDDLE, of Dormington, Salop: for machinery for making, repairing and cleansing roads, paths, &c.—Six months.

8.—To Lieut. M. SHULDHAM, R.N., of Brampton-hall, Wrangford, Suffolk: for improvements in setting, working, reefing and furling the sails of vessels.—Two months.

8.—To W. FURNIVAL and J. CRAM, both of Anderton, Cheshire: for improvements in the manufacturing of salt.—Six months.

8.—To J. DAY and S. HALL, of Nottingham: for an improvement on a pusher-twist, or bobbin-net machine.—Two months.

16.—To W. HANCOCK, of King-street, Northampton-square: for improvements in the making of pipes for the passage of fluids.—Six months.

16.—To W. and H. HURST, of Leeds: for improvements in scribbling and carding sheep's wool.—Six months.

16.—To H. HURST and G. BRADLEY, of Leeds: for improvements in looms for woollen cloths.—Six months.

16.—To T. W. STANSFIELD, W. PRICHARD and S. WILKINSON, all of Leeds: for improvements in looms, and in the implements connected therewith.—Six months.

16.—To T. MUSSELWHITE, of Devizes, Wilts: for improvements in collars for horses and other animals.—Two months.

16.—To M. L. BRUNELL, of Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London: for mechanical arrangements for obtaining powers from fluids, and for applying the same to various useful purposes.—Six months.

16.—To T. SUTLINGTON, of Stanley-mills, Gloucestershire: for improvements in machinery for shearing or cropping woollen or other cloths.—Six months.

16.—To J. FAHEY, of Lincoln's-inn-fields, Middlesex: for improvements in lamps.—Six months.

16.—To T. R. WILLIAMS, of Norfolk-street, Strand: for an improved lancet.—Six months.

16.—To Lieut. T. COOK, of Upper Sussex-place, Kent-road, Surry: for improvements in the construction of carriages and harness, for the greater safety of persons riding.—Six months.

16.—To J. CHEEKBOROUGH, of Manchester: for a method of conducting to and winding upon spools, or bobbins, rovings of cotton, flax, wool, &c.—Six months.

16.—To W. HURST and J. CARTER, of Leeds: for an apparatus for giving a new motion to mules or billies.—Six months.

16.—To J. P. DE LA FONS, of George-street, Hanover-square: for improvements in extracting and fixing teeth.—Six months.

19.—To J. DOWNTON, of Blackwall, Middlesex: for improvements in machines or pumps.—Six months.

MONTHLY REVIEW OF LITERATURE, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN.

Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early Notice of their Works, are requested to transmit Copies, if possible, before the 16th of the Month.

ENGRAVED Specimens of the Architectural Antiquities of Normandy. By JOHN and HENRY LE KEUX, after Drawings by Augustus Pugin, Architect. The literary part by J. BRITTON, F.S.A., &c. No. 1, 4to.—This number includes twenty engravings, illustrative of the following subjects:—At ROUEN: *Palais de Justice*, three plates; 2. A compartment of the south front elevation, section, and details; 3. Elevation and section of a window at the north end of the hall. *Church of St. Ouen*, three plates, viz. 1. Elevation of the circular window in the west front; 2. One quarter of the same, at large; 3. Door-way on the south side. *Nunnery of St. Clair*: elevation, section, &c. of gateway. *Abbey St. Amand*, two plates: 1. Exterior elevation and compartments, at large, on the south side of the court; 2. Fireplace in ditto. *Cathedral*, two plates: 1. Door-way in the cloisters; 2. *Cour des Libraires*, elevation and section of gateway. *Fountain de la Croix*; *Rue de l'Hôpital*, elevation, plan, &c. *Hôtel de Bourtheront de Place de la Pucelle*, two plates: 1. Elevation towards the street, and parts at large; 2. Elevation in the court, with plan, &c. At CAEN: *Abbey aux Hommes*, two plates: 1. Longitudinal section, and mouldings of sacristy; 2. Transverse section and plan of ditto. *Abbey aux Dames*, two plates: 1. Entrance gateway; 2. Compartment of the nave of the church. *Church of St. Nicholas*, two plates: 1. Transverse section, with plans; 2. Longitudinal section of the semicircular apse.

This is far from being the least useful of the works undertaken by our indefatigable architectural antiquary, John Britton, and, considered as a work at once of art and

utility, the price of the medium copies, at least (£1. 11s. 6d.), is far from being extravagant. Works of this kind could never be more opportune: for the rage for architectural improvements—the widening of dirty lanes and alleys into splendid streets and spacious squares, the erection of public edifices and sumptuous mansions in town and country, with the lamentable deficiencies of taste in some instances displayed by our architects, sufficiently shew that sketches of plans and models could never be more apposite to the wants of the building community. In London, indeed, the gothic is not at present the rage; the Grecian is to be the object of emulation; and re-edified London is to be, architecturally, another Athens. We are glad, by the way, to perceive some symptoms that it is to be real Grecian; that the corrupted, over-laboured, imperial style is beginning to be laid aside; and of the *tea-table style* we hope we shall see no more. So far, however, the present publication (whose models are mostly from the gothic) is not exactly in chime with our metropolitan wants. But the gothic, we hope, is not every where to be laid aside. We could mention some towns where all new edifices and improvements ought to be in that style; even in the neighbourhood of our own superb Abbey, nothing but gothic ought to be permitted to intrude or remain. To the lovers of this venerable style, the present work of Mr. Britton will be particularly acceptable; and we recommend it to the library of every architect and patron of architecture.

A Historical and Descriptive Narrative of 20 Years' Residence in South America, containing Travels in Arauco, Chile, Peru, and Columbia; with an Account of the Revolution,

Revolution, its Rise, Progress, and Results. In 3 Vols. 8vo. By W. B. STEVENSON, formerly Private Secretary to the President and Captain-General of Quito, Colonel and Governor of Esmeraldas, &c. &c. "The interest," says the author in his preface very truly,

"The interest which the late successful revolution in Spanish America has awakened in Europe renders any genuine account of the new world so highly acceptable to the British nation, that it has become an almost imperative duty in those who may possess original matter to communicate it to the public; for it may be said, without the least exaggeration, that although the countries thus emancipated were discovered in the sixteenth century, they have remained almost unknown till the beginning of the nineteenth.

There can be little doubt, therefore, that the gleanings of a twenty years' residence, under circumstances so favourable for observation as Col. Stevenson seems to have enjoyed, will be read with some avidity. Though the author does not pretend to philosophize, there is much matter in his volumes for the philosophic reader; he gives a plain statement of facts as they occurred, and his unadorned descriptions are interesting. The first two volumes are devoted to a description of the principal towns, manners, customs and religions, &c. &c. of South America, particularly of Lima, Valdivia, Chile, Quito and Guayaquil. And though, from remoteness from the world of civilization, and the confined ideas and superstitions of the Spaniards and natives, there must necessarily be much that is counter to the prejudice of a free-born Briton, whose religion and constitution are so diametrically opposite to all thralldom of the mind, yet Mr. Stevenson shows that a 20 years' residence in that part of the world has not corrupted a manly and candid disposition. All that relates to Lima (and there is much) is extremely amusing, interesting and instructive, and shews how the world and humanity differ! The author gives a description of the tribunal of the Inquisition; and although he does not dress it up in all the horrors of a Godwin romance, yet the simple statement of natural occurrences, excites sufficient detestation of that abominable institution. In describing the three inquisitors, he gives the following ludicrous quotation from Jovellanos, that "the inquisition was composed of *un santo cristo, dos candileros, y tres magderos*—one crucifix, two candlesticks, and three blockheads!" The author himself had, on one occasion, to extricate himself by an equal mixture of firmness and discretion, from the grasp of the holy blasphemers who presided over this infamous establishment—which, however, he would probably not have been able to effect, if it had not been at a time when their power was beginning to totter, and the abolition of the office by the Cortes was already impending. There is rather an

amusing anecdote quoted, of the manner in which a certain viceroy had answered a summons from these holy fathers.

"It is said, that when Castle-Forte was Viceroy in Lima, he was summoned by the Inquisition, and attended accordingly. Taking with him to the door his body-guard, a company of infantry, and two pieces of artillery, he entered, and laying his watch on the table, told the inquisitors, that if their business were not despatched in one hour, the house would be battered down about their ears, for such were the orders he had left with the commanding officer at the gate. This was quite sufficient; the inquisitors rose, and accompanied him to the door, too happy when they beheld the backs of his excellency and his escort."

The third vol. of this useful, and in many respects valuable work, contains an account of the commencement and progress of the revolution, and the proceedings of the constituted authorities of the transatlantic Spanish dominions. *For further extracts see Supp. to Vol. 59, of the M.M. p. 611, &c.*

A Succinct View and Analysis of Authentic Information, extant in original Works, on the Practicability of joining the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, by a Ship-Canal across the Isthmus of America. By R. B. PRYMAN, 8vo.—Mr. P. examines with great apparent perspicuity, and with diligent research, into the existing sources of information, the topographical appliances and difficulties of five proposed stations for this stupendous undertaking—to wit, the Isthmuses of Darien, Panama, Tehuantepec and Nicaragua, and the routes of Choco; and successively rejects, as presenting greater difficulties, or offering less advantages, all but the Isthmuses of Darien and Nicaragua; and after balancing the localities of these, evidently gives preference to the former. Yet even this, which our author considers as presenting the fewest difficulties,—among many other impediments (as the unhealthiness of the climate, the distance from which free labourers must be brought, Indians or negroes, &c.)—includes the necessity of cutting a desague, right down through the traversing ridge of the Andes, of such height, in this their supposed lowest part, as to occupy the duration of nine hours in the ascent.

"Under these difficult circumstances," however, "it seems (to Mr. P.) but a due observance of impartiality to say, that a ship-canal, adequate to universal commerce, might be made across the Isthmus of Darien." From the accomplishment of this gigantic undertaking, he anticipates results as gigantic. "The saving of near 12,000 miles of direct distance in the circumnavigation of South America."—"The rapid colonization of the temperate and fertile regions of the western shores of North America."—"The power of making the voyage, out or home, to China, in about 80 or 90 days."—"The rapid advancement of the British Colonies at New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land."—"A great extension of the

the South-Sea fisheries."—"The civilization, &c. of the islands in the Pacific Ocean."—"A rapid improvement in the trade and population of Mexico, Guatemala, Colombia, Peru and Chili," &c. &c. From all of which he anticipates also an immense extension to British commerce, whose "products would become available to satisfy the wants that would attend the general increase of wealth and population."—"The characters of nations would be assimilated by intercourse, and the same spirit of active commerce that now covers the Atlantic, would be extended to the coasts and islands of the Pacific Ocean, which, at no distant period of time, would present a splendid scene of communities rising into existence, knowledge and social order."

But, for the accomplishment of this vast undertaking, Mr. P. seems to think "the concurrence of all the governments of Europe must be obtained." In this we do not accord. If nature herself present not insurmountable difficulties, the capital of England, and the co-operation, in the ministration of all practical facilities, on the part of the American States, must realize this "dream sublime" of more than 300 years, without concurrence of the chiefs and vassal chiefs of the Holy Alliance, or it never will be realized at all.

Narrative of an Expedition to the Source of St. Peter's River, Lake Winnepeck, Lake of the Woods, &c. performed in the Year 1823, by Order of the Hon. F. C. Calhoun, Secretary of War, under the command of S. H. Long, U. S. T. E.; compiled from the Notes of Major Long, Messrs. Say, Keating, and Colhoun. By W. H. KEATING, A. M., &c. 2 vols. 8vo.—In our January Supplement, we gave some very interesting extracts from Mr. Halkett's "Historical Notes respecting the North American Indians." The work now before us is replete with still more interest, as it makes us acquainted with the present actual state of our North American fellow-beings, and tends to produce the same sympathy for, and admiration of that nation, which Christian solicitude and brotherly love have so nearly exterminated. This work, though upon the same scale and topic of Mr. Halkett's, bears its own stamp of originality and correctness, and becomes more interesting, as it corroborates many of the facts collated by the former gentleman. It contains, also, many amusing anecdotes and sketches of Indian manners and customs, and points out more distinctly wherein they may be most benefited by the American government, with respect to their ultimate conversion and civilization; if, indeed, it will be possible to civilize and Christianize nations which, up to the present period, have shewn that they prefer extermination to proselytism, civil or religious.

A Journey into various Parts of Europe; and a Residence in them, during the Years 1818, 1819, 1820, and 1821; with Notes, Historical and Classical; and Memoirs of the Grand Dukes of the House of Medici; of the Dynasties of the Kings of Naples; and of the Dukes of Milan. By the REV. THOMAS PENNINGTON, A. M., Rector of Thorley, Herts; late Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge, and Chaplain to the late Countess of Bath.—This work, so pompously set forth in the title-page, and comprizing two thick octavo volumes, will, we think, occupy but little of our time or space, there being but little, as far as we have yet perceived (having only looked through the first volume), of interest or information to excite our animadversion. The first part is a mere journal, with here and there a few short historical remarks in the notes, such as any school-boy might make who was desirous of shewing his historical knowledge; but not in the style we should expect from a travelled man and Fellow of Cambridge. The author seems particularly fond of calculations and admeasurements; and his descriptions of public edifices comprize, in general, little more than their lengths and breadths. We, however, derive but little amusement from such descriptions, and find, moreover, the author's "interesting" subjects to us very uninteresting: for instance, his "interesting Female" (meaning the Duchess d'Angoulême), his "interesting Equipage," and "interesting Inscriptions." We will, therefore, take our leave for the present of the Rev. Thomas Pennington, with a promise that if our glance at his second volume should give us any reason to change our opinion of his talents and information, we will willingly make courteous atonement in our next Number for the slight manner in which we have passed him over in the present.

East-India Company's Records, founded on Official Documents, shewing a View of the past and present State of the British Possessions in India, as to their Revenue, Expenditure, Debts, Assets, Trade, and Navigation: to which is added, a Variety of Historical, Political, Financial, Commercial and Critical Details, from the Period of the first Establishment (1600) of the Honourable East-India Company to the present Time (July, 1825). The whole carefully compiled and arranged (the ancient Part from the most authentic Original Records of Parliament, the East-India Company, the Board of Trade, the Accounts of the Custom-house, and the ablest Writers, viz. Mann, Purchas, Childe, Petty, Cary, Davenant, Gee, Decker, Postlethwayte, Bolts, Raynal, Verelst, Anderson, Robertson, Playfair, Macpherson, Milburn, Colquhoun, Tuckey, Mill, Klaproth, Phipps, Prinsep, Malcolm, Thornton, and Staunton, and also from the Memoirs and Transactions of the Societies connected

connected with Asia. By CESAR MOREAU, &c. &c. &c. *Lithog.*—Here is a volume of title-page. It is, however, as far as we have quoted it, a volume of instruction, as it seems to include a complete catalogue of all the authors who have written on the subject. The catalogue of societies, &c. of which the last-mentioned was a member we have curtailed, as adding nothing to the stock of useful information. The work is particularly addressed "To the editors of the daily and weekly papers, and of the various periodical journals and reviews published in Great Britain." Thus called upon, we take the earliest opportunity to notice M. Moreau's work, or, as he calls it, *chart*: so that, if this be the meed the author pants for, *his object is attained*: and we have no hesitation in saying that his work possesses *some portion of usefulness*, and that portion not small. We must think the commercial world, in general (and how large a part of British population that term includes!) under very great obligations to M. C. Moreau; and we confidently expect that they will not be the more backward in evincing their high appreciation of his almost unexampled diligence, because it is to a *foreigner* they are thus indebted.

M. C. Moreau has already been (Sept. 1824) creditably mentioned in the pages of this miscellany, and the lapse of time has not diminished our estimation of his work. We dare to predict that, ere long, the present will be found to have equally high claims to public approbation, which we trust will not be thought less worthily bestowed, when we gratefully thank M. Moreau for his very handsome complimentary dedication and preface. We must, however, add, that there are some obscurities and errors of phraseology, which, probably, haste has caused Mr. M. to overlook; and that, from this specimen, we are not induced to be very encomiastic in regard of *lithographic* books. We conclude with two or three short quotations, in which Mr. M. speaks particularly of the plan and nature of his undertaking.

"This work will *invariably* prove the still increasing progress of Great Britain in every department of commerce and industry, as well as the immensity of the career open to its indefatigable activity." The author states, that "his object was to present a kind of commercial panorama, which, precluding the necessity of perusing or examining more than 300 volumes, offering only confused and incorrect notions, might exhibit all the great transactions of the British Empire with every part of the world; and rejecting every calculation not rigorously demonstrated, and unaccompanied with the sanction of the most respectable authorities."—"Persuaded that it is the characteristic of commerce to be influenced by no peculiarities of intrigue or party (except, perhaps, the *East-India Company*, for it is known that all its policy consists in being rich and powerful), and that the only spirit which becomes it is that of *exactness* and truth; the author endeavoured, in the composition of his

work, to pay no tribute to party spirit, and to present only numerical figures, the *infallible* logic of which is equally beneficial to all—to the man who knows, and to him who wishes to learn; to him who knows, it offers the advantage of a book of reference, in which, without difficulty and labour, he may renew, with precision, his past recollection; to him who wishes to learn, it may become the *means of initiation* into important interests, of which no one ought to be ignorant, because they are now inseparable from all the wants of life."

Leigh's New Pocket Road-Book of England, Wales, and part of Scotland; on the plan of Reichard's Itineraries; containing an Account of all the Direct and Cross Roads; together with a Description of every remarkable Place, its Curiosities, Manufactures, Commerce, Population and principal Inns; the whole forming a complete Guide to every object worthy the attention of Travellers. 12mo. The title promises much; and, as far as can rationally be expected, from a little volume of convenient dimensions for a traveller's pocket, what is promised seems to be fulfilled. The routes are conveniently and lucidly arranged, and the references, by which repetitions are avoided, are so specified as to produce no perplexity. A neatly engraved table is prefixed of the amount of every posting stage from 6 miles to 20, at every variety of charge, from 1s. to 1s. 9d. per mile; and a half-sheet map of England and Wales, neatly engraved also, and remarkably distinct for its size, is subjoined at the end of the volume. And in the topographical miscellanea, accompanying the respective routes, the compiler appears to have fulfilled his profession, of avoiding on one hand all prolix details, or omission on the other of what is worthy of attention.

Selections from the various Authors who have written concerning Brazil; more particularly respecting the Captaincy of Minas Gera's and the Gold Mines of that Province. By BARCLAY MOUNTENEY. 8vo.—This is a useful compendium, which, in 180 not heavy pages, presents such information as may be important to persons disposed to visit Brazil, either as travellers or emigrants, who nevertheless have either not leisure, or not inclination for voluminous research. It will also be particularly acceptable to those who are more or less interested in mining speculations.

Observations on Gout, Critical and Pathological; or, an Analytical Survey of the Views at present entertained of the Nature of that Disorder; with Practical Remarks on the injurious Effects of Colchicum, and on certain Modes of Diet. By A. RUMFORD, Surgeon, &c. 8vo.—Without entering into any direct analysis of this professional volume, which our space would not permit, and, consequently, without dogmatizing on the validity of the arguments and principles it presents, we will just briefly observe that it is obviously entitled both to professional and general attention, inasmuch as the observations of Mr. R. appear to be the result of

of practical and scientific experience; and inasmuch as the author has "had the good, or, as some would have it, the bad fortune, to experience the gout in his own person," and thereby "possessed the means of daily studying the various symptoms," &c. Physician, cure thyself, is, in such cases, undoubtedly, a good touchstone kind of maxim; and Mr. R. assures us that

"The ultimate result has been, that the writer, for himself, has ascertained means by which he has obtained entire immunity from the disorder, of which he had become morbidly susceptible from the slightest causes; and not a few others, who have been led to adopt measures adapted to their individual circumstances, have also obtained similar relief."

"Under such circumstances," we readily admit, that "it is not presuming too much to claim the liberty of thinking for himself."

If, however, he differs from some high authorities, in his notions of this disease and the prescribed modes of treatment, he pretends to no specific, and puffs off no patented or exclusive nostrum. But against the use of the fashionable remedy *colchicum*, his protest is direct; and he maintains it as a fact indisputably admitted by all medical observers of experience, that the relief it affords is invariably obtained at heavy expense to the constitution; entailing a train of evils greatly more serious than that which has been removed; and, indeed, aggravating the constitutional tendency, while it removes the present symptoms; so as to occasion, by every repetition of the temporary remedy, more and more frequent, the recurrence of the disease. On the pathology of the gout, he examines the opinions of Hippocrates, Galen, &c.; of Sydenham, Cullen, Brown, Darwin, Sutton, Parkinson, Parry, Johnson, Scudamore, &c., and then proceeds to consider the causes, constitutional and incidental, from whence it arises; and, we may just observe by the way, shows himself to be no rigid advocate of that "sparse and sallow abstinence" which some have regarded as an infallible remedy or preservative.

The present, it seems, is only the *avant courier* of a second vol. which the author is preparing for the press; namely, "A Treatise on Gout, Pathological, Therapeutical, and Practic; or, an Attempt to elucidate and establish the Nature and Causes of that Disorder, and to deduce definite and correct Principles for its Prevention and Cure," &c.

Voyage de Polyclète, ou Lettres Romaines. Abrégé de l'ouvrage original de M. Le Baron de Théis, à l'usage de la Jeunesse. Par M. De ROCILLON. London. 12mo.—This work, as originally published by M. Théis, is upon the model of the *Voyage of Anacharsis in Greece*; and though all works, particularly of this description, must, necessarily, lose a great portion of their interest in a mere abridgment, the volume before us will, doubtless, prove an important assistant to young beginners in the

study of ancient history. By all classes it will be read with pleasure and utility, as containing much information concerning the public and private life of the Romans, their laws, both civil and military, their literature, their arts and sciences, and, in short, their manners and customs in each particular. Polyclète begins his travels immediately upon the conquest of Athens by Sylla. He is sent as an hostage to Rome, where he is admitted, upon the most intimate terms, into the family of the Consul Octavius; he has there an opportunity of witnessing the oppressive tyranny of the Roman generals, even to their countrymen; and, also, their magnificence and grandeur. After minutely describing the horrible massacres, in Rome, by the usurper Marius, and the bloody vengeance of Sylla, Polyclète is sent back to his country by a magnanimous effort of this same Sylla. But this action, though noble in itself, cannot make us forget his detestable cruelties and vices.

Ambition. 3 vols. 12mo.—The materials of this work are good, and many of the incidents highly interesting and well wrought; but there is great want of arrangement throughout. More than two volumes, out of the three, are occupied by the relation of circumstances prior to the time in which the characters are brought under our view; which renders the plot intricate, and the story somewhat confused. We think, also, that the authoress (for such we infer the sex of the writer from the passage we quote) is rather too fond of personal descriptions.

"Do not be apprehensive," cried Percival (to Miss Winny Vaughan), "when you turn author, I will fight your battles through thick and thin; besides, the British public have ever been remarkable for their liberality to youth and woman, even though she should prove to be a *Welshwoman*."

If, as this passage infers, the present work is the production of a *young* woman, we think it deserves encouragement. We have no doubt it will afford amusement to the generality of readers.

Traditions of Edinburgh; or Sketches and Anecdotes of the City in former Times, By ROBERT CHAMBERS.—Nos. 1. 2. 3. 4. This is one of those tittle-tattle publications which may amuse *grown children* at the tea-table, and furnish materials for prattle, when topics of a more temporary description happen to fail, or anecdotes of neighbouring streets, and neighbouring dowagers still in existence, appear to be exhausted. For our climate, however, it is rather exotic. Here and there, it is true, a sketch, or an anecdote may be found interspersed, with which English ears, attuned to such excursive chit-chat, may be amused; but the work is evidently better calculated for the meridian of Edinburgh itself—that extraordinary focus of the frivolous profound, where all the inhabitants (male and female) are at once philosophers and gossips—where

ists are sanctimonious, and *filles de joie* demure; where the licensed porters and errand boys are also licensed pimps; where the laws of quarantine extend to the merchandize of the Cyprian goddess, and her temples have their regular bills of health; and the sages of the gown and wig invoke the muses in the courts of justice;—where congregations throng around the churches before the doors are opened, to chatter of politics and new publications, and collect and circulate the *charitable* rumours of the vicinage; and where, from the tea-table to the bench, from the kirk to the *secret chamber*, from the university to the pot-house, subtle disputation and poignant scandal conspire alike to relieve the tedium, or give zest to the amusement; and the professor in his chair, and the caddy in the street, is alike an adept in the profound of metaphysics, and pregnant with genealogies and anecdotes of secret history. We shall not attempt to follow this compiler of scraps and traditions, which, among such a population as we have described, have reached already a third edition, through streets and lanes and wynds, and old houses, burnt down, or still standing; nor attempt to amuse our readers with extracts relative to old ladies who maintained the dignity of ancient lineage, and diffused around the blessings of a boundless charity, by means of “an income of £190 a year;” but satisfy ourselves, and perhaps our English readers, by a single specimen of the kind of ingenuity by which anecdotic materials are occasionally brought within the professed boundaries of the gossip-sphere; and of the vast and interesting importance of the authentic intelligence thus pressed into the service.

“The following brief characteristic traits of the Duchess of Buccleugh and Monmouth, who *must have resided, at some period of her long life, in Edinburgh*, are worthy of preservation, and may be relied upon as authentic. They are derived from a singularly pure and direct source of traditionary information—our author having dined with a lady who had dined with her grace.

Does the author mean that we should sneer at the mock gravity, or smile at the wit and irony of this remark?

The Duchess was very crooked, and had one leg shorter than the other. Yet she was an astonishingly dignified personage. As her husband had been invested with all the honours of a prince of the blood, she kept up her state to the last, having only one seat in her rooms (and that generally under a canopy) for herself; so her visitors were compelled to stand. When Lady Margaret Montgomery, daughter to Alexander, ninth Earl of Eglintoun, was at a boarding-school near London (previous to the year thirty), she was frequently invited by the Duchess to her house; and, because her great-grandmother, Lady Mary Lealy, was sister to her grace's mother, was allowed the extraordinary privilege of a chair. It is said that she made a rule of being served on the knee; but this is not probable; and, indeed, some of her letters, still extant, prove her to have been a shrewd, benevolent woman, and exhibit no traces whatever of a haughty princess of the blood.”

Faustus: his Life, Death, and L into Hell. Translated from the G 12mo.—If epochs are to be characterized by their popular literature, this may be called the diabolical age. *Der Freischütz* and his demons, *the Devil and Dr. Faustus* triumph over stage and jingle in our verse, and hobble through prose. Whether Faustus sold him to the devil or not, our authors seem to have done so; and Germany, France and England have gone hobgoblin mad. In Germany, however, that the original pact has been made; here we only have a translation. Weber's incantation has been chaunted to us, in multiplied versions at major, and at minor theatres: of German diabolisms, generally speaking, we have been satisfied with names and scraps of vehicles for scenic marvels, and scraps of pictorial embellishment. One feels a mutilated translation, indeed, we have it from the saintly pen of Lord Lytton; who found it too loose and unfaithful for a faithful version, yet could not do alone, so played, with watering around the vice he longed for, but had not the courage to commit; and gave the English public a version so partial and so edifying, that, though the moral salubrity much improved, the spirit has at least been evaporated. Surely, if his lordship thought such a work unfit for faithful translation, he should not have defiled his pen with it. It is but a popish sort of casuistry, to permit a sin by halves, and leave others up the hiatus.

The prose Faustus, however, is set forth to us entire; and it is certainly full of the boldness, vigour we may say, the audacity of an imagination that can recklessly descend into hell of hells, and expatiate on all the scenes of human atrocity. The spirit breathes through it is morose and comes to an extreme that precludes the idea of all moral purpose. Vice is represented as true, or rather caricatured, in all its gross abominations, till the heart sickens over the picture; but it would be difficult to collect from it any very cogent arguments or inducements for virtue: and, more really, it is little calculated to foster feelings and habitudes of mind with which the practices of social virtue are congenial. The ethical argument, though throughout, is—that men are worse than devils; and scarcely a glimpse of virtue or character is to be met with, through which to mitigate the soul-damping impression of pot and patriot are, here, just alike the philosopher and the priest. Science and literature are as much, and as sordidly, the instruments of the devil, the frauds of superstition, the oppressions of tyranny,* and the murders of ambition.

* Philosophy seems to be the very name that is infernal in the estimation of this

isotropy was taught to mankind by Satan himself; and the press, by enlarging the stream of knowledge, is only an invention to extend the bounds of hell.

"I am much indebted to thee," says Satan to Faustus, on the arrival of his soul in the regions of torment, "for having invented printing—that art which is so singularly useful to hell."—"The shades of hundreds of thousands will overwhelm thee with curses, for having converted the little stream which poisoned the human mind, into a monstrous flood. I, who am the ruler of hell, and shall gain by it, am therefore thy debtor."

The only qualification of this gloomy and cynical misanthropy—this discouragement to virtuous effort, by the doctrine that there is, and can be, nothing in the world but vice, is to be sought in the taunting reproaches with which *Leviathan* (the familiar) overwhelms his victim, when he is about to plunge him into hell.

"Feel!—thou sayest thou hast learnt to know men! Where?—"Thou hast merely frequented palaces and courts, where men spurn away the unfortunate, and laugh at the complaints of the oppressed, whilst they are dissipating, in revel, rout and roar, that which they have robbed them of. Thou hast seen the sovereigns of the world, thou hast seen tyrants, surrounded by their catamites, and their infamous courtisans; and thou hast seen priests who make use of religion as an instrument of oppression. Such are the men thou hast seen; and not him who groans under the heavy yoke, and comforts himself with the hope of futurity. Thou hast passed by, with disdain, the hut of the poor and simple man, who does not even know your artificial vices by name; who gains his bread by the sweat of his brow, shares it faithfully with his wife and children, and rejoices, at the last moment of his life, in having completed his long and laborious task."—"Canst thou say that thou knowest man, when thou hast only sought for him in the paths of vice and crime?"

There is another passage, also, in which the author speaks in his own person, in something like the same strain.

"Faustus resembled those men of the world who shroud themselves to their pleasures as long as their strength remains, without thinking of the consequences; and at length, worn out and dejected, cast a gloomy look on the world, and judge of the human race according to their own sad experience, without reflecting that they have only trodden the worst paths of life, and seen the worst part of the creation. In a word, he was on the point of becoming a philosopher of the species of Voltaire, who, whenever he found the bad, always held it forth to public view, and, with unexampled industry, always endeavoured to keep the good in the background.

This reproach, however, falls more heavily upon the author himself than upon Voltaire. The whole machine is employed to shew that there is nothing in the world but vice; or nothing but what is prepared

"If it were not for renowned heroes in their bloody fields of battle, or ministers in their perfidious cabinets, and for your priests, and, above all, for your philosophers, the gates of hell would soon be closed." It is remarkable, however, that in this whole drama of horrors, the author has not introduced one single philosopher, as an actor in any of the scenes of atrocity.

to be vicious, as soon as any inducement is offered. Ignorance and penury, and the constant drudgery of rustic toil, at least, form the only refuge from the devil:—as if the lowest life had not its vices as well as the highest; or any class could be too ignorant for crime.

It is time, however, to speak of the ability with which this extraordinary work is planned and executed. In this point of view, its merit is decisive, and of a very high order. It has a vigour of imagination, that sports in luxuriance, and soars, occasionally, even to the terrible sublime,—mingled, not marred, with all the licence of the grotesque and ludicrous. It has wit of the severest kind, and a poignancy of satire, which disdains not, however, to descend occasionally to the grossness of lampoon. Witness, for example, the description of the character of the English nation, after Faustus and his infernal guide had visited the court of our third Richard, and observed all the over-coloured atrocities of that period.

"These people [says the devil] will groan for a time beneath the yoke of despotism; they will then sacrifice one of their kings upon the scaffold of freedom, in order that they may sell themselves to his successors for gold and titles. In hell there is very little respect paid to these gloomy islanders, who would suck the marrow from all the putrid carcasses in the universe, if they thought to find gold in the bones. They boast of their morality, and despise all other nations: yet if you were to place what you call virtue in one scale, and vice, with two-pence, in the other, they would forget their morality, and pocket the money. They talk of their honour and integrity, but never enter into a treaty, but with a firm resolution of breaking it, as soon as a farthing is to be gained by so doing. After death, they inhabit the most pestilential marsh of the kingdom of darkness, and their souls are scourged without mercy. None of the other damned will have any communication with them. If the inhabitants of the continent could do without sugar and coffee, the sons of proud England would soon return to the state in which they were when Julius Cæsar, Canute of Denmark, or William the Conqueror, did them the honour to invade their island."

Notwithstanding, however, this assignment of our countrymen to the most pestilential marsh of hell, the pictures which the author exhibits of France under Louis XI., and of Rome under Pope Alexander VI., make the worst vices of the worst age of England, even if the time of Henry VIII. had been selected, appear almost like virtues. The court and family of the pontiff, in particular, with the stains of blood and incest thick upon them, are exhibited in such colours of licence and atrocity, that the ultimate appearance of the devil, in all his potent horrors, to terminate the career of abominations, and hurry his holiness, &c. to the gulf of eternal retribution, appears to be almost more probable than the catastrophe which history assigns to them. These are scenes, however, from which we will not quote: nor do we envy the imagination that could riot in them. But, from

the festivities in Pandemonium, in the first chapter, we could wish that our space could admit a free selection. We must be content with a specimen or two from the allegorical pageant which succeeds the dramatic representations.

"The scene was a wild and dreary spot. In a dark cavern sat Metaphysics, in the shape of an Egyptian mummy, whose eyes were fixed upon five glittering words, which flitted continually backwards and forwards, and at each change had a different import. The mummy ceased not to follow them with its stony eyes; while in a corner stood a little roguish devil, who incessantly blew bubbles of air into its face. Pride, the amanuensis of Metaphysics, gathered them up as they fell, pressed the air out, and kneaded them into hypotheses."—"Then came forward Morality, a fine female form, hooded in a veil, which, chamellion-like, sported all colours. She held Virtue and Vice by the hands, and danced a trio with them. For music, a naked savage played upon an oaten pipe, an European philosopher scraped the fiddle, while an Asiatic beat the drum."—"Next appeared Poetry, in the form of a lovely naked woman. She danced with Sensuality a figurative lascivious dance, to which Imagination played the flute d'amour."—"History then advanced upon the stage. Before her went Fame, with a long brazen trumpet. — She danced with Slavery, — Falsehood took the trumpet from the mouth of Fame, and tuned it to the dance; and Flattery pointed out the figures. Then appeared Medicine and Quackery; they danced a minuet, to which Death clinked the music with a purse of gold."—"Jurisprudence, a sleek rosy-faced dame, fed with fees, and hung about with commentaries, coughed through a tedious solo, and Chicanery played the bass-viol."—"Policy descended from the car, and danced with Theology a pas des deux, to which Cunning, Ambition and Tyranny played on soft-tinkling instruments."

We recommend this subject to the ballet master of the Opera-house. Compare this with the passage, towards the end of the last chapter, in which Leviathan stands revealed to Faustus in all his terrors, and no doubt will remain of the potency and wide range of the author's imagination, from the satiric and ludicrous to the terrific and sublime.

"He stood before him. His eyes glowed like full-laden thunder-clouds, which reflect the rays of the descending sun. The noise of his breath was like the rushing of the tempest-blast. The earth groaned beneath his iron feet. The storm rustled in his hair, which waved round his head like the tail round the threatening comet. Faustus lay before him like a worm; for the horrible sight had deprived him of his senses and his strength. The devil uttered a contemptuous laugh, which hissed over the surface of the earth; and, seizing the trembling being, he tore him to pieces, as a capricious boy would tear an insect. He strewed the bloody members, with fury and disgust, about the field, and plunged with the soul into the depths of hell."

Absentecism. By LADY MORGAN. 8vo. — This volume, of 160 pages, has been published before in a magazine; and the reason assigned for reprinting it in another shape, is, the continued demand for the numbers in which it appeared. That such should be the case is not improbable—the poem being known from which the essay

flowed; but authors are not always equal to themselves—the work has no interest commensurate with the reputation of the writer—no locality, not even the enthusiasm, which generally attaches itself to the relation of Irish wrongs. It has a mere book-making physiognomy, whose most striking attractions are the names of a celebrated author and a celebrated publisher in the title-page. That it might pass muster, in detached parts, among the miscellaneous varieties of a periodical work, we do not deny, and that the knowledge that it was Lady Morgan's might excite curiosity is equally probable: for who is he whose expectations would not be excited by such an announcement? but we should be slow to believe that Lady Morgan would herself be desirous of its being reprinted in a more authentic shape. Her wonted fertility must have been very unexpectedly exhausted, when it became necessary to glean, from a novel of secondary order, the greater part of the information which these pages convey. We allude to a novel in three volumes, "Thomas Fitzgerald," which we noticed in our number for May last (p. 359), most of the notes of which work, and many of the incidents, are here brought forward to swell out 160 pages, which, though adorned with the name of Lady Morgan, we cannot hold it necessary to enter into a critical examination of, but will just give her a hint, that a work should possess the best attractions of her native merits, that would atone for her capricious admixture of foreign phraseology. We have no objection to French as French, and have a high respect for the science and literature of our neighbours: but we have a language of our own, fully competent to all the purposes of expressing, with grace and energy, all our own ideas: and genuine taste cannot but be offended by the affectation of English frenchified. We trust the time is not remote, when even our boarding-school Misses will keep the two languages distinct; and though they may speak both with equal fluency, will take care not to speak them both together. But Lady Morgan's sentences seem to us sometimes to represent a sort of quadruple alliance of English, French and Italian. She is never at a loss for a word, for, from whichever language occurs, she slips it in, and the phrase is complete. If not understood, the fault, of course, is in the ignorance of the reader, who, if he had known as many languages as the writer, would, at least, have found her meaning. For instance, in the work now before us—in mentioning a legend respecting O'Rourke, who was said to have been murdered by the orders of Queen Elizabeth, because he dared to hint to that princess, that he suspected it was herself who honoured him with the private visits at midnight to which he was subjected: she says that "though the catastrophic

the *Prophete* of the tale, which circulates in the neighbourhood of his ruined castle, attests the ignorance, or the love of the marvellous of those who invented and circulated it; still there is a dovetailing of the old Irish *Shanaos* with historic record, which shews that *si cela n'étoit pas vrai, c'étoit bien vraisemblable*:" as if it would not have been just as easy to have said, 'if it was not actually true, it bore very much the semblance of a truth.' We beg leave to inform Lady Morgan that this mixture of languages gives an *aria pedantesca* to her writings, which is *très ridicule*.

Moderation. A Tale. By MRS. HOF-LAND. 12mo.—The works of this lady are well calculated for the perusal of youth, as affording amusement without overstraining the feelings and imagination by improbable events and exaggerated sentiment. There is a truth and simplicity in her delineation of character, which claims our sympathy and speaks home to our feelings. The present work is a good exemplification of these remarks, and the necessity and advantage of "*Moderation*" are well enforced. The story is simple and affecting, and the whole book breathes a sentiment of mild religious feeling, at the same time that it discountenances strongly those extravagant views of religion so prevalent at present among some classes of society.

We think few works could be better calculated to be of use to the present state of society, and we trust it will be generally circulated.

Legends of the North, or the Feudal Christmas, a Poem. By MRS. HENRY ROLLA. 8vo.—This poem (or rather this volume of poems—for though strung together by a sort of narrative of Christmas festivities, &c. there are several) is dedicated by Mrs. R. to her brother, Sir W. Hillary, Bart., who, we are told

— "Oft beside the cheerful flame
Has listen'd, with unwearied ear," &c.

which, in so near a relative, is natural enough. But will impartial criticism listen with equal complacency? Mrs. R. takes care to remind us that the experiment has been tried: for she strings the names of her former works together on her title-page, and tells us, in her preface, that they have met with an "indulgent reception." With us, however, "every tub," according to the homely proverb, "must stand upon its own bottom." We must neither be influenced by the indulgence of former receptions, nor by the consideration that the authoress is the sister of a Baronet. The praise, if praise we give, must be founded on the merits of the work itself; and, if we stumble on defects, we shall have the consolation of reflecting, that justifiable censure need not be restrained by any apprehension that, by diminishing the fame of the poetess, we might also diminish her bread. We will tell Mrs. R., therefore,

that we did stumble, in the very first line of her dedicatory address, upon the very worst fault (barring downright nonsense) that a first line can have, namely, *uncertainty* in its rhythm: for the line can be read either in triple or in common measure. Its natural tendency is much more strongly to the former—

"O | thou, who in | youth's earliest | hours |"

But such is not the measure of the ensuing lines; and yet it is only by the utmost licence of rhythmical variety that it can be reconciled to common metre:

"O | thou, | who in | youth's | earliest | hours—"

And though the occasional admixture of such varieties of pause and emphasis be not only admissible, but, when judiciously managed, graceful; yet surely the commencement of every poem should give the reader some indication of the measure in which it is intended to be read. The first page, however, of the poem itself, satisfied us that want of ear for the melody of verse, was no prominent defect of Mrs. R.'s. During twenty lines, we thought that we were listening to a happy imitation of the manner of Sir Walter Scott: but we had soon reason to suspect that the very adoption of a style (notwithstanding some happy imitations to the *ear*) uncongenial to the native caste of the writer's mind, was betraying her into faults of a more serious description—such as false metaphors, ill-chosen words (fitted to the rhythmus, not the sense), and unnecessary dilations of phraseology.

"Nappa's fair and ancient hall
Where nightly *pass'd* the cheerful ball,"

Passing is surely a strangely feeble verb for describing the motions or the gaiety of the dance. Then, anon,

"The golden goblet burnish'd bright,
The *lamps* and *torches* waving light,
The pledge, the laugh, the sportive jest,
Are *past*, and ended is the feast."

What is the meaning of lamps and torches being *past*? They may pass us in a procession: but this is not the meaning meant to be conveyed. The goblet may also be said to be *past*, or *pass'd*; but in a very different sense to that which is aimed at. A few lines further on, the *lance shines* the *shield*. We know that the fair authoress would tell us this is not what she *means*; but it is what *grammatically* she *expresses*, when she says

"The *polish'd lance* returns the rays,
(Or *shines* the *shield* with broader blaze."

Then, for circumlocution—

"Whilst youthful beauty, *soft and fair*,
Displays the simply braided hair,
Or the pure pearl's *mild soften'd glow*,
Scarce fairer than the brow of snow."

In plain prose, what more is said in these four lines than that "Youthful beauty displays simply braided hair, or pearls

pearls scarce fairer than the brow?" All the rest is mere verbiage. For as for the pearls, themselves, being scarce fairer than snow, there could be little occasion to tell us that. But it may be necessary to inform our poetesses, and our poets too, that instead of rhyme being an apology for amplification of words, the only true licence of poetic language consists in that liberty of metaphor and elision, by means of which thoughts can be expressed in a much smaller number of syllables than they could possibly be in prose. If sacrifices of propriety and conciseness are made to the measure, it will not be surprising that they should also be made to the rhyme.

"Slowly he bow'd, with graceful air,
Then leaning on his harp so fair,
He stood." —

"But the fond mother's softer heart
Still closer press'd th' envenom'd dart."

What is the meaning of a *fair harp*? or of a *heart pressing a dart*? The only answer that can be given is—that what was meant, in both cases, was merely to make a rhyme. Faults of this class come so thick in the first thirty pages of this volume, that if we had applied, in its full extent, Dr. Johnson's critical metaphor of the leg of mutton, we should certainly have read no further; but should have condemned the whole work, perhaps, with a single line. But our candour was more patient, and it was rewarded. In the simple octosyllabic stanza with alternate rhyme, we found our fair minstrel much more happy. Two of her tales in that metre, "The Legend of Furness, and "The Milk-white Hound," (though not free from critical blemishes, and occasional plagiarisms) are really very beautiful. We extract the following specimens from the former.

"Where peace and learning seem to dwell,
Mark those deep lines of woe and care!
Where yon dim window lights the cell,
Behold the image of Despair!

"See that fair form in youth's first glow,
As tow'rd the Cross are raised her eyes:—
Are those Devotion's tears that flow?—
Are those pure Rapture's sainted sighs?"

"There are some pure, some youthful hearts,
That catch the wild Enthusiast's glow;
And oft, in momentary starts,
May feel such fancied raptures flow;

"But can a state that reads away
Life's purest, sweetest, holiest ties,
The Almighty Father's will obey,
Or hope for favour in his eyes?"

And the following from the song of the bard in the same tale—

"The flowers have sprung the wreath to pine,
By Beauty's hand for Valour wove;
And bright their hues were form'd to shine,
Emblems of glory, joy and love!

"Lowly they bend each blooming head,
And slowly drops the fragrant tear;
They mourn for beauty, blighted, dead,
They droop around the silent bier."

The superstitions of the Isle of Man worked up with some felicity of simile "Milk-white Hound;" and the poem by no means deficient in that kind of mantic interest of which the fairy tale is susceptible. But in her "Saxon Legend—Edwin" she has degraded one of the finest historical subjects in our annals into an insipid half heroic pastoral. Even the ballad, Mrs. R.'s is not the history, and she should certainly be a little better informed in these matters before she attempts to illustrate, even in her own poem, by historical reference or annotation, a *historical* note upon this subject being a tissue of the most inconceivable blunders. *Adelfrid, the brother-in-law* of Edwin called his *uncle Ethred*; the river *Yare* brought into Norfolk to supersede the *Yare*; and *Ethelburga, the daughter of Ethelbert, King of Kent*, is made daughter of *Redwald, King of the East Angles*. These are only part of the errors in the short compass of nine lines, may admit some licence in these matters to the poet; but the historical accuracy should have some regard to facts.

FOREIGN LITERATURE,

FRANCE.

Essais sur les Rapports Primatifs, Essays on the Primitive Affinities of Philosophy and Morality. By Chevalier BONNELLI.—Paris.—Of this very philosophical work, M. Laujuinais, of the *Année*, thus speaks, in No. 77, of the *Revue* for May.

The author understands, by *Philosophy*, the natural science of the development of the mind, or of man considered as a being with *thought* and *volition*. *Morality* is the science of the rules of *voluntary action*, or the science of man considered as an *active agent* to the development of mind. M. Bonnelli follows the theory of Aristotle, Locke, Condillac. From sensibility he passes to sensation, to joy and volition, to feelings of grief, and to pain, which, whether preceded or followed by pleasure, appeared to M. Bonnelli, the *essential source* of the determination of the mind. It is hence that he arrives at his deduction of a morality, and it must be confessed of a morality of a strict, pure and religious, from the pleasure alone of pleasure and pain—that is to say of two sole desires of man, to shun pain and for pleasure. The doctrine is of great value but has often been rejected by great philosophers and more lately by M. B. Constant and M. de La Harpe; and it must be said, that misapprehension of the basis has frequently conducted to culpable theories, and the most pernicious applications. The author's system is certainly neither ancient nor modern platonism, nor stoicism. But we must take it entire; with him, the distinguishing sensual pleasure from those, in the line, of enlightened intellect and good, and which originate in communication and the contemplation of eternity. This is the

...the system appears to be free from ... and is easily reconcilable with the double ... of St. Augustin, and the theologians of his school; with this maxim of the rigid Pascal—we only relinquish pleasure for still greater pleasures; and with the idea of Mallebranche, that self-love, or the incessant desire of becoming happy, is the motive which ought to make us love God, unite ourselves to him, and submit to his laws. Shunning popular interested morality, the Asiatics had fallen into the extreme of quietism; which also found its way into Europe, and caused much error and scandal by destroying, too often, the virtue of hope, which is of primary obligation to the Christian. M. Drou, in his estimable book on Moral Philosophy, appreciating the principle of action, founded upon the desire of happiness, has, with much sagacity, anticipated the foundation of M. Bonelli's system.

We ought to add that, in the essays which form the subject of this article, the author is eminently distinguished by the force of his logic, as well as by the clearness and elegance of his style. But we should be unjust if we did not also add that his work is rich in observations, which seem, at least, to be novel in thought or expression. His definitions of man, of propriety, of law, religion, and virtue are, in these particulars, very apt. He defines man, as a being who feels the existence of surrounding objects, and wishes to possess all which can minister to his affections and pleasures; but above all to solid, permanent, and true pleasure: and concerning laws, justly adds, wherever these duties fail, the mass of degraded men take refuge in imposture, intrigue, and every other vice, which may promise them wealth and ease. He calls religion, the infinite future; finally, he calls virtue, that power acquired by habit, which makes the soul capable of subduing every grief, and resisting the allurements of false pleasure.*

Rapport fait à l'Académie Royale, &c.—Report of MM. Chevalier CHAUSSIER and Baron PERCY, on Dr. Civiale's New Method of Destroying the Stone, without the operation of Cutting.—Paris 1824, pamph.—This little work gives a concise history of the treatment of this disease, in which, we fear, too many will take a lively and painful interest; and though it puts French practice too exclusively before us, contains some views and experiments, well meriting the attention, at least, of the faculty. Our sympathies are early excited by the description

That it has been the earnest endeavour of physicians, in all times, to alleviate this dreadful malady, without recourse to that woeful operation, which, from its most ancient origin, has been regarded with horror by the poor sufferer, and is still an object of shame, although modern chirurgical art has advanced it to the highest degree of perfection.

While the degree of honour (as inventor), due to Dr. Civiale, is acknowledged to be doubtful, the Report concludes

* The work is now before us, which we have received from the hand of the author himself, and thus a valuable acquisition. We have marked several passages for translation, which may enrich some future pages of our miscellany; as will also, we trust, many original communications from the same learned and ingenious pen.—Editor.

After all, and wishing to preserve a just and middle course, between enthusiasm, which exaggerates, and caution, which represses, we think that the new method proposed by the doctor, for the destruction of the stone without cutting, is equally glorious to French Surgery, honourable to its author, and consoling to humanity; and that, notwithstanding its insufficiency in some cases, and the difficulty of supplying it in others, its introduction cannot but be regarded as an epoch in the healing art, opening resources the most ingenious, the most salutary, &c. &c.

Paris.—Madame Belloc, whose Lord Byron, our readers will recollect, was reviewed in our number for March (p. 114, No. 407, vol. 59), has translated the series of Highways and By-ways, written by Mr. Grattan, the son of the celebrated Irish Grattan—with some few alterations suggested by that gentleman.

Essais sur la Construction des Routes, &c.—Essays on the Construction of Roads, hanging Bridges, and Turnpikes, and Extracts from several English Works on this subject; translated by M. J. CORDIER; in 1 vol. 8vo. with folio Atlas—The purpose of this work, is the improvement of the French roads, by taking them out of the hands of the Government and putting them into the hands of the several Parishes, as in England.

Du Perfectionnement Morale, &c.—The Perfection of Morals, or the Art of Self-Education.—By M. DEGERANDO, Member of the Institute; 2 vols. 8vo.—This work is divided into three books, the first treats on the Nature of the Moral Faculties; the second on the use made of them; the third on the cultivation of them. The common object of these three distinctions is to shew, that the mind of man is in continued and progressive improvement.

Vraie Système de l'Europe, &c.—The true System of Europe, relating to America and Greece. By M. DE PRADT, ex-Archbishop of Maline, 1 vol. 8vo.—This work abounds in just ideas and sound reasoning. The author argues forcibly on the primitive rights of man; of which we give the following specimens:—

What is the end of all, in our universe? Man. All laws emanate from him, and refer to him. His then is the primitive right; every thing else is secondary, subject to the modifications necessary to his interests, and accomplished by the means agreed on between man and man."

Defining the right of Colonial proprietorship, he says, it is

A bond of mutual amnesty, into which the European Powers have entered, for the vicious honour of domineering over men and countries less capable of resisting than themselves.

Fables Russes, tirées du Recueil de M. KRILOFF, &c.—Russian Fables taken from the Works of M. KRILOFF, and imitated in French and Italian verse by several authors; with an introduction in French by M.

LEMONTEY,

LEMONTEY, and an Italian Preface by M. SALFI, published by Count ORLOFF, 2 vols. 8vo.—This work is in five books, containing altogether eighty-six fables; all the subjects of which, with the exception of two or three, are taken from M. Kriloff, whose fables are not to be surpassed in originality and vivacity, and of whom the Russians may be justly proud.

ITALY.

Caracalla, a Tragedy, &c. This tragedy, by J. B. MARZUZI, a Roman and a Lawyer, may fearlessly be pronounced to be one of the most surprising productions of the modern Italian Theatre: in which, in a bold and well-sustained style, the hatred, jealousies and dissensions of Antoninus (Bassianus) Caracalla and Septimius Geta, the sons of Severus, are depicted with dreadful fidelity. The ferocious, but, at the same time, sombre and awe-inspiring temper of the parricide, and the loyalty and sweetness of the younger Geta, are put in continual and beautiful contrast; while the situation of Julia, the unhappy widow, calls forth the genius of the author in scenes of delicate and heart-rending pathos, describing the repeated and vain efforts of this second Jocasta to reconcile her infuriated sons, and the momentary burst of joy, when she thought that, by the cession of Asia to Geta, (Caracalla retaining Rome and the empire of the West), this object was attained; nor is Faustina (another Antigone), whose hand is destined to the new Œdipus (Caracalla), while her heart is devoted to Geta, less admirably portrayed. This piece, apparently, loses no part of the interest of the story, by the strictness with which the author has adhered to the rules of Aristotle; nor by the terrible judgment with which the catastrophe is brought about, by the introduction of Caracalla's unrelenting treachery towards his more virtuous brother, Faustina's death, and the assassination of Geta.

Florence.—M. Vieusseux is about publishing a selection of Italian prose *Classics*, to comprehend, in twenty-five volumes 8vo., the best writings of the Italian authors for the last five centuries: each volume will be prefaced by a critical article, on the merits of the several authors, and the work, thus comprizing a comparative picture of the intellect of the several centuries, will be, consequently, as interesting to the foreigner as to the Italian. It is intended to publish four volumes a year, and in books.

GERMANY.

This country, now, possesses sixty-five periodical works, for longer or shorter periods, and this number is continually on the increase.

Historische Bilder, &c.—*Historical Pic-*

tures of Ancient and Modern Times. CHARLES HIRSCHFIELD, 1 vol. 8vo. The first thirty pages of this work record persecutions that took place in the century, against Arnold de Brescia; the rest of the first section contains historical facts and anecdotes: the second part is biographical:—as an amusement it is valuable, as it contains much information.

RUSSIA.

Several of the novels of Sir Walter have been translated into this language. Prince Chakhofskoy has written and to be acted, a Comedy in two acts in verse, with but two performers, *Thee and Ye*. In the first act, Voltaire is represented as a young man of burning with an ardent passion for a beautiful Phillis. During the interval of the two acts, a period of forty years elapses! surpassing Shakspeare's in the *Winter's Tale*; during which charming Phillis becomes a great lady, and Voltaire no longer young. The play is taken from a celebrated Epistle of Voltaire.

M. Griboiedof, a comic writer of ordinary talent, has written a comedy in three acts, called "*Too much Wit and Mischief*," of which the journals speak highly; but it exists in manuscript, as the Russian censors not allow it to be published. But of the rigorous surveillance of the press there are, this year, three new journals added to the sixteen already published in Russia.

Journal, Historique, Statistique et géographique.—*Historical, Statistical and geographical Journal, printed at the University Press in Moscow.*—This is a Journal published by the Government, therefore information must be received with a deal of suspicion.

DENMARK.

Kongelig Dansk Hof-og Stats Kalendar.—*The Royal State and Court Almanack.* In 1809, this almanack contained 500 hundred pages, or four hundred columns; it is now composed of three hundred and ten pages. It is a kind of court and army or general register, and notwithstanding the increase of its bulk the same plan was adhered to in 1809; which Denmark has lost Norway, to say, more than a third of its population.

AMERICA.

United States.—The admirable edition of M. J. C. L. Sismondi (which forms the basis of the first article in our last supplement), has been faithfully and speedily translated by M. P. S. DUFONCEAU, Philadelphia, in the form of an Epitome.

THEATRICAL REVIEW.

UNDER this head there is not much to say at present—at least not much that it is necessary should be said. Criticism, in this department, may repose itself during the summer months, when, in general, we go to the theatres only for that lighter species of amusement, of which mirth is the end and laughter the best applause.

The HAYMARKET has not produced so much novelty of late as at the commencement of the season; but it has produced what the proprietor will think much better—full houses, and, occasionally, very elegant ones—which might indeed be justly expected from the strength of the comic corps; Madame Vestris, Mrs. Glover, Mrs. Gibbs, Mrs. C. Jones, and Mrs. Davison; Liston, Harley, Vining, and Farren (to say nothing of their seconders), furnish a bill of fare (especially when produced together, as sometimes they are, or at least almost all of them in one night,) which cannot fail of attraction. The last-named of these has played once or twice during the month, in the *Clandestine Marriage*, his very best character, *Lord Ogilby*—of which he is certainly the best representative we have seen since the days of the original, Tom King. The new comedy, in three acts, called *Quite Correct*, taken, with little deviation, from a story in “Sayings and Doings,” and produced here on the 29th of July, and which was so successful as to have a constant nightly run for three or four weeks, not only gave Liston, in the “quite correct” landlord of the Imperial Hotel, Brighton, an opportunity (so long as he had steadiness to avail himself of it) of producing the height of comic effect, without descending to buffoonery; but, while it exhibited Mrs. Glover and Mrs. Davison, as *Lady Amelia Milford* and *Mrs. Rosemore*, respectively, in their best light—gave to Vining and little Miss P. Glover, as *Sir Harry Dartford* and *Maria Rosemore*, an opportunity of presenting us with one of the most affecting and best sustained scenes of acting we almost ever remember on the stage. Of Vining, we early formed a favourable opinion; and we have traced the progress of his improvement with considerable pleasure; but he burst upon us, in this instance, with a power, and a semblance of natural and strongly-agitating emotion, which surpassed our most favourable expectations, and indicated a capability of a much higher species of acting than we had ever given him credit for; while Miss Glover was equally interesting by the natural simplicity of her pathos.

Aug. 2th gave us, for the first time, Madame Vestris as *Lady Contest*, in *The Wedding Day*, which she played with admirable effect, to Farren's scarcely less excellent *Sir Adam*. The crabbed auster-

ity and peevishness of this character suits the hard style of this actor, and the only part in which he fails, is in giving sufficient depth of colouring to that sudden revolution of feeling produced by the sudden appearance of that damper of all his expected joys, his old *lamented* wife, whom he had so pathetically hoped had been ten years buried in the ocean. But these complete and *permanent* transitions of feeling, from long-cherished hopes to remediless disappointment, are scarcely ever exhibited with any tolerable fidelity on the stage. The Duke of Cambridge was expected, — a box was reserved for him, and an assemblage of high fashion was there to grace his reception; and the performances were unreasonably delayed in waiting for him: but his Royal Highness never came. Some of the high fashionables began to out-talk the actors; but the John Bullism of the audience undertook to teach them better manners, and quickly put them to silence.

Quite Correct and *Midas* kept their constant grounds, as first and second pieces, for a long time; but for a third we had, on the 10th, “*The Sleeping Draught*,” rendered irresistibly laughable by Harley's *Popolino*. Sheridan's *Critic* has also been repeatedly acted here; but our remembrance of how it used originally to be acted, cry out to us to forbear all animadversion.

On the 24th, a new comedy (so it is called) of three acts, *Roses and Thorns*, or *Two Houses under one Roof*, was produced; the humour of which consists in the contrast of two half-brothers, *Sir Hilary Heartsease* (Mr. Liston), who has laughed himself fat, and continues to laugh at every mischance that befalls him; and *Sir Valentine Verjuice* (Mr. Farren), an old grumbling, peevish, petulant admiral, who can find but “two seasons in the year—the season of dust, and the season of mud. When you are not choked with the one, you are splashed up to the ears with the other.” These contraries hold their joint property on condition of living under the same roof; to evade some of the inconveniences of which, they run up a party-wall through the middle of the house. To thicken the embarrassment, *Sir Hilary* has a daughter, *Julia Heartsease* (Mrs. T. Hill), whose fortune, £40,000, depends upon her marrying with the joint consent of her father and uncle. They have, however, a nephew, *Frederick Fitzalbyn* (Mr. Vining), and they agree that he shall marry her. But the young couple have placed their affections otherwise—*Julia*, on her tutor *Maudslow* (Mr. Raymond), a protégée of her father's; and *Frederick*, upon *Rosa Appleton*, whom he has forcibly run away with,

with, and placed in a cottage in the neighbourhood. By a fallacy of disguise, which holds good in stage law, the young lovers contrive to trick the crabbed admiral out of his consent to Cupid's own arrangement. As for *Heartcase*, he only laughs at their disobedience, and consents to every thing with his customary good humour:—and so the farce (for it is only such) ends in double matrimony and perfect reconciliation. To help out the laugh, there is a pennyless threadbare *Chevalier Raffleton* (Mr. Harley), a guest of *Sir Hilary's*; and a familiar voluble chambermaid, *Artilla* (Mrs. Gibbs); and a blunt old sailor, *Mat Martine* (Mr. Williams); and a French valet, *Le Franc* (Mr. W. West). There are, also, plenty of jokes, some of them pretty good ones; and plenty of ludicrous situations, and some pathetic ones; and if there be also some nonsense, the actors contrived that it should be laughable, not yawning nonsense: so that though there was some occasional disapprobation, the piece, upon the whole, was decidedly successful. Liston's character was not of the very best cast for the indulgence of his particular vein: but he played some parts of it in a way that induced us to suspect that he could, if he would, play—but, no, he *would not*—so we will not name it, lest we should put it in his head to *monkey* instead of acting it; and the part we allude to we could never endure to see monkey'd. Let not buffoonery, profane such consecrated ground.

The ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE has continued its career with equal spirit and success. *Broken Promises* has had a long and

well merited run. We have seen it and again, without being wearied Wrench's *Dandy Colonel*, and Powell *Corporal*, and above all, the corporeal sweetheart *Susan Rosaby*, will bear tation upon repetition, so long as the nature has a charm in stage representation. Miss Kelly, in the latter character does herself even, in the fidelity with which she represents both the rustic vivacity and the rustic pathos of her part. It is vain to attempt to describe her in it—did attempt it, we must give a page description. To estimate her *Susan* you must see it; and when you do see it must cast your eyes occasionally on the lamps of the stage, or upon the audience around you, to keep it in your recollection that it is only a dramatic representation we are witnessing.

The accession of Braham and Miss Paton has given occasion to some repetition of the eternal "*Freischütz*," with improvements: which has been supplanted by a new melo-dramatic called *Tarrare, or the Tartar Chigol*, slated, or rather taken, from an opera drama of Beaumarchais; and in Braham and Miss Paton have shown all their accustomed éclat. It has been completely successful. It was first produced on the 15th, and still continues to run.

We should have mentioned that the Italian Opera closed on Saturday the 14th and not till then; and that the continued, such is the depraved taste in the higher circles, to drag down houses to the last.

NEW MUSIC.

"*Miniature Lyrics.*" *The Poetry by T. H. Bayly, Esq.; the Music by various Composers.* No. 3, 7s. 6d. *Willis and Co.*—This elegant little work, from the simplicity of its construction, the strict propriety of the poetic department, and its moderate price, is likely to be a frequent present to the juvenile branches of our families; and, we are sure, will tend materially to improve their taste. Sir John Stevenson has contributed two articles—the third and seventh; both of them are arrangements. The former, a Welch air, as a song and quartett, is particularly excellent; he has been fortunate in the choice of his subject, and has harmonized it finely; but the air is too spirited to agree with the expression of the poetry. The other is a plaintive Scots air, introduced in the *Beggar's Opera*, re-arranged with the addition of a cadetta, which brings it back to the original key. It would be adviseable to make this alteration on the stage, for the effect as now sung, ending on the dominant, is any thing but pleasing.

Mr. Clifton has produced a grand trio, of a martial character, which is very effective. It consists of a solo for the principal voice, alternating with a chorus. Of the solos we prefer the bass; the composition is generally good.

Mr. Sinclair has contributed a vigorous and simple little ballad, which does credit to his talent as a composer.

"*Art thou, then, Forsaken.*" In *Manners*, from an old chaunt, is only a but church-music, however well adapted, is not the genuine style for a love-song.

"*Calm was the Night.*" By Dr. Burney.
"*Love's Minstrel.*" By J. A. Esq. Both of these melodies are very beautiful; and though we might perhaps suggest some alterations in the accompaniment, the general effect is pleasing.

"*Poor Annette*" is a very sweet melody of the French style; the arrangement is the very acmé of simplicity, and is peculiarly well with the subject.

We are sorry to complain of some inaccuracies in the engraving, which we

no doubt Mr. Willis will rectify immediately; to a musician they are not such as to be of any importance, as he must be aware of the author's intention: but the omission of a clef, or a parcel of accidentals, most wofully puzzles a young amateur. We will point out, for example, G sharp in the first chord second page—C natural, second chord second line page 16. Treble clef omitted in the bass line in the symphony of Mr. Sinclair's air; but these are sins of omission and easily rectified.

"*The Bonnie Wee Wife.*" Song, composed by Mrs. Mills. 2s. Willis and Co.—This is one of the most playful and elegant little songs we have met with; the arrangement of the accompaniment exhibits much taste and judgment, and the words are admirably adapted. We do not recollect having ever before had an opportunity of noticing any of Mrs. Mills' productions; but we trust, from the pleasure we have experienced in perusing this, that we shall have frequent occasion to give our vote in favour of the efforts of her muse.

"*Hot Cross Buns.*" Rondo for the Piano-Forte; with an Introduction; composed by H. Seine. 3s. Goulding and Co.—We do not recollect to have met with the name of this gentleman before; but we are convinced, from the composition before us, that he is, or ought to be, a performer and composer of no small eminence. The introduction of this piece is, perhaps, the best of its kind we ever met with; it is quite in the concerto style: the ornamental passages are peculiarly graceful, and the whole lesson throughout affords great scope for a brilliant finger. There are some passages which will require a master's hand to execute properly: the two first lines in the allegro, and the double-fingered passage in the last page, for instance; but, generally speaking, the lesson is perfectly practicable.

Cruda Sorte. Arrangée en Rondeau par Camille. Pleyel. 3s. Cocks and Co.—This is, on the whole, the simplest as well as the best arrangement we have seen.

The composer has managed to produce a rich effect from a very few notes; the harmonies are not much filled, and yet nothing appears deficient: the passages are well adapted to the instrument, and the original matter interwoven with the subject in a masterly manner.

The admired Polacca, from Tancredi; arranged as a Rondo for the Harp. N. C. Bochsa. 3s. 6d. Goulding and Co.—Mr. Bochsa has arranged this piece with his accustomed excellence; his usual characteristics, force and brilliancy, pervade every part of the lesson: a little more contrast would heighten the effect; but that, perhaps, the nature of the theme forbade.

"*Day Breaks on the Mountain.*" Song by H. Gibson. 2s. Willis and Co.—Though the character of this ballad is perfectly different from the last, we consider it equally excellent of its kind: there is a plaintive air of melancholy breathing through it, which invariably produces a powerful effect on the hearers. The effect of the voice and wind instruments moving in contrary motion, which occurs twice during the song, is particularly elegant: the effect of the modulation at the words, "*no sleep for his ee,*" is novel and particularly applicable. The song is, generally speaking, of a superior class, and is highly effective.

"*Flora MacDonald;*" a Ballad. M. Kelly. 2s. Willis and Co.—The melody of this little ballad is simple, and the poetry pleasing and effective; but the accompaniment more common-place than was necessary even for so simple a subject.

"*The Loves of Spring;*" a Cavatina. Samuel Poole. 2s. 6d. Longman and Bates.—We fear we must find the same fault with this composition as the last, namely, being common-place; yet, there are, undoubtedly, many pleasing passages, and the accompaniment is simple and pretty. This song consists of three verses nearly similar,—why then does the composer entitle it a cavatina? It certainly has not the least claim to that title.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS.

DOMESTIC.

THE plan and elevation of the New Palace present a most beautiful, but not gorgeous appearance. One striking feature is conceived in the finest taste: an extensive and circular basin will occupy the foreground, in the centre of which a magnificent temple is to be erected, enclosing a celebrated statue, on an elevated pedestal, accessible by a flight of marble steps.

The proposed alteration, by pulling down houses in Cotton Garden, for the formation of offices and committee-rooms for the House of Commons, is commenced; alterations are also proceeding on a large scale at the House of Lords, a complete clear-

ance being made on the site of the bishop's former entrance. The dining and other rooms of Bellamy's coffee-house are to be converted into committee rooms for the House of Commons: this arrangement was much wanted, as ten or twelve committees sometimes met in the same room last session. While the alterations are about, it would be well to make a new library room, that at present in use for this purpose being very inconveniently confined.

A Shocking Discovery.—Andover, Aug. 5.—In consequence of a pond, a short distance from Winterslowhut, between Sarum and Andover, having become dry, some workmen were required to clean out a well

not far from the pond. The well had not been opened for upwards of two years; and on Saturday the 23d ult. one of the men went down to it, when, horrible to relate, he found the remains of a man (as was supposed from the boots on the feet), which he took out. He went down again, and brought up some other parts of a human being; but the head and arms were left in the well. Nothing has yet transpired to show how, or by what means, he came into the well.

Fine Arts.—There is at Twickenham a Rembrandt, seventy inches wide, and fifty-five high, painted in his best style; the subject, the meeting of Isaac and Rebecca, and certainly the largest in the kingdom, if not in the world—its estimation is not to be decided. It formerly belonged to the Earl of Shiphook and his Countess, and came into the present possessor's family, by entail.

A *bearded* Comet has lately been observed, early in the morning (about two o'clock) at Brighton.

Dr. O'Neil, of Comber, has discovered a process by which lard may be used for making candles: he renders this substance superior to the Russia tallow, and not so expensive. The lard, after having undergone his process, resembles white wax or spermaceti. Candles made of this prepared substance, burn with a brilliancy superior to common candles, and, it is said, even to gas; they are free from any unpleasant smell, and do not feel greasy to the touch, nor give off any smoke; they burn much longer than candles of the same weight, and by a slight alteration in the process they can be rendered yellow, or of any other colour, or of a perfect whiteness, which neither light, air or smoke can alter.

A severe storm of hail and snow was experienced at Driffield, Gloucestershire, on July 5th; so much so, that on the very spot where but a few days before the children of the town were seen playing amongst the new mown hay, under the vivid rays of the summer sun, they were observed surrounded by the hoary signs of winter, throwing snow-balls at each other, and shivering under the bitterness of the unseasonable blast.

On Friday, the 8th July, while a young man of the name of Liddell, of Cook's-chare, Quayside, was engaged in painting the windows in a third story of Mr. Heath's house, in Percy-street, Newcastle, he unfortunately fell. What appears very extraordinary is, that the unfortunate youth actually alighted on his feet. Though no bones were broken, he was dreadfully strained: but hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Hartlib, the friend of Milton, pensioned by Cromwell for his agricultural writings, says, that old men in his days remembered the first gardeners that came over to Surrey, and sold turnips, carrots, parsnips, early peas and rape, which were then great

rarities, imported from Holland. C and hops were first planted, he says, reign of Henry VIII.; artichokes ar rants made their appearance in the t Elizabeth: but, even at the end i latter period we had cherries from Fla onions, saffron and liquorice from and hops from the Low Countries; toes, which were first known in these about the year 1586, and were at firs raw, continued for nearly a century cultivated in gardens as a curious and furnished a luxury only for tables richest persons in the kingdom. It a in a manuscript account of the hou expenses of Ann, queen of James I the price of potatoes was then one i per pound.

A swimming school is establish Waterloo-road, possessing the very able advantage of a plentiful stre fresh water constantly flowing throu

Quills.—The following method i paring these useful articles is recom —“Suspend them in a copper, con hot water, just to touch their nibs: closing the copper, so as to be stea leave the quills, for a considerable exposed to the heat and moisture steam; by which the fat they conta be melted and drawn out; after thi ment has been continued about four they will attain a considerable de softness and transparency. Nex open the nibs, draw the pith, and, rubbed them with a soft and dry place them in a gently-heated oven the side of a fire, for a while; and be found, on the following day, th gether with the hardness and firm horn or bone, they have acquired the parency, though not the brittleness c

To make one side of common fl bars steel only half through.—First layer of carbon, then of bars of iron of clay, or clayey mixture, such ti necessary heat will not vitrify it, other substance not containing a pr portion of carbon. Upon this lay iron bars, then more carbon, and clay, &c. throughout the batch. thus laid and heated, to a sufficient that part of the bars covered by th &c. will remain iron: of course, th the duration of the application of he the quantity of carbon, must be tionate to the quantity of steel requ each bar; and if one edge only of is to be *steeled*, care must be taken and keep the bars edgewise in t nace: this operation may be, thougl advantageously, performed without of clay or other substance.

Artificial Tortoise-shell.—A French mist, M. d'Arcet, has discovered that gelatine may be obtained from bon ivory, by treating them with weak acid, which may afterwards be turn fancy articles, either having the app

of tortoise-shell or rose-wood. The process, the same as tanning hides: after it is swelled by moisture, it is to be put between layers of tan, from four to six inches thick; and, in that state, to be placed in a tub, at the bottom of which is the requisite quantity of water. If the astringency of the tan be dissipated before the operation is complete, it must be watered with a solution of small tan. The tanned gelatine is perfectly insoluble and unalterable, either by water or air. It is semi-transparent while fresh, but becomes opaque by drying; and will then, according to the method pursued, assume the appearance of, more or less, dark rose-wood, and may be streaked with gold or silver, and worked as tortoise-shell, or turned as bone or ivory: it will take the tan after having been shaped; but, then, care must be taken that it is not warped while drying. M. d'A. has treated a disc of ivory in this way, and dropped upon it a solution of gold, which, with other toys that he valued highly, might have been thought to be made of fine red shell. Tanned gelatine will soften in boiling water, with an alkali, as does horn or shell. In this state it easily takes the form required, and will mix with liquid shell. Shavings of bone and ivory may be tanned with a solution of tan, which is convenient and economical. M. d'A. hopes to obtain light-coloured shell also, but we have not yet heard of his success in that experiment. This chemist has made a kind of paper by grinding animal gelatine, as they do rags in making common paper. The material obtained is a strong and useful kind of parchment. At the mineral water-works at Gros Caillon, the use of gelatine has been introduced in the composition for sulphureous water-baths, to prevent that irritation of skin of which patients complain so much. The hygrometric insensibility and insolubility of gelatine, in cold water, gave M. Gincharlierre, hat-maker at Paris, the idea, in which he has perfectly succeeded, of using it in stiffening hats.

It appears that, in Hampshire alone, the quantity of corn destroyed by game would be sufficient for the yearly sustenance of 2,000 persons; and that the labour of those confined, in the same county, for offences against the game laws, would be adequate to carry on a manufactory employing a capital of £100,000.

The prince who entertained the Italian poet Dante, observed to him, that he could not feel for a poet, of pure and blameless character, the same affection as for a worthless parasite.—Dante replied, “that *conformity of disposition was essential to friendship.*”

Anthropology.—A poor woman in Newport, not long since, became mother of a fine boy with two perfect thumbs on each hand.

Antiquities.—In making the common sewer in London-street, Glasgow, from the part near the Cross, there was found a few days ago, at the depth of about ten feet, the remains of a boat, lying in a bed of blue clay, covered and surrounded by fine sand, like that found on the shores of a navigable river or wide frith. Some of the clinker nails, used as fastenings, were found in the wood, which was fine oak, become quite black by long immersion under the earth. The caulking appeared to have been wool dipped in tar. It is a curious fact, that some years ago, when the common sewer was cutting in the Stockwell, a boat of a similar description was found, a little above Jackson-street; which would indicate that these places were once the line of the shore of the frith, or bed of the river. These boats must have lain in the places where they were found for many centuries. Though probably belonging to, or constructed by the aborigines of the country, the workmanship would indicate that they were formed by a people considerably advanced in civilization—perhaps by the Romans, about the period of Agricola's expedition into Caledonia, nearly 1,740 years ago; at which period there seems little reason to doubt that the greater part of the ground on which Glasgow now stands, and all the lowlands, on both sides of the river, to a considerable distance, were covered by the waters of the Frith of Clyde.

Some workmen, employed in making a new road without the walls of the city of Syracuse, digging in the isthmus of Ortygia, next to Acradina, on the spot often mentioned by Cicero in his Orations against Verres, by the name of Forum Maximum, Pulcherrimæ Portus, &c., found two male statues, habited in the toga and pallium, of Parian marble, and of one piece. The first is six palms from the shoulder to the edge of the garment, the other rather more than three palms from the neck to the thighs. The heads, feet, and hands are wanting. They are of Greek workmanship, and worthy of the best age of the arts.

At the same place a torso was found, which, measuring only three palms, must have belonged to a smaller figure. They have been placed in the Museum at Syracuse.

Alphabets. The English contains twenty-four letters; to which, if we add j and v, consonants, there will be twenty-six; the French contains twenty-three; the Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, and Samaritan, twenty-two each; the Arabic, twenty-eight; the Persian, thirty-one; the Turkish, thirty-three; the Georgian, thirty-six; the Coptic, thirty-two; the Muscovite, forty-three; the Greek, twenty-four; the Latin, twenty-two; the Slavonic, twenty-seven; the Dutch, twenty-six; the Spanish, twenty-seven; the Italian, twenty;

the

the Ethiopic and Tartarian, each two hundred and two; the Indians of Bengal, twenty-one; the Baramese, nineteen; the Chinese have, properly speaking, no alphabet, except we call their whole language by that name; their letters are words, or rather hieroglyphics, amounting to eighty thousand.

Improvements. In addition to those already announced as intended at Charing Cross, we understand it is determined that the equestrian statue of Charles shall be replaced by one of the most magnificent monuments of antiquity, Cleopatra's Needle. Government have been for some time past in treaty with various individuals for the transport of this stupendous column from its present situation to London, and the proposal of Mr. Maberly has been adopted: that gentleman contracts to perform the Herculean task for £9,000, being £5,000 less than was demanded by any of his competitors. The undertaking is to be commenced forthwith.

Bibliomania seems to be coming once more into fashion. The rare library belonging to Messrs. Nicoll, printers, has been lately sold by Evans. Among the most curious articles were the original Scottish League and Covenant, a MS. on parchment, and a very ancient Hebrew MS. of the Pentateuch, on vellum; for which, it is said, a learned Jew offered £1,200. Neither of these articles were sold.—A curious French MS. Poem of the fourteenth century, illuminated and written on vellum, by Gillion Le Musit, was bought by Thorpe, the bookseller, for £43. The celebrated Mentz or Mazarin Bible, printed on vellum by Guttemberg and Faust, was bought by Mr. Perkins, the brewer, for 480 guineas. The Duke of Sussex bought the Latin Bible, without date, place, or name of the printer, but undoubtedly from the press of Ulric Zell, for forty-four guineas; and the Latin Bible, printed at Nuremburg 1475, for £48. Mr. Thorpe bought several others at high prices.

A most extraordinary instance of preservation was discovered a few days since, on repairing some of the vaults of St. Martin's church, Plymouth. On opening a lead coffin, wherein were deposited, eight-five years ago, the remains of Mr. Heron, rector, the body was found perfect as when deposited in the tomb, the flesh yielding to the touch, and recovering its smoothness when the finger was removed. A napkin wrapped round the head, and the shroud covering the corpse, were as white and uninjured as if they had just come from the draper's shop.

Treatment of Persons struck by Lightning. Inflate the lungs as early as possible; apply stimulants, more particularly gentle electrical shocks, passed through the chest and along the spine; keep up the temperature by external heat, and get warm cordials

into the stomach by means of the tube and syringe.

There is now in the London dock board the Jones Richardson, from Orleans, an alligator nearly four feet and which it is supposed will arrive at its present dimensions. It is about months old, and was caught on the of the Mississippi. All attempts to render it docile have proved in vain on its being disturbed, by approaching cage in which it is confined, it makes noise, and appears eager to commence attack.

Steam Coach.—A new invention steam carriage, upon principles which scientific men consider as calculated to be successfully, is in a state of great forwardness in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh. It is expected to perform about miles an hour, under ordinary circumstances, at a moderate expence of fuel.

Property Insured in England.—An official report of the business of the offices for fire insurances in England appears that there are forty-six offices or companies, and that the amount of duties have paid to government for insurances effected by them, for the last year, as to £659,377. The duty being three pence for every £100 insured, it follows that the total amount of property insured round numbers, about £439,585,000.

Mixing Salt with Hay.—Mr. Wood Ingatestone, Essex, observes, on this subject, "I have used salt to my hay in unable seasons upwards of thirty years, hay has been regularly consumed by stage, post, and farm horses, and liked by my cows, bullocks and sheep; and the description of stock has done well with it."—Mr. Wood adds, that last year he sowed ten bushels of salt per acre on some sown with barley, and that the produce was two shades lighter colour than the unsalted, and produced an increase of ten bushels per acre; and it should be remembered, that the beneficial effects do not cease with the first crop.

The following is a remarkable instance of the fecundity of bees, when judiciously managed:—A breeder of these valuable insects (observing the desirable situation of the place, came to the farm-house of Armaside in Lorton, and liberally offered to bring a hive of bees on trial, and the produce should be equally divided. It was accordingly put up last spring, under his management, and five distinct colonies have been taken from the old and new hives before the end of July.

The celebrated optician Strayel, of London, has just finished an improved telescope sixty-four feet long. It is said that the aid of this enormous instrument, learned persons have been enabled to cover animated beings, roads, towns, and temples in the moon.

FOREIGN.

ITALY.

A celebrated improvisatrice, named Rosa Taddei, is now at Rome, where she excites the enthusiasm of numerous audiences, who behold her performances with delight and astonishment. On the third of last month, she composed, extemporaneously, on seven subjects in different metres. An elegant style, splendid imagery, rhymes always happy, and verses always harmonious, have distinguished her effusions. She unites profound learning to the most lively wit. The Latin academy have hastened to inscribe this new Corinna in the number of their members.

In Piedmont they are breeding two varieties of the silk-worm, one producing a yellow cocoon, the other white. In France there is a third species, which was brought there from China, of a perfect white; concerning which the proprietor asserts, that the little difference in the superiority of the silk is not worth the expense of breeding, as the quantity does not equal the price of the leaves consumed.

GERMANY.

Vienna.—M. Antoine Rothmiller, director of Prince Esterhazy's gallery of pictures, has discovered a new process for oil-colouring engravings and lithographic prints, so that they may have the same effect as if they had been painted with the utmost care. He calls it *Elæochalcography*.

Leipzig.—The Novice, or the Man of Integrity, a translation of which we noticed in our last number, from M. Picard's *L'Honnête Homme, ou le Niais*, is already also translated into German. It is astonishing what a thirst for foreign literature pervades all Europe: not a work appears of any celebrity, or of known talent, but it is laid in wait for by the several booksellers, and immediately translated into their vernacular tongues.

Hungary.—The Emperor of Austria has ordered a committee of the Hungarian States to publish a code of public rights, reconciling the privileges of the Crown with those of the States. The president of the committee is the celebrated Count Czinsky, also president of the Austrian court, well known for a Latin work on the "Ancient Laws of Succession among the Hungarians."

Pest.—The Archduke Palatine has purchased the Museum of Sankoviez, to add to the one in this town, for 1,400,000 florins, containing many curious classical MSS., among which is a copy of Titus Livius, of the twelfth century. It also affords some early German documents up to the eighth century; and among the antiques is an onyx medal of Jupiter Serapis, sixteen inches long.

A Wild Man.—In the woods and mountains of Hartswald, in Bohemia, a savage

creature of the human species has been lately found, who, it is to be supposed, strayed, and was lost there in his infancy. He appears to be about thirty years old, but cannot articulate a syllable. He makes a curious sound like an ox, or rather barks with the voice of a dog, though to which of these animals his tones may more properly be referred is by no means clear. He runs on all fours, and as soon as he perceives any one approach, climbs a tree like a monkey, and leaps from branch to branch with incredible activity. When he sees a bird, or any other game, he pursues, and seldom fails in catching it. He has been taken to Prague, where every effort is made to civilize him, but hitherto without effect.

A farmer of Slippelback, in Moravia, has just invented a new plough, drawn by a single horse, which makes three furrows at a time. The Society of Sciences of Vienna have rewarded him with a gold medal.

PRUSSIA.

A royal edict has been issued in Berlin, forbidding the publication of all works against the established religion; at the same time ordering that, in all discussions on these subjects, invectives and personalities should be avoided. Defamatory writing is decidedly forbidden; and if, by chance, the censor should permit their publication, they are not the less liable to be seized: but in such case the editor has redress in the censor, who, being found insolvent, the government is charged with the debt. Since the 1st of January this year, this penalty has been suppressed, and the editor is subjected to a fine. Moreover, he is obliged to send two copies, one to the Berlin library, and the other to the university: a third copy is considered as the right of the censor, as before. No foreign work must be sold without express permission.

POLAND.

Warsovia.—The following information is extracted from the report of the Minister of the Interior, Count Mostowski, as to the state of affairs since the second diet, that is, during the last four years. In consequence of the number of reformers, sixteen extra parishes have been created, and they have already commenced building houses for their Lutheran ministers. The organization of the Jews has been meliorated, and 327 inspectors have been established, to watch over the affairs of the ecclesiastics. The funds allowed for public instruction, have amounted to 6,536,509 florins, and the profits arising out of the schools amounted to 896,784 florins; which sum has remunerated the temporary class-masters, and purchased a great addition of books, mathematical instruments, &c. &c. The botanical garden belonging to the university is beginning to vie with the best in Europe—containing 10,000 species of plants. The university library, which is
always

always increasing, contains 150,000 volumes, among which are many very rare and curious works. The university has two buildings added, for the purpose of museums of natural and experimental philosophy. A printing-office and lithographic presses are established near the university. There is an elementary society formed for the examination of the candidates for professorships, masters, &c.; which situations are generally ably filled by Poles. The Institution for the Deaf and Dumb supports twelve poor beings, who are taught various works. Sunday schools are open in various parts of the kingdom. Limits have been made to civil procedures; so that, in the last four years, 15,908 causes have been determined by justices of peace. Iron railroads have been constructed from Kalish to Brezesc, sixty German miles, in uninterrupted length. High-roads have been constructed in the palatinates of Cracovia, Lublin, Plock and Angustow, and 523 bridges. The country has ceased to be tributary to foreign nations, in many important points. Their manufactory of cloth is sufficient for the wants of the people. More than 10,000 foreign manufacturing families have peopled new towns. The mines of Poland produce, independently of silver, copper and lead, the exportation of which might be made very considerable, 100,000 quintins of iron, equal to that of Sweden; more than 40,000 quintins of zinc; and 5,000 of pit-coal. The report, in every other particular, shews an increase and improvement in the manufactures and general prosperity of the country that is truly satisfactory.

NETHERLANDS.

Amsterdam.—A society is modelling here, to be called "*The Amsterdam Society for Navigating Steam Vessels*," with the intention of running two steam vessels from London to Amsterdam, and Amsterdam to Hamburg: so that one may pass from London to Hamburg, and back again, in four days and nights. At present, in the fairest weather, three days and nights are required for the simple passage from one place to the other.

GREECE.

Learning is making rapid strides among the Greeks. Argos possesses a school where the Homeric language is taught, with history, philosophy, and many other languages. A school on the Lancasterian system, established since the revolution, contains more than 200 scholars. The school at Hydra is about to be re-established by the exertions of Bishop Bartholomew; and at Athens two schools exist, which, though extremely large, cannot contain near the number of pupils that arrive from all parts of the country.

PERSIA.

A survey of the *Persian Gulf*, under the direction of Captain Maude, is in progress, on which two vessels, the *Discovery* and

the *Psyche*, are employed. Already 1,000 miles of a very indented coast have been surveyed, from Ras Moossem the entrance of the Gulf, to the i Babrein. The greater part of the here are described as basaltic, and are inferred to be of volcanic origin. The high and rugged cape which the is denominated the Black Mountains are two deep and large estuaries, con sheltered, which have been named J ston's Inlet and Colville's Cove. of the smaller valleys on this coast: high state of cultivation, by a mix of Bedouins and Muscat Arabs. survey is expected to be extended mouth of the Euphrates, during the year.

INDIA.

Alligator.—At Tanjong Tokong, exceedingly large alligator was caught hook. Its weight was 856 pounds. dimensions:

	Ft.	In.	
Extreme length from snout to tail-tip	14	6	Length of his flipper
Circumference of neck	4	0	Length of his flipper
Circumference of middle	6	6	Width of his flipper
Length of jaw	2	6	Width of his flipper

The animal appeared to be very old, teeth being completely worn down with the jaw bone. He had not a tooth in his head. A native Indian standing, as the custom of the country in the water to wash, was attacked of these monsters, when, actuated by strange and unaccountable feelings arising from excessive fear compounded with presence of mind, she drove fingers into the animal's eyes, which caused such agony of pain, that it relinquished its expected prey, and she escaped from the jaws of an alligator with a torn thigh.

AMERICA.

Devil's Tree.—There is a tree which call the devil's tree growing in America. Its fruit in a state of maturity is elastic when dried by the heat of the sun with great noise and bursts forth its seeds. To this sport of nature the tree owes its name, for at the moment of bursting the effect of a piece of artillery is produced. The noise succeeds rapidly, and is heard at a great distance. If its fruit be transposed before it is ripe to a dry place, or be exposed on a chimney-piece to a gentle heat, it will have the same effect, and produce the same phenomenon.

Lafayette's Land.—Colonel M'Kee was deputed to select a township for General Lafayette, has fixed upon a township No. 1, North, in range, No. 1 which joins Tallahassee. This township the *Pensacola Gazette* says, is considered to be one of the best in the territory, and its worth is estimated at from 150 to 200 dollars.

POLITICAL OCCURRENCES, &c.

OUR domestic occurrences do not supply us either with a Topic of the Month, or an article of political animadversion. There are rumours that the Parliament will be dissolved in October; and there has been some anxiety about the health of Mr. Canning—who, like another and greater person, has grown into much popularity, not only from the merit, which we by no means deny, of certain measures and plans of public advantage, but from a fearful sort of question or reflection—who is to succeed? By the way, we may observe, that Mr. Canning, and some of his colleagues, have, we should think, at this time, almost as much reason to wish for a parliamentary reform, on popular principles, as the people themselves; since it is evident that, in more directions than one, they see the desirableness of doing more good than any such House of Commons, as it is practicable to obtain under the present system of detached and monopolizing interests, will permit them to do.

We trust that there is no truth in the report that certain Stock-jobbing Capitalists, &c. are endeavouring to form a company, and accumulate a fund for working the mines of Spain; thereby to enable Ferdinand, the faithless and infatuated, to support the Inquisition, and protract the horrors and infamy of that superstitious and monarchic anarchy, which is so rapidly obliterating Spain from the map of civilized nations. If there be in England such a knot of speculators, we shall be charitable enough to pray that disappointment, bankruptcy and beggary may be their reward.

Some elaborate and curious statements have been printed of the amount of the precious metals, exported from this country between the 1st of Jan. 1824, and the 1st of April 1825; likewise of the quantity exported during the months of last April, May, and June. The total of these exports, as entered at the custom-house, has been—

In gold £8,550,000
In silver ... 3,223,379

£11,773,379

nearly 12,000,000 sterling, as it appears, within the space of eighteen months. To this may be added the estimated amount of exported specie which has not been entered at the custom-house: if this be taken at about £5,200,000, the whole will amount to nearly 17,000,000 sterling, or not much short of a million a month.

From a return of the slave population of the British Colonies, it appears that the slaves on our West-India possessions, including Demarara, amounted by the last statements to 552,400; and the slave inhabitants of the Cape of Good Hope and the Mauritius, to 120,694—total, 673,094. Such is, or was not long ago, the extent of the responsibility incurred by England, on the score of negro bondage. In the details of this report, however, there are one or two points worth considering.

Our West-India Islands, with the single exception of Trinidad, present an excess of females over males; not great, indeed, but as compared with every free population that we have heard of, sufficiently sensible and striking. In Barbadoes, for instance, where the number of slaves is but 78,816, the females are 42,657, yielding a surplus over the males of about 6,500, or nearly one-twelfth of the whole. Jamaica exhibits a much nearer approach to equality. In a gross population of 336,000, the excess of females is not more than 3,000, or 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the whole. In Trinidad, the males exceed the females by 3,400, in a population of 23,000; but the abolition of the slave trade began to operate in Trinidad more recently than in the old colonies of Great Britain. The excess of males in the Mauritius, by the last returns (so long ago as 1816), was frightful—55,000 to 29,000 females; the overplus of men was an infallible consequence of an obstinate and heartless prosecution of the slave trade, for the end of extracting the utmost possible amount of work from the labourer, of feeding no superfluous mouths, and of repairing the waste of human life; not by the encouragement of marriage and its consolatory influences, but by a repetition of the same atrocities, through which the victims successively destroyed had been originally dragged to the sacrifice.

The French government is extending on every side the system of intolerance in religion, politics and commerce. One great staple of the Netherlands (Flemish linens) has just been smitten by an ordinance of Charles X.

The Ghent Journal sarcastically reminds his Bourbon Majesty of the reign of the hundred days, when it was in the power of the Flemings to have laid an embargo on *certain things*, which would effectually have prevented either King Charles, or his brother Louis, from annoying Dutch and Flemish industry. The Chamber of Commerce at Courtrays have petitioned the Belgic minister for measures of reprisal upon France.

The most recent intelligence from the vicinity of the Pyrenees intimates the formation of another French *Cordon Sanitaire*, whose object is believed to be to mitigate the *pestilence* of superstition, despotism and anarchy, which has resulted from the former medicament of the monarchic doctors. In other words, it is said, that France is now preparing to restrain, by force, the madness of Ferdinand and the priests, and to re-place, by a more *legitimate*, the constitutional strait-waistcoat they so lately tore away.

The attack made upon the general government of the United States by the committee of the legislature of Georgia, has, it seems, been attended with no result. The legislature of that state adjourned on the 11th of June without calling up the fiery report and resolutions, &c.

A tacit or implied, rather than actual recognition of the Haytian Government, by the French, has taken place:—the price paid to France for this act of justice and policy, is 150 millions of francs, or about 6 millions sterling; and a covenant, on the part of the Haytians, that the manufactures, &c. of France shall be admitted at one-half the rate of duties imposed on those of

other nations. Mexico free! States of South America free! Domingo free! Where will things end?—"Time" is, indeed, Lord Bacon says, "the great vator."

A document has been published Journal des Débats, as the address of a Greek agent—Captain Nicholas resident in Rome—to his Holiness Leo XII., in the name of the provisional government and clergy of Greece to procure a king, through the intervention of the Pope, but to be approved by certain sovereigns: with a proposal also, to unite the Greek Church to the Roman Catholic, and to recognize the Pope as Supreme Pastor. The recent intelligence, however, seems to be a mere papal hoax. The deputies disclaim Capt. Nicholas his mission and authority; and the existence of such a person is a question.

An arrangement has been concluded with Lord Cochrane, by which a sum of money (not less, it is said, £300,000) is to be immediately at the disposal of his Lordship, expended by him as he may think advisable for the successful prosecution of operations against the Turks. Lordship, on his return from Sicily, will immediately proceed for Greece; he will take with him steam-vessels and all sorts of *matériel* necessary for that particular sort of warfare he contemplates. The crisis of Turkey is at hand—the Turks have left themselves no means of carrying on war; they have made deserts of the country they are obliged to recover—and hence their soldiers have fallen victims to famine rather than to the sword: while the Greeks have taken themselves, with all their provisions, to their hill fastnesses. On the first rumour of this intelligence, one of the principal banking-houses in the Strand was chased, through their broker, of Greek scrip.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORTS.

[We have just received a letter from our enlightened and scientific correspondent Forster, from which we learn, with great surprise, that three successive Reports prepared for us by that gentleman, have miscarried upon the road, by some negligent post. We insert the following brief botanic notice, which accompanied Dr. Forster's letter. We insert, also, the Report of another very obliging and valuable correspon-

BOTANICAL NEWS.

The true Rampions *Phytoma Spicata* has recently been found growing in a wood at Hadlow Down, between Mayfield and Maresfield, Sussex. It also grows in a neighbouring hop-garden ; but whether wild, or escaped from some garden, seems at present doubtful.

TEMPERATURE OF LONDON — NORTH ASPECT, IN THE SHADE, NINE A. M.
FOR THE MONTHS OF APRIL, MAY, JUNE AND JULY, 1825.

April	°	May	°	June	°	July	°
1	46	1	—	1	55	1	61
2	45	2	54	2	—	2	59
3	48	3	55	3	59	3	—
4	48	4	56	4	57	4	64
5	50	5	60	5	—	5	64
6	50	6	62	6	54	6	65
7	49	7	62	7	57	7	59
8	50	8	61	8	60	8	61
9	49	9	59	9	61	9	60
10	—	10	58	10 ...	62	10	62
11	54	11	58	11	65	11	63
12	55	12	58	12	—	12	65
13	59	13	58	13	67	13	67
14	55	14	53	14	67	14	—
15	55	15	—	15	66	15	71
16	55	16	52	16	—	16	74
17	—	17	53	17	65	17	—
18	48	18	53	18	61	18	74
19	46	19	54	19	—	19	77
20	48	20	54	20	63	20	75
21	53	21	55	21	57	21	70
22	55	22	56	22	56	22	65
23	55	23	60	23	59	23	63
24	57	24	61	24	59	24	—
25	54	25	61	25	62	25	61
26	55	26	61	26	—	26	—
27	56	27	56	27	59	27	63
28	54	28	—	28	60	28	64
29	55	29	—	29	59	29	65
30	55	30	54	30	62	30	63
		31	55			31	—

Bruton-street, August 16, 1825.

BRITANNIARUM.

MEDICAL REPORT.

TO the writer it has always appeared indisputable, that among the final causes of our sensations, a capacity for pleasurable feeling, in accordance with the benevolence universally displayed in the scheme of the creation, ranks as the most prominent and important. Notwithstanding all the evils to which the human frame is exposed, *the goods of the body* (for so moral philosophers have denominated health, strength and agility, and other desirable physical excellencies) have so greatly the preponderance, as to make it evident that the former are fortuitous and extraordinary—the latter, usual and ordinary events. Pleasurable sensations, for a succession of which the writer is attempting to prove that conscious existence was benevolently constituted, supposes an unimpaired organization, and an uninterrupted and harmonious play of the functions ; if this desirable state of the system exists not, disease, in one grade or another, is present. Pain or uneasiness is almost uniformly the product of disease. It may, therefore, be said, that Health, with more or less of pleasurable feeling, is the Rule ; Disease, with more or less of painful feeling, the Exception. To support these assumptions, extracts from statistical reports might be offered ; but a superficial observation of what is passing around us may prove the affirmations to be true. How common is it to hear people say, “ there is much sickness prevalent ; ” but hundreds of families rise daily from their slumbers, undisturbed by sickness or shadow of disease ; no remark is elicited by this immunity from pain or suffering ; the businesses and pleasures of life go on, till disease lays its

its heavy hand first on one and then on another; occurrences of this nature rank as extraordinary, they become prominent and particular events, on which the mind fastens—they are exceptions to the general rule. Gloomy, must be the cast of the mind of that man who has witnessed the thousands whom this metropolis has poured into her suburbs during the late fine weather, without experiencing a glow of thankfulness to that "Great First Cause," who has liberally supplied sources of enjoyment to "all who live and move and have any being."

Since the date of the last report fever has been on the increase: a fact established both by the admissions at the "Fever Hospital," and by the testimony of private practitioners. Scarlatina has also been more prevalent, and some of the cases have been marked by severity of symptoms. Inflammatory affections of the tonsils and fauces have, within the month, fallen under the reporter's observation; the sudden transition from an East-Indian temperature to the ordinary autumnal weather of this country, will sufficiently account for the occurrence of such complaints.

A case of acute rheumatism, induced by unusual exposure of the person, during a voyage to a Scottish port, may not be unworthy to be put on record. The patient, a young man, stepped, almost from the counting-house, into the vessel; he is now detained in Scotland by the sequelæ of the disorder. Since the last report, disorders of the alimentary canal have been of frequent occurrence. Cholera, a disease which, Sydenham says, shews itself at the close of summer or at the beginning of autumn, as certainly as the appearance of swallows in the spring, or cuckoos in the dog-days, has, as usual, visited us; it is, as observed by Dr. Good, in all cases an acute disease. Some of the cases of which the reporter has had cognizance have been severe. When the disease has invaded constitutions enfeebled by age, or by previous indisposition; or when the disease has been complicated with other disorders, the issue has sometimes been doubtful; but, in this country, cholera is, in general, if the treatment be prompt, under the control of medicine. Diarrhoea has prevailed even more extensively than the disease last named. Children as well as adults have been the subjects of it; in this latter class of patients, the disorder has in some cases required the unceasing attention of the

practitioner. Several cases of fur or boil, have recently come under the notice of the writer. These painful tumours it is said, for the most part, in a phlogotic or inflammatory habit, individuals in high health, and in the youth. In several instances, however, the reporter has had to treat the disordered constitutions, which, however good, had, by various circumstances, come impaired.

A male, thirty-six years of age, brought to the earth by misfortune, and an chronic ailment, which brought him to the verge of the grave, suffered from boils: he could not move from the number and large size of imperfect abscesses, which assumed almost carbuncular virulence: he certainly no phlogotic diathesis. Beyond the meridian of life, who had day and night in the chamber of his husband, and who, after the dread which had kept the mind wound in the most intense state of anxiety, exhibited most unequivocal signs of broken health, furnishes the writer with another case of the disease in question. In this case, a most decided tonic plan of treatment was adopted, and with a result highly satisfactory. Boils were, by the ancients, and by the succeeding pathologists, conceived to originate from a morbid state of the fluids.* Modern physicians, however, think that diseases of this character result from disordered action, from functional derangement. The reporter, the disease appears to be the evidence of a series of morbid actions, which have had an injurious effect on health; and he thinks that the occurrence of furunculi proves, not seldom, to be a "building up," so to speak, of these morbid actions, which might otherwise have terminated in serious organic mischief.

JAMES F

Bolt Court, Fleet-street,
Aug. 23, 1825.

* Furunculi et carbunculus a pituita san-
guinea generatur.—Furunculus (Dothimus dictus),
vulgo generatur. Galien.—Furunculus est
siboles est. Petrus Forestus.—A Furunculus
apostoma engendered of gross blood. All
most excellent works of Chirurgery.
(carbuncle) is a disease kind of hot blood
turned into black choler, and hence
carbuncle.—John Brown, upon Chirurgery
King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1678.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT

ON the subjects of hot weather and abundant harvests, our periodical press always deals in the marvellous. Every remarkably sultry season is the most so that ever occurred before, and every

great wheat crop overmeasures the harvest. The temperature of the summer solstice has, no doubt, been unusually excessive; but the heat, for the most part, been moderated by

eastern breezes, and the nights have been often very chilly, or cold. The wheat-crop is great (as occurs periodically) on favourable soils, with the drawback of some injury from blight in the fens and other exposed situations. From the drought also, which lasted longer in most other countries than in this, the grain is not so well filled or plump, as when moistened by seasonable showers. The blooming season, also, was not the most favourable, from the coldness of the nights almost throughout; and as wheat, in some parts, has been cut green and in the milky state, and much carted during the rains, there will be a considerable quantity of a rough kind. On the whole, the quantity is abundant, the general quality fine and weighty, and perhaps the wheat crop, aided by the *potato*, may be deemed a sufficient two-years' supply of bread for the population of Britain and Ireland. As to the stock of old wheat on hand, the discrepancies still continue: some calculators holding it to be the largest we have held at harvest of late years; others, that it is really so small as to be an insufficient supply of seed and bread-corn until Christmas. Before that period, our speculations will be brought to somewhat like certainty. Barley ranks as the next best crop, the quality fine; and much old malt on hand. Oats, beans and pease the least abundant, with still various favourable exceptions. The Hainault scythe, for mowing wheat, introduced some years since, without success, here, is again under experiment in Scotland: it has succeeded in North America. The general harvest, already finished in all the forward districts, will finally close with the current month. The finest samples of new white wheat, within forty miles of the metropolis, have rendered 86 per quarter; and some of the weightiest wheat has reached 65 lb. the Winchester bushel, clear of the sack. The harvest has been rapid, and favourable to the farmer in point of expense. The hur-

ricane on the 4th inst. was his greatest enemy. Potatoes were considerably injured by early blight, and subsequently by the drought. The Swedish turnips, a very important crop, have been much hurt, and the common sort have been re-sown over a great extent of land. Tares, clovers, all the grasses, have suffered; the hay crop short; straw by no means abundant; and much hay consumed during the drought. From this combination of unfavourable circumstances, the winter keep of cattle and sheep will be in great request, and provisions dear in proportion. According to custom in the western counties, wheat-sowing commenced nearly with harvest. The earliest cutting of wheat, July 22. Trefoil, rape and other seeds, good samples. In the Highlands, N.B., the rains were plentiful, and their crops are large. Barley a great crop throughout Scotland, but prematurely ripened; thence the kernel not so well filled. Complaints, in the country, of the scarcity of kitchen-stuff and orchard fruits. The flavour of fruit generally inferior, from the variations of the season. Game in great plenty. Wool steady, rather advancing. Hops rising: the crop nearly destroyed on the old grounds. The price of store cattle and sheep, depressed somewhat by the drought, reviving. Timber declining considerably, from the very large importations.

Smithfield:—Beef, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.—Mutton, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 2d.—Lamb, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 8d.—Veal, 5s. 0d. to 6s. 2d.—Pork, 5s. to 6s.—Best Dairy-fed, 6s. 6d.—Rough Fat, 2s. 4d.

Corn Exchange:—Wheat, 52s. to 84s.—Barley, 32s. to 47s.—Oats, 23s. to 36s.—Bread (London), 10½d. the loaf of 4lb.—Hay, per load, 60s. to 105s.—Clover, ditto, 80s. to 140s.—Straw, 36s. to 48s.

Coals in the Pool, 33s. 0d. to 41s. 0d. per Chaldron.

Middlesex, Aug. 22.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SUGAR.—British Plantation Sugar has advanced considerably since our last Report; the demand brisk, and prices steady, at our quotations. Large quantities have been purchased by the refiners, and the holders of raw Sugar stiff in their demands.

Coffee.—The demand for Coffee has been extremely dull for the last month, and a reduction of 1s. to 2s. per cwt. has taken place. The orders from the Continent are limited to very low prices.

Cotton.—This article is very dull, chiefly owing to the recent failures at Liverpool of some of the most respectable merchants and cotton-dealers in that town. Prices are nominal, many sales offered, but few purchasers, in the expectation that large quantities of the article, in the hands of the trustees or assignees, will shortly be brought into the market.

Rum, Brandy and Hollands.—Rum continues in demand at advanced prices, and fully supports our quotation. Cognac Brandy is likewise in demand, and prices advancing: 3s. 6d. per gallon (in bond) has been obtained for fine marks; Hollands low, and in little request.

Spices

Spices and Saltpetre—are in demand, and prices higher; but at present, specu both articles are at a stand.

Irish Provisions.—Butter has been in great demand, and has advanced from 15s. per cwt. since our last Report. There is an actual as well as a speculative for this article, in consequence of the dry weather throughout the United Kingd

Tobacco.—This article has been in advance from $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1d. per lb. advance, a speculations have been made within a few days past.

Course of Exchange.—Amsterdam, 12. 2.—Hamburgh, 36. 10.—Paris, 25. 5 twerp, 12. 3.—Rotterdam, 12. 3.—Bordeaux, 25. 50.—Vienna, 9. 57.—Madri Cadiz, 37.—Gibraltar, 31.—Leghorn, 49 $\frac{3}{4}$ —Genoa, 45.—Naples, 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Lisbon Oporto, 51 $\frac{1}{4}$ —Dublin, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Cork, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Prices of Stocks.—The 3 per Cent. Reduced, 90 $\frac{1}{2}$; 3 per Cent. Consols, 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent. 1822, 103 $\frac{1}{4}$; New 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent., 98 $\frac{3}{4}$; Bank Stock, 229.

Prices of Bullion.—Foreign Gold in Bars, 3l. 17s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per oz.—New Do 3l. 17s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—Silver in Bars, Standard, 5s. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.—New Dollars, 4s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies, at the Office of E and WOLFE.—Barnsley CANAL, 335l.—Birmingham, 340l.—Derby, 225l.—Ellest Chester, 130l.—Erewash, 0.—Forth and Clyde, 550l.—Grand Junction, 323l. and Liverpool, 520l.—Mersey and Irwell, 1,200.—Neath, 385l.—Nottingham, Oxford, 800l.—Stafford and Worcester, 900l.—Trent and Mersey, 2,100l.—Allianc and Foreign, 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ l.—Guardian, 19l. 15s.—Hope, 5l. 17s. 6d.—Sun Fire, 220l.—G Charterred Company, 60l.—City Gas-Light Company, 75l.—Leeds, 240l.—L 318l.

MONTHLY PRICE-CURRENT.

ALMONDS:—

Sweet Jordan, per cwt. 12l.

Bitter..... 3l. 18s. to 4l. 2s.

ALUM..... per ton 14l. 10s. to 15l.

ASHES:—Quebec Pot, per cwt. 30s. to 31s.

United States 31s.

Quebec Pearl 35s.

BARILLA:—

Teneriffe.... per ton 17l. 10s. to 18l. 10s.

Carthagea 20l. to 21l.

Alicant 20l. to 21l.

Sicily..... 18l. to 19l.

BALMSTONK:—Rough per ton 8l.

COCOA:—

West-India per cwt. 60s. to 80s.

Trinidad..... 78s. to 95s.

Grenada..... 76s. to 95s.

Caraccas..... (none.)

COFFEE (in Bond):—

Jamaica per cwt. 56s. to 65s.

——, fine 56s. to 84s.

——, very fine 82s. to 104s.

Dominica..... 64s. to 100s.

Berbice 65s. to 100s.

COTTON WOOL (in Bond):—

West India, common, per lb. 11d. to 12d.

Grenada 11d. to 13d.

Berbice 11d. to 13d.

Demerara..... 10d. to 13d.

Sea Island 19d. to 26d.

New Orleans 13d. to 14d.

Georgia, Bowed 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 12d.

Bahia 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 13d.

Maranham..... 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 13d.

Para 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 12d.

Mina 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 12d.

Pernambucco 13d. to 14d.

Surat..... 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

COTTON WOOL (continued):—

Madras 6d.

Bengal..... 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Bourbon 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Smyrna 11d.

Egyptian 12d.

CURRENTS per cwt. 76s.

FIGS:—Turkey..... 45s.

FLAX:—Riga per ton 46l.

Druana 46l.

Petersburgh 46l.

HEMP:—Riga..... per ton 43l.

Petersburgh 39

——, half clean 33l.

INDIGO:—

Caraccas Floras .. per lb. 11s. 6d.

Sobra 9s.

East India 7s. to

IRON:—

Petersburgh, per ton..... 21l.

British Bar 14l. 10s.

OILS:—Palm..... per c

Whale, Cape (in Bond) per tun 22

Galipoli 44l.

Linseed 1

Lucca per jar 8l. 6

Florence..... per half-chest 25s.

PEPPER (in Bond) per lb. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$

PIMENTO (in Bond) .. per lb. 10d. 1

RICE:—East-India .. per cwt. 18s.

Carolina, new 30s.

——, old 37s.

SPIRITS (in Bond):—

Brandy, Cognac, per gall. 3s. 1d. 6

——, Bordeaux.... 2s. 0d. to

Geneva, Hollands 2s. to

Rum, Jamaica 2s. 4d. to

——, Leeward Island, .. 1s. 11d. to

SUGAR:—

Jamaica per cwt. 56s. to 89s.
Demerara, &c. 55s. to 75s.
St. Kitts, Antigua, &c. 66s. to 74s.

Refined, on board:—

Large Lumps 45s. to 46s.
Good and Middling 47s. to 48s.
Patent Fine Leaves 49s. to 58s.

TALLOW.—

Russia per cwt. 36s. to 37s.

TEA.—

Archangel per barrel 15s. 6d.
Stockholm 15s. 6d.

TEA (E.-India Company's prices):—

Bohea per lb. 2s. 2d. to 2s. 5d.
Congou 2s. 7d. to 3s. 9d.
Souchong 3s. 9d. to 4s. 10d.

TEA (continued):—

Campoi 3s. 4d. to 3s. 10d.
Twankay 3s. 8d. to 3s. 9d.
Hyson 4s. 4d. to 5s. 10d.
Gunpowder 5s. 0d. to 6s. 2d.

TOBACCO (in Bond):—

Maryland, fine yellow, per lb. 2s. to 2s. 6d.
———, fine colour 8d. to 1s. 10d.
Virginia 5d. to 9d.

WINE (in Bond):—

Old Port, per pipe 138 galls. 24l. to 56l.
Lisbon .. per pipe 140 ditto 28l. to 35l.
Madeira 25l. to 28l.
Calcutta 38l. to 44l.
Sherry .. per butt 130 ditto 28l. to 68l.
Teneriffe per pipe 22l. to 32l.
Claret per bbl. 18l. to 56l.
Spanish Red .. per 252 galls. 16l. to 30l.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES, announced between the 23d of July and the 19th of August 1825; extracted from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 70.]

Debtors' Names are in Parentheses.

ARTON, R. St. Mary-le-bone, linen-draper. (Gore and Price, Orchard-street).
Atty, J. and W. Tobett, Cliffe, near Lewes, Sussex, millers. (Stephenson, Ave-Maria-lane).
Atherton, T. and J. Dunn, Liverpool, brokers. (Chester, Staples-inn).
Barnick, J. Watlington, Oxford, tinner. (James and Whitlock, Ely-place).
Bates, J. jun. Bath, carpenter. (Hollings, Bath; and Makinson, Temple).
Bates, T. jun. Cannon-street, wholesale-grocer. (Latham and Barlow, Austin-friars).
Bastard, J. Egham, baker. (Burton, Queen-square).
Bates, T. Great Titchfield-street, tailor. (Hallett and Henderson, Northumberland-st., Marylebone).
Bates, T. Dennington, Suffolk, merchant. (Alexander and Son, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields).
Baker, J. Howard-street, trunk and packing-case maker. (Birkett and Co., Cloak-lane).
Barnes, W. Barwell, Norfolk, coal-merchant. (Joy and Cresser, Norwich; and Fenton, Austin-friars).
Barnham, D. Stockport, Cheshire, cotton-spinner. (Vaughan and Walker, Stockport; and Beck, Gray's-inn).
Bates, S. Castle-street, tailor. (Turner, New Basinghall-street).
Barnes, H. Chapel-street, Edgeware-road, tailor. (Dunham, Newman-street).
Barnes, B. Great Portland-street, tailor. (Gray, Old Broad-street chambers).
Barnes, G. Chancery-street, Covent-garden, victualler. (Thompson, Clement's-inn).
Barnes, T. and H. T. Parfett, Liverpool, merchants. (Lal and Co. Liverpool; and Taylor and Roscoe, Temple).
Barnes, T. and T. Bush, Nottingham, lace-manufacturers. (Buttery, Nottingham; and Wolston, Furnival's-inn).
Barnes, T. Bath, cabinet-maker. (Hollings, Bath; and Makinson, Temple).
Barnes, G. J. Poole and T. Sardy, Colonnade, Haymarket, tavern-keepers. (Van Sanden and Thiele, Dregate-hill).
Barnes, W. Dover, tinsmith. (Kennett, Dover; and Stocker and Dawson, New Barwell-court).
Barnes, T. Horsham, soap-maker. (Thompson, George-street, Minorin).
Barnes, S. Birmingham, glass toy-maker. (Page, Birmingham; and Burfoot, Temple).
Barnes, S. Smithfield, wine and spirit merchant. (Atkins and Davis, Fox Ordinary-court).
Barnes, W. Philip-lane, wine-merchant. (Barrow and Thomas, Basinghall-street).
Barnes, W. Boston, shop-keeper. (Haddon and Davis, Corbet-court, Gracechurch-street).
Barnes, T. Islington, builder. (Lewis, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square).
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 Still, A. St. Saviour's Church-yard, Southwark. (Freeman and Heathcote, Coleman-street
 Storey, J. B. Blandford St. Mary, Dorset, malster. (Galping, Blandford; and Walker, Lincoln's-inn-fields
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 Walduck, H. High-street, Shadwell, potatoe-merchant. (Bromley, Copthall-court

Watkins, R. Mount-street, Grosvenor-square (Young, Poland-street
 Walker, W. Knarborough, York, butcher. Knarborough; and Battye and Co. 4 lane
 Walker, G. Wollaston, Northampton, (Hodson and Burnham, Wellingborough
 Hodson, St. John's-street-road
 Williams, E. Southampton, shoe-seller. (ton and Murray, London-street, Pencht
 Wilson, W. Manchester, wine-merchant. Chancery-lane

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ANDRATE, A. and T. Worwick, Lancaster, Aug. 22
 Appleton, C. Northampton, Aug. 18
 Arnold, W. and J. Idol-lane, Tower-street, Aug. 13
 Baker, G. New Shoreham, Sussex, Aug. 13
 Barlow, J. Merton, Surrey, Sept. 3
 Beverley, B. Barge-yard, Bucklersbury, Aug. 13
 Blount, J. Lancaster, Sept. 12
 Bosisto, W. Reading, Sept. 12
 Bowden, T. Museum-street, Bloomsbury, Aug. 20
 Bramwell, J. Leadenhall-street, Sept. 6
 Brown, W. Wood-street, Cheap-side, Aug. 27
 Butcher, T. Holborn, Aug. 23
 Butt, S. Motcombe, Dorset, Sept. 13
 Caton, H. Yeovil, Aug. 12
 Caton, H. Beaminster, Dorset, Aug. 23
 Chittenden, E. Ashford, Kent, Aug. 26
 Clarkson, J. Gracechurch-street, Aug. 20
 Colton, D. E. Islington-road, Aug. 20
 Compton, W. Birmingham, Aug. 30
 Colton, C. Burslem, Stafford, Sept. 3
 Crowther, W. Sams-buildings, Islington, Aug. 13
 Crossley, J. Holborn-bridge, Aug. 27
 Davies, S. Great Surrey-street, Sept. 6
 Dennett, H. Wilson-street, Gray's-inn-lane, Aug. 13
 Dinadale, G. Richmond, York, Aug. 13
 Dipper, F. Worcester, Sept. 12
 Donaldson, J. and Co., Friday-street, Aug. 27
 Dover, H. and A. De Frogue, Broad-street-mews, Aug. 27—Oct. 11
 Douglas, J. Loughborough, Sept. 14
 Drury, R. Shrewsbury, Sept. 13
 Edmans, J. Warwick-lane, Sept. 10

Field, T. and J. Du Tivier, Kingston-upon-Hull, Aug. 17
 Gillsbrand, W. Bolton-le-Moor, Lancaster, Sept. 8
 Good, P. P. Clapton, Sept. 3
 Gregg, T. R. and W. Phene, jun., Watling-street, Aug. 20
 Greenwood, R. Rochester, Sept. 3
 Hall, T. Old Compton-street, Sept. 10
 Higgs, W. J. Hodson and R. Higgs, Bristol, Aug. 18
 Hodgson, J. G. Piazza Coffee-house, Covent-garden, Aug. 13
 Houghton, M. Liverpool, Sept. 6
 Howel, J. Cheltenham, Sept. 27
 Howel, J. Piccadilly, Oct. 22
 Hughes, M. B. and J. Horton, Dudley, Worcester, Aug. 14
 Hunter, J. Hawkhurst, Kent, Aug. 20
 Hunsden, J. Bulstrode-street, St. Mary-le-bone, Sept. 10
 Jackson, E. York, Sept. 9
 Johnson, J. and J. Davies, Sept. 3
 Kirkham, J. Lancaster, Sept. 12
 Lara, A. Minories, Aug. 27
 Leah, S. H. jun., Old-street, Aug. 13
 Leah, S. H. Old-street, Aug. 13
 Lees, J. Bury, Lancashire, Sept. 14
 Lee, C. C. and W. Ballard, Hammersmith, Nov. 5
 Lomas, G. Burslem, Stafford, Sept. 3
 Marsh and Co. Berners-street, Aug. 9—30
 Meek, M. Knarborough, Aug. 26
 Meek, J. and G. Gill, Liverpool, Sept. 14
 Minchin, T. Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn, Aug. 13
 Napper, E. Frome, Selwood, Somerset, Aug. 29
 Nathan, N. and W. Mansell-street, Aug. 20
 Newbold, W. Bouverie-street, Aug. 27
 Oliver, J. Hemlington-row, Bransperth, Aug. 20
 Paradise, J. Newcastle-street, Strand, Aug. 20
 Parkinson, T. and Co., Sculcoates, Aug. 30
 Pearce, W. Oreston-in-Plymstock, Devon, Sept. 2

Perks, J. Moncton Comb set, Aug. 26
 Phillips, P. King's-street, tholomew-close, Sept.
 Phipps, J. Duke-street, place, Aug. 20
 Pocklington, R. Wintham, and W. I Newark-upon-Trent,
 Richards, J. E. C. Rich J. Richards, jun., Mar London, July 26
 Riley, J. Birmingham, 1
 Robertson, J. Whit-stabl
 Ross, A. and J. Murray hall-buildings, Sept. 3
 Rowlandson, S. E. Isaac Brien, Cheap-side, Nov
 Scott, R. Liverpool, Sep
 Smith, T. Uttoxeter, S
 Smith, R. York, Aug. 3
 Smith, W. Bristol, Aug.
 Sparkes, T. and J. Ball dos-street, Aug. 20
 Stabler, E. Bread-stre side, Aug. 30
 Stabler, F. and Co., You
 Stanley, E. Old Kent-ro
 Storer, J. Mount-street,
 Stubbs, J. Haxey, Lincol
 Taylor, J. Little Palt Golden-square, Aug. 1
 Thompson, T. Cannon Aug. 27
 Tomkinson, S. Burslem
 Vaughan, W. Pall-mall,
 Vile, W. Deal, Aug. 20
 Walter, W. Charles-st dker-hospital, Aug.
 Watson, W. sen. and jun. Aug. 23
 Walker, T. and H. P. B 13
 Whitbread, W. Sotham
 Wheeler, S. A. Birming 20
 Whyte, M. and J. G cheap, Aug. 13
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and corrected, of the Rev. T. H. Horne's Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, in four large vols. 8vo., illustrated with numerous Maps and Fac-similes of Biblical MSS.

No. 10 of Mr. Britton's Illustrations of the Ancient Architecture of Great Britain, to complete the volume, will appear in the first week of September. Another number of the Cathedral Antiquities is also expected at the same time; and vol. 3 of the Beauties of Wiltshire.

Sermons, preached on several occasions, in the Island of Barbadoes, by W. J. Shrewsbury, late Wesleyan Methodist Missionary in that island, will speedily be published, in 1 vol. 8vo.

In the press, The Georgics of Virgil, by T. W. C. Edwards, M. A.

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Mr. C. A. Elton, author of Specimens of the Classic Poets, has in the press a History of the Roman Emperors, from the Accession of Augustus to the Fall of the last Constantine.

Sketches, Political, Geographical, and Statistical, of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata, &c., will soon be published.

Richard Baynes is preparing the third Part of his Catalogue of Books, to contain Oriental and Hebrew Literature, Foreign Languages, &c.

Two hundred and fifty Copies of a Translation of all the existing Fragments of the Writings of Proclus, surnamed the Platonic Successor, by Thomas Taylor, the Platonist, are announced.

The Second Correspondence of Madame de Maintenon and the Princess des Ursines, from the original letters, in the possession of the Duke de Choiseul, is in the press; and stated to contain a more interesting account of the political transactions and secret intrigues of the Court of Louis XIV. than any other hitherto published.

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The Literary Souvenir; or Cabinet of Poetry and Romance for 1826, with splendid Engravings, is now printing.

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A third part of the Points of Humour, with Cuts and Illustrations by G. Cruikshank, is nearly ready.

A new historical novel, entitled "The Hearts of Steel," by the author of "O'Halloran," &c., is in the press.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 414.

Sir John Barrington's Historical Anecdotes of Ireland are nearly ready.

Letters of Marshal Conway, from 1744 to 1784, embracing the period when he was commander of the forces and secretary of state, will speedily be published.

A Minstrel's Hours of Song, or Poems, by Agnes Mahony, are in the press.

The Improvisatrice, by L. E. L., has, it appears from a United States Journal, been reprinted in America.

The Session of Parliament for 1825, containing a full and faithful delineation of every thing done by, or relating to, the British Senate during that most interesting period; an account of all measures, public and private; an exposition of the state of parties, and an estimate of the characters of all the Members of both Houses.

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On the 1st of September will be published "The Poetic Garland;" illustrated with fifteen beautiful figures from the Botanic Garden, in imitation of the celebrated "Garland of Julia;" by the Duke Montausier.

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In the press, Elements of Physiology, by Professor Rudolphi of Berlin. Part I. comprising General Physiology, complete in 1 vol. 8vo. Translated from the German by W. D. How, M.D.

The four volumes of Sermons by the late Dr. Doddridge, the publication of which was directed in his will, and which have hitherto remained in the custody of the family, will shortly appear.

Dr. Birkbeck is adding to his public services, by undertaking to edit a great and magnificent work, displaying the Useful Arts and Manufactures of Great Britain, similar to "Les Arts et Métiers" of France. Its publication will be commenced early next winter, and it will be subdivided so as to accord with the means of purchasers of every degree of fortune. The engravings alone will employ fifty artists during the three or four years of its progressive publication.

The author of the "Modern Athens" has in the press a volume, to be entitled, "Attic Fragments."

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TOPOGRAPHY.

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OBITUARY OF THE MONTH.

MR. SERJEANT LENS.

THIS gentleman, after acquiring the highest character at the University, gave himself up sedulously to the study of his profession, in which he gradually rose to a degree of attainment seldom equalled, and, in our time, not surpassed;

and though, from advanced age and gradual decay, he has for the last five years withdrawn himself from professional pursuits, his death must be upon us as entailing a serious loss on a profession of which he was one of the ornaments. With a diffidence a

only upon high talents, and with a political consistency of which this profession affords but few examples, he declined its highest honours, in which he was calculated to have excelled every competitor. It is with a melancholy satisfaction that we turn to the character of a man who, like Mr. Lens, embodied all that was amiable and just, with talents and attainments of the highest order.

GENERAL EARL CRAVEN

Entered the service on the 4th September, 1793, as an ensign in the 45th Foot; was appointed, on the 19th September 1793, Lieutenant of Independents, and promoted, on the 29th September 1793, to a company in the 80th Regiment of Infantry. He was appointed, on the 3d of November 1793, Major in the 84th Regiment of Foot; obtained, on the 7th of March 1794, a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the same corps; was removed on the 25th of September 1794 to the 3d Foot, and on the 5th of Aug. 1799, to the 40th Regiment; and was placed, on the 24th of August 1802, on half-pay. He was appointed, on the 1st of January 1798,

Colonel in the army; was made, on the 1st of January 1805, Major-General; on the 4th of June 1811, Lieutenant-General; and was raised, on the 27th of May 1825, to the rank of General. The remains of his Lordship were removed from Cowes on Friday the 4th inst., in the *Medina* steam-vessel, preparatory to their interment in the family vault, Coombe-Abbey, Warwickshire.

MARY BANKS

This remarkable woman, who died lately at Carrick-on-Soar, in the 107th year of her age, was the wife of a linen-weaver, and always employed herself in that branch of manufacture. She enjoyed her faculties to the last, and was seen at market for herself a few days prior to her decease. She was the mother of many children—one of whom, a son, had made her a promise, at his father's decease, not to marry during her lifetime, which promise he faithfully discharged. He is now in the 75th year of his age, and avows his intention to marry after his mother's interment.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

JULY 20.—A destructive fire broke out at Messrs. Gunter and Co.'s pianoforte manufactory, in Pratt Place, Camden Town, which, with the timber in the yard, was entirely destroyed.

—A meeting was held at the City of London Tavern, for the formation of a society, under the designation of "the Episcopal Floating Chapel Society." The Lord Mayor, Lords Bexley, Clarendon, and Calthorpe, Admiral Sir R. Keates, G.C.B.; Hon. Capt. Waldegrave, M.P.; W. T. Money, esq. M.P.; Z. M. H. Martin, and J. Poynder, esqrs., with many other distinguished characters, were present.

21.—A fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Rhodes, cow-keeper, on the banks of the New River at Islington, which destroyed several barns and out-buildings.

The anniversary dinner of the Surrey Dispensary was held at the London Tavern, C. Barclay, esq. in the chair, after which a subscription was made.

The King has been most graciously pleased to send a donation of 100 guineas, to the Asylum for the Recovery of Health at Lisson.

26.—An exceedingly numerous meeting of the Clerkenwell Bible Society was held, at the Friend's Meeting-house, St. John's Street, Smithfield, to commemorate the twelfth anniversary of the society.

27.—The first stone of an episcopal chapel to be erected at Kilburn was laid.

28.—The elegant pavilion at Lord's cricket ground was destroyed by fire.

29.—A fire, rendered truly melancholy by the loss of three lives, broke out at the house of Mr. Jones, in Cavendish Street; the house was entirely consumed.

Dr. Birkbeck delivered his first lecture at the new theatre of the Mechanics' Institution in Southampton buildings, on the general principles of mechanical science, introductory to the scientific course to be delivered by the several professors.

Aug. 2.—The King held a court.

4.—The Enterprize steam packet quitted the Thames, and proceeded direct on her voyage to India, which it is expected she will perform in eleven weeks.

5.—The metropolis was visited by a tremendous hurricane, attended with a heavy rain, and great fears were entertained that considerable damage would be done to the craft on the river and other places. In St. James's Park, it seems, several trees were torn up by the roots; in Hyde Park, also, considerable damage has been done. Mr. Lucas, a coal merchant, residing in Milbank-street, Westminster, had two of his barges sunk, filled with 40 chaldron of coals, situated immediately opposite his wharf in the roads; other barges also sustained great damage. At Lambeth Palace, several trees were blown down near the Bishop's-walk, and in Vauxhall-bridge road two sheds, belonging to Mr. Childs, a gardener, and a new brick wall, in the possession of Mr. Emery, shared a similar fate.

A large walnut tree in a gentleman's garden at North End, Fulham, was blown down, and four barges in the Pinlico basin sunk.

10.—A fire broke out in the house of Mr. Roby, apothecary, Old Street Road, which, with four houses in Anchor court, were reduced to ruins.

12.—A fire broke out in the house of Mr. Rawley, boot and shoe-maker, New Street, Covent Garden, which was greatly damaged.

MARRIAGES.

At Wapping, Mr. T. Y. Kirkpatrick, to Caroline Matilda, eldest daughter of the late Mr. J. Faircloth, of Newton, Cambridgeshire.

The Hon. and Rev. A. Curzon, M.A., of Brasenose College, and son of Lord Scarsdale, to Sophia, second daughter of R. Holden, esq., of Nuttall Temple, Notts, and Darley Abbey, Derbyshire.

Capt. E. M. Daniell, of the Hon. East-India Company's service, to Emma Isabella, youngest daughter of T. Ferrers, esq., of Cowes, Isle of Wight.

J. Jackson, esq. of Queen Ann-street, to Anna Dodsworth, fifth daughter of Sir W. Beechey.

A. Capel, esq. nephew to the Earl of Essex, to Right Hon. Lady Caroline Jannetta Beauchamp, third daughter of the Duke of St. Alban's.

Capt. F. Clements, of the Royal African Corps, to Alicia Frances, eldest daughter of the Rev. R. Brickenden, and niece to the Earl of Cavan.

H. Shiffner, esq., Capt. R.N. eldest son of Sir G. Shiffner, bart. M.P., of Coombe-place, Sussex, to Emily, second daughter of the late T. Brooke, esq. of Church Minshull, Cheshire.

W. Burrell, esq. of West Grinstead Park, M.P. for Sussex, to Mrs. Chisholme.

The Rev. G. Martin, canon residentiary of the cathedral, and chancellor of the diocese of Exeter, to Lady Charlotte Elliott, youngest daughter of the Earl of St. Germaine.

The Right Hon. Lord Grantley, to Charlotte Earle, youngest daughter of Sir W. Beechey.

P. Pole, esq. eldest son of Sir P. Pole, bart. M.P. of Wolverton Park, Hants, to Lady Louisa Pery, fourth daughter of the Earl of Limerick.

A. R. Stewart, esq., M.P. for the county of Londonderry, to Lady Caroline Ann Pratt, youngest daughter of the Marquess and Marchioness Camden.

W. F. Middleton, esq. only son of Sir W. Middleton, bart., to the Hon. Anne Cust, daughter of the late, and sister to the present Lord Brownlow.

At Stanmore, in Middlesex, J. Ewart, esq. to Joan, only daughter of the late J. Lang, esq.

C. F. Wise, esq. of Holt Lodge, Holt

Forest, Hants, to Emma, daughter of Lang, esq. of Portland-place.

G. Pounce, esq. of Grosvenor to Jane, eldest daughter of Sir son, bart.

J. J. Buxton, M.P., to Elizabeth daughter of Sir M. Cholmely, 1 for Grantham.

The Rev. Mr. Stourton, eldest Lord Stourton, to the Hon. Lady fourth daughter of Lord Clifford.

Lieut. J. Hicks, R.N., to Mrs. P. Wiss, esq. of the 6th Dragoon to Margaret, eldest daughter of bre, esq. of Nottingham-place.

R. Baring, esq. M.P., of Somerset to Cecilia Anne, eldest daughter Admiral Windham.

Sir G. Heathcote, bart., to Miss Park Crescent, Portland-place.

DEATHS.

60, The Most Noble William I eighth Duke of St. Alban's, 1 grand Falconer of England. He succeeded in his title and estates by son; W. A. de Vere, Earl of Ban Duke of St. Alban's.

At Hampton, Catherine, relict Right Rev. Samuel, Lord Bishop Asaph.

89, F. Edmonds, esq. Charles Berkeley Square.

62, J. Church, esq. of Bedford Bloomsbury-square.

50, The Right hon. T. Lord I 75, At Edgar-house, H. T. formerly a cornet in the 22d light

90, Anna Maria, daughter of and Viscountess Folkestone.

74, S. Hoare, esq. of Hampden Fleet-street.

At his residence, North side common, T. Newton, esq. of square.

In Great Queen-street, 77, P. esq. one of the magistrates of the of Middlesex.

At Cowes, after a lingering illness the Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon, lieutenant of the county of Berks, of Coventry, and a lieutenant-general in the army. His Lordship married, in December 1807, Louisa, second daughter of J. Brunton, gent.; and has left him count Uffington (now Earl Carnarvon) another son, and a daughter; he was born 26th June 1815.—His Lordship was one of the principal early patrons of yacht sailing, in his yacht, the Louisa.

In Bruton-street, Rev. F. Hay At Forty-hill, Enfield, 76, M.P. widow of J. L. André, sen. esq.

81, W. P. Clagett, esq. youngest son of the late H. Clagett, esq. of Clagett

At Hampstead, Mrs. Young. Miss Biggs, of Drury-lane theatre. In Montague-street, Mrs. C.

to J. Conyers, esq. of Copthall,
 rent, bart.
 Food, esq. late of Cheltenham.
 Manor-street, 82, J. Weyland,
 Woodstock, county of Oxford.
 -street, Grosvenor-square, 52,
 esq.
 is the Duchess of Dorset.

MARRIAGES ABROAD.

house of his Excellency the
 Ambassador, Paris, the Rev. W.
 D., to Mary Anne, daughter of
 Maclean, esq. and widow of
 M. Grieves, esq. of Glenure,
 In.

house of his Excellency the
 Ambassador at Brussels, the Rev.
 B.A., to Eliza, eldest daughter
 esq., formerly of Lixmount,
 rgh.

house of the British Consul at
 in France, the Right Hon.
 Gibbon, M.P., second son of the
 Clare, to Diana, eldest daugh-
 te C. Woodcock, esq.

ma, Capt. D. Montgomery,
 cavalry, deputy surveyor-gene-
 ral, third daughter of the late
 Durrand, of the Madras esta-

-Gerald-house, Archibald Dick,
 Moor Castle, Jamaica, and a
 the Hon. House of Assembly
 rd, to Isabella, third daughter
 C. Mackenzie, esq. of Mount-
 shire, North Britain.

son, the Count Ferdinand
 nt, chamberlain to his Serene
 is Prince of Orange, to Isa-
 bbe, only daughter of the late
 , esq.

DEATHS ABROAD.

beck, esq., Secretary of the
 onois, was lately drowned in
 ream on his way home from a
 Owen, at Harmony. He was
 of New Albion; the back-
 called him the Emperor of the
 account of his buying, at a
 price, 16,000 acres of public

land. His loss will be severely felt by the
 emigrants of the west.

The Right Rev. J. Mountain, D.D., Lord
 Bishop of Quebec.

At Loango, on the coast of Africa, Mr.
 R. Collett.

On his way to France, 33, Mr. F. Pres-
 ton, jun.

At Jamaica, Mr. J. Griffiths, master of
 his Majesty's ship Dartmouth.

On his return from India, Major R.
 Durie, of the 11th light dragoons.

At Zurich, in Switzerland, the Rev. S.
 How, rector of Winterbourne, Strickland,
 Dorset, and of Southleigh, Devon.

At the house of Dr. Smitton, on the
 Esplanade at Bombay, 20, Lieut. T. H.
 Heathcote, of the Hon. East-India Com-
 pany's Artillery, third son of Rear-Admiral
 Sir H. Heathcote.

At Benares, Bengal, Capt. G. Snod-
 grass, 23d regt. native infantry, deputy-
 paymaster of the Benares and Sagor divi-
 sions of the army, and seventh son of the
 late H. Snodgrass, esq. of Paisley.

On his passage home from Calcutta, on
 board the General Hewitt, Mr. C. Benson,
 third son of the late J. Benson, esq. of
 Knap Northam.

At Barbadoes, J. Ellis, esq. of the
 Middle Temple, M.A. F.S.A., and deputy
 recorder of Huntingdon.

J. Gentle, esq. late of Demerara, on
 his passage from Trinidad to London.

At Valparaiso, J. Brown, esq. late purser
 of his Majesty's ship Blonde.

At Glengary, Upper Canada, 70, J.
 Macdonnell, of Ardnoire.

At Posen, Germany, 28, Peter Tuchen,
 of dropsy in the chest. He was a native
 of Tula, and remarkable for his gigantic
 stature. He measured eight feet seven
 inches in height, so that the hands of the
 tallest man hardly reached his breast. It
 was remarkable that he had not a beard;
 that his voice was soft and his feet weak;
 he was a very moderate eater, and it is
 said he was seven years old before he began
 to grow in such an extraordinary manner.

At Montreal, 106, C. Lusignani, esq.

At Cairo, 70, Mr. Salame, of Alexandria,
 father of A. V. Salame, esq. his Majesty's
 Oriental interpreter.

At Jamaica, Lieut. A. S. Faulkner.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

G. G. Smith to be domestic
 chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke

R. Richards, M.A., to be do-
 mestic chaplain to his Royal Highness the
 Duke of Devon.

R. R. Faulkner to be per-
 sonal chaplain of St. Sepulchre's parish,

The Rev. G. E. Whyley, M.A., to the
 vicarage of Eaton Bray, in the county of
 Bedfordshire.

The Rev. J. Johnson, M.A., rector of
 Byford, in the county of Herefordshire, to
 the prebendal stall of Hampton, in Here-
 ford cathedral.

The Rev. D. Clementson to be chaplain
 of the county gaol, Dorchester.

The

The Rev. G. W. Smith, domestic chaplain to the Earl of Stradbroke, to the vicarage of Bawdsey, Norfolk.

The Rev. P. Gurdon, B.A., rector of Reymstone, to be domestic chaplain to Lord Bayning.

The Rev. E. Daniels, to the mastership of the grammar school of Helston, Cornwall.

The Rev. V. F. Vyvian to the rectory of Withiel, Cornwall.

The Rev. H. Tripp to the rectory of Blackborough, Devon.

The Rev. C. Ward to the rectory of Maulden, Bedfordshire.

The Rev. T. Wynter, M.A. to the rectory of Daylesford, Worcestershire.

The Rev. H. Jones, M.A. minister of Flint, to the vicarage of Northop, Flintshire.

The Rev. G. A. Legge, B.A., to the vicarage of Bray, Berks.

The Rev. J. H. Spry, D.D., to the rectory of St. Marylebone, London.

The Rev. G. Chandler, D.C.L., to the rectory of All Souls' Church, Langham Place, St. Marylebone, London.

The Rev. J. West, M.A., to the vicarage of Evercreech, with the chapelry of Chesterblade annexed.

The Rev. J. Lonsdale, B.D., to a prebendal stall in the cathedral church of Lincoln.

The Rev. W. Buckland, B.D., and reader in geology, has been installed canon of Christchurch.

The Rev. T. Vaughan, M.A., chaplain to the Countess of Antrim, to the vicarage of St. James and St. Keeby, alias Cuby.

The Rev. G. S. Evans, M.A., to the vicarage of Temple Grafton, in the county of Warwick.

The Rev. H. Strangeways, M.A., to the rectory of Rewe, Devon.

The Rev. T. Gaisford, M.A., regius professor of Greek in the university of Oxford, to the second canonry or prebendal founded in the cathedral church of Worcester, promoted to a stall in Canterbury cathedral.

The Rev. E. W. Wakeman, B.A., to the perpetual curacy of Claines, Worcestersh.

The Rev. C. Tripp, D.D., to the rectory of Kentisbeare, Devon.

The Rev. J. B. May, to the rectory of St. Martin, Exeter.

The Rev. J. Davies, to the rectory of Over Worton.

The Rev. B. Puckle, to the rectory of Graffham, Hunts.

The Rev. S. Paul, to the vicarage of Tetbury, Gloucestershire.

The Rev. J. Hill, M.A., rector of Shanklin, Isle of Wight, archdeacon of Bucks.

The Rev. J. G. Ward, late of Southampton, to the rectory of St. James's.

The Rev. Dr. Jenkinson, late Dean of Worcester, was consecrated Bishop of St. David's at Lambeth Palace.

The Rev. H. Hubbard, to the living of Cheriton, near Arlesford.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Furnishing the Domestic and Family History of England for the last Twenty-nine Years.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A SERIOUS riot took place at Sunderland, on the 3d of August, commenced by the combined seamen attempting to take the sailors out of the ships going to sea. The Riot Act was read, and it appears that seven men and one woman were shot by the military. The soldiers acted with the greatest forbearance, until after the Riot Act had been read three times, and they were most unmercifully pelted with large stones and missiles of every description.

Married.] In Durham, the Rev. T. R. Shippardson, Rector of St. Mary-le-Bow, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of J. Hutchinson, esq.—At Heanor, the Rev. R. Thompson, of Bishop Auckland, to Jemima, only daughter of J. Grommer, esq. of Codnor Breach, Derbyshire.—Mr. T. Teasdale, Green-market, to Mary Ann Elliott, of Ellwood House, daughter of J. Smith, esq. of Wester Hall, Northumberland.

Died.] 72, Miss Hannah Dent, sister of Col. Dent, of Shortflat.—At Bishop Auckland, 42, Elizabeth, wife of C. Usher, esq.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

A most splendid exhibition of the Aurora Borealis, was seen on the 26th July, by many persons in the neighbourhood of Carlisle and further North.

Married.] At Crosscannonby, Mr. E. Musher, to Miss Sharp, of Maryport.—At Workington, Mr. R. Spears, of Maryport, to Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. I. Scott.—S. Ireton, esq. of Ireton Hall, to Eleanor, second daughter of the late J. T. Senhouse, esq. of Calder Abbey.—At Mousley, near Whitehouse, J. Morland, esq. of Kendal, to Elizabeth, daughter of J. Thomson, esq. of Grayrigg.

Died.] At Cumwhinton, in the parish of Wetheral, 60, J. Thompson, esq.—At Penrith, 70, J. Forster, esq. of this city.—At Templeowerby, Westmorland, 55, Isabella

dow of the late W. Boardman, Hazance, Cornwall.

YORKSHIRE.

ting of the principal inhabitants, and the neighbourhood, took to consider the expediency, long been suggested, of erecting across the Aire, and making the approaches to it, for the purpose of connecting Hunslet with the Black Leeds, when it was resolved, to make necessary for that purpose, of £50 each, and that subscription immediately solicited.

cient tiled flooring, about two feet square, was lately discovered on the floor of the cemetery in Kirkstall Abbey. The tiles are each about four inches square, and are of a reddish brown colour.

A destructive fire broke out lately, in one of the houses of Messrs. Gott and Sons, at which was entirely destroyed: the value estimated at £5,000. The premises were repaired.

A sermon was lately preached in the Chapel, at Askerne, by Miss Curges, fifth daughter of the late Mr. Curges, esq. magistrate of the West Yorkshire.

On Friday, July 28, a party of the proprietors of the Aire and Calder Navigation, proceeded in one of their boats from Leeds, where their new canal joins the Aire, along the whole line, into the Goole, and found the works in a state of forwardness as to warrant them that the country will have the great facilities are the setting in.

This magnificent work is nearly five miles in length, has seven feet water, and is sixty-three wide on the bottom; it is crowned by sixteen stone arches of elegant construction, and eight swing bridges, and fifteen locks, all of solid masonry, and for the canal, for the purposes of navigation and also of warping the lands.

At Goole, it is terminated by a basin or dock, for the reception of vessels of nine hundred feet in length by one hundred and fifty in breadth, which communicates with another dock, for the reception of vessels, six hundred feet long by two hundred in breadth, from each of which, vessels are sent into an outer harbour, three miles long, by two hundred, which communicates with the river by two other locks with the river. We hear that petitions from the manufacturing towns in this neighbourhood are now preparing, praying that Government should make Goole a port for the immediate exportation of goods.

On Friday, August 8, a public meeting of 2,000 men of the town of Leeds, pursuant to advertisement, in the Leeds Coloured Cloth Hall, to consider the propriety of presenting Mr.

Hume with a piece of plate, as a token of gratitude for his patriotic exertions generally, and particularly on behalf of the labouring part of the community. Several resolutions were passed, and a subscription for a piece of plate agreed on unanimously.

Married.] Mr. H. C. Mallinson, of Huddersfield, to Miss Mary Netherwood, of Cowcliff.—Mr. S. Gatliff, of London, to Frances, eldest daughter of the late W. Goodman, esq. of Burley-house, Leeds.—Mr. Garlick, of Park Row, to Dorothy, youngest daughter of the late J. Holyrod, esq. of Grove-house, Leeds.—Mr. J. O. March, to Miss Murray, youngest daughter of Mr. M. Murray, of Leeds.—H. G. Knight, esq. of Firbeck, to Henrietta, relict of the Rev. J. H. Eyre, and youngest daughter of A. H. Eyre, esq. of Grove-park, Notts.—At Accrington, the Rev. W. Villiers, of Kidderminster, to Susannah, youngest daughter of J. Peel, esq. of Accrington-house.—At Dewsbury, Mr. S. Oates, to Sarah, second daughter of Benjamin Brearey, esq.—Mr. S. F. Hartley, of Halifax, to Harriet, daughter of J. Gosnay, esq.—At Sheffield, the Rev. W. Williams, B.A., who is about to proceed to New Zealand as a Missionary, to Miss Jane Nelson.—At Bradford, Mr. J. Ross, to Theodosia, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Knight, Horton, near Bradford.—J. Carter, esq. of Thirsk, to Miss Gale, daughter of the late Rev. H. Gale, rector of Escrick.—At Broughton, J. N. Coulthurst, esq. of Gargrave-house, to Catharine, third daughter of the late S. Tempest, esq. of Broughton.—Mr. W. Hardwick, to Mary Ann, second daughter of the Rev. J. Farrer, of Bramley.—At Elland, Abraham, third son of S. Pitchforth, esq. of Shaw-house, near Elland, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of J. Walker, esq. of Deanhead, near Huddersfield.

Died.] 39, W. Pullan, esq. of Hunslet—61, S. Broadley, esq. of Bradford.—Thomas, second son of J. Fullerton, esq. of Thriberg Park, near Rotherham.—At Spenithorne, 68, Mrs. Strawbenzee, relict of the late T. Strawbenzee, esq.—At Guisborough, 92, J. Harrison, esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, for the North Riding of this county.—At Richmond, in the North Riding, 77, T. Hogg, esq.—Walter, son of R. Peel, esq. of Hyndburn-house, near Blackburn.—At Cornwallis house, Clifton, Frances Eliza, second daughter of the late R. Zouche, esq. of Wakefield.—At Malton, 64, J. Simpson, esq. M.D.—Mrs. Moyser, mother of F. Moyser, esq. of Topcliff, near Thirsk.—At his seat, at Great Brickhill, W. H. Hammer, esq. one of the receivers general for this county.—C. Hebblethwaite, esq. of Leeds. During his minority he was partly educated in France, in the same school with Napoleon Buonaparte, and was then of course personally acquainted with him.—At Prier-bank, near Sheffield, Matilda, third

third daughter of the late J. Outrant, esq. of Bramley-hall, Derbyshire.

LANCASHIRE.

A destructive fire broke out lately, in the premises of Messrs. Sharp, Hill and Co. patent reel, and power loom manufacturers, in Falkner Street, Manchester, which were entirely destroyed. The loss is estimated at from £8,000 to £10,000. It is strongly suspected that the fire was the work of some incendiary.

On Friday, the 29th July, the foundation stone of Woolton Church was laid by the Hon. E. G. Stanley, assisted by the Rev. A. Campbell, vicar of Childwall; the Rev. E. Ashton, vicar of Huyton, and the architect, Mr. Stewart, sen. of Liverpool. The Rev. Mr. Campbell addressed Mr. Stanley, mentioning that his grandfather had given a piece of ground for the erection of this edifice; to which the Hon. E. G. Stanley made a pathetic reply.

Married.] At Manchester, Mr. Ather-ton, of that town, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late T. Ramsden, esq. of Lee-bridge-house, near Halifax—At Liverpool, Mr. J. Rothwell, to Betsey, third daughter of the late S. Chandley, esq. of Cheadle, Cheshire; Capt. W. Hinde, of the Lightfoot, to Miss Hall, of Mill Street; T. Tidswell, esq. of Cheadle, Cheshire, to Miss Ellen Vernon, of Toxteth Park—At Ashton, Mr. T. Armstrong, of Nut Bank, near Middleton, to Sarah, youngest daughter of T. Evans, esq. of Stanley Bank—At Manchester, the Rev. C. Marrell, of Malton, to Miss H. Fowden, of the former place—H. Marriot, esq. of Marple, to Eliza, fourth daughter of the late S. Hobson, esq. of Newton Heath.

Died.] 85, the Rev. O. Cooper, rector of Otterden, Kent, and for upwards of sixty-two years curate of Chorley—In Mill Street, 62, Mrs. H. Charnly, relict of P. Charnly, esq. of Warton Lodge, near Preston—88, the Rev. A. Story, late of Gars-tank, Lancashire—At Fowl-Ing, near Kendal, 68, J. Gough, esq.—At his house, at Fairfield, near Liverpool, 75, E. Falkner, esq.—At Liverpool, W. W. Fell, esq.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. A. Gibson, to Elizabeth Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Jardine, of the same place; N. J. Henry, esq. to Miss Ayrton, both of Ripon—At Henbury, B. S. Escott, esq. to Anne, youngest daughter of the Rev. W. Trevelyan, vicar of Henbury.

Died.] At Witton, Barbara, second daughter of I. Spooner, esq.—At Horwich-house, 45, F. D. Astley, esq. of Dukinfield Lodge, in the county of Chester.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Pleasley, Henry, eldest son of Peter Marsland, esq. Wood-bank, near Stockport, to Maria, second daughter

of Mr. Hollins, of the former place—At Repton, the Rev. J. C. Safford, M.A. vicar of Mettingham, Norfolk, to Louisa, only child of the late Rev. J. Chartres, formerly Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and vicar of Godmanchester and West Had-don, Hunts—T. Le Bretou, esq. Attorney-General of the Island of Jersey, to Frances, daughter of T. J. Rawson, esq. of Ash-borne.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nuttall Church, the Hon. and Rev. A. Curzon, son of Lord Scarsdale, to Sophia, second daughter of R. Holden, esq. of Nuttall Temple, Notts, and Darley Abbey, Derbyshire—At Nottingham, T. B. Oliver, esq. of this place, to Augusta, third daughter of the Rev. T. Burnaby, M.A. vicar of St. Margaret, and rector of Misterton, in this county.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Died.] Rev. H. Boulton, vicar of Sibsey.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Rev. H. Pickthall, of Woot-ton, Staffordshire, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Rev. E. Vardy, rector of Yel-verton, Northamptonshire—At Netherscal, in this county, the Rev. S. Madan, M.A. Canon-Residentiary of Litchfield, to Louisa Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. W. Gresley, of Netherscal-hall.

Died.] At Rugely, 96, J. Dickinson, esq. He was an officer under George II.

WARWICKSHIRE.

July 26.—The fight between the lion Nero, and six dogs, three at a time, took place at Warwick, which from the tame and gentle disposition of the lion, was decided in favour of the dogs.

Aug. 1.—Another fight, between the lion Wallace, and six dogs, two at a time, took place at Warwick, which was decided in favour of the lion: the dogs, in this encounter, had not the smallest chance.

Married.] At Barford, the Rev. H. E. Steward, M.A. of Christchurch, Oxford, and domestic chaplain to the Earl of Warwick, to Mary, only child of H. Holden, esq. of Barford.

Died.] At Leamington Priory, William, youngest son of W. Craddock, esq. of Nuneaton—In Birmingham Workhouse, 77, J. Scruse, a Greenwich pensioner, one of the last of Captain Cook's crew, who saw the celebrated circumnavigator fall.

SHROPSHIRE.

The spire of Neen Church, Shrewsbury, was destroyed by lightning, on Wednesday, 27th July.

Married.] At Loppington, R. A. Dickis, esq. of Broughton Villa, to Jane, eldest daughter of the Rev. R. Parker, vicar of the former place, and chaplain to the Most Noble the Marquis of Donegall.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] P. Maw, esq. of Green Hill Place, to Jane, youngest daughter of the late Rev. R. R. Walton, of Marsden-hall, in this county—Mr. I. Carter, jun., of Dalend, to Sophia, eldest daughter of G. Nash, esq. of the Broom-House, near Bromsgrove.

Died.] At Worcester, 34, J. Stephens, esq. of Cascob, in the county of Radnor—At Churchill, 61, Mrs. Ozen, relict of G. Ozen, esq. of Burrington.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

On Thursday 21st July, two children, the one six, and the other three years old, playing by the side of the Leominster canal, endeavouring to push a mastiff dog into the water, the youngest fell in; the animal immediately plunged in, and seizing the child by the head, its cap came off in his mouth, with which he swam out, and placed it on the shore; but jumped in a second time, and brought out the child, carefully lifting it by the shoulder. The father, who was employed in a coal yard, at a distance, arrived just as the dog had landed his little charge.

Married.] At Hereford, Mr. Williams, to Ann, relict of the late Mr. Dunn.

Died.] At Garnons, H. Cotterell, esq. second son of Col. Sir J. G. Cotterell, bart. M.P.—At Hereford, Mrs. Green, relict of J. Green, esq.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

Lusus Naturæ.—Lately a young hare, nearly a month old, was found near the Hay (having been killed by a stote), which presented a most singular conformation. The head and fore feet were perfect down to the navel, where two separate bodies commenced, each complete with legs and tails, but separate from the navel, and of the male genus, the two bodies appearing equally strong and perfect. This singular curiosity is now in the possession of Mr. T. Cooke, auctioneer, of Hereford.

Married.] At St. Mary de Lode, Gloucester, the Rev. T. Brigstoke, Rector of Whitton, Radnorshire, and Incumbent of St. Katharine's, Milford Haven, to Caroline Buchanan, youngest daughter of the late Rev. R. Whish, of Northwood, Norfolk—At Llanvrechva, in the county of Monmouth, C. Griffith, esq. of Gloucester, to Miss Jane Graham.

Died.] At Cheltenham, C. T. Wilson, esq. son of R. Wilson, esq. of Aystone, Ireland, and grandson of the late R. H. C. Townsend, and Baroness Greenwich—The Rev. Mr. Thomas, of Llandilo, Monmouthshire—At Gloucester, Mrs. Brown, relict of the late J. Brown, esq. formerly of Castleton, Herefordshire—At the Hermitage, Cheltenham, Frances, the wife of J. Ferryman, esq.—At Gloucester, 25, the Hon. and Rev. D. Masy, son of the late Lord Masy—At his house in Prince's-street, W. Birch, esq. of Bristol—At Clifton, J. C. Meredith, esq.

of Brecon—Mary, wife of the Rev. S. Comeline, rector of Hempstead, in this county, and eldest daughter of the late A. Saunders, esq.—Louisa, the wife of F. Corfield, esq. of Faulkner Lodge, Cheltenham—At the residence of her son-in-law, the Rev. J. Worgan, Vicar of Pebworth, in this county—At the Hotwells, 75, J. Nott, M.D.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Oxford, July 16th—Being the last day of Term, the following degrees were conferred:—

BACHELOR and DOCTOR in DIVINITY, by accumulation: the Rev. Thomas Froguall Dildin, of St. John's College, and rector of St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square, grand compounder.

Master of Arts: Rev. Rob. H. Fowler, Exeter Coll.—Rev. Hen. B. Newman, Fellow of Wadham Coll.—Rev. Ja. Rawlins, St John's Coll.

Bachelor of Arts: Ja. L. Hesse, Trinity Coll.

Mr. A. Bennett, late of Chichester Cathedral, organist of New Coll., was appointed, on Tuesday last, by the Rev. the Vice-Chancellor, organist of the University church.

On Wednesday last, the Bishop of Hereford, with the Wardens of New College, attended prayers in the Winchester College Chapel, and, proceeding thence to the school-room, the following medals were adjudged.

Gold Medals; Latin Essay: Wordsworth.—Non tam in otio laboribus parto, quam in rebus arduis, et dubio adhuc certamine hominum enituerunt virtutes.

English Verse: Wickham.—Alfred in the Danish camp.

Silver Medals: Templeton.—The speech of Germanicus to the mutinous soldiers.

Elliot, Sen.—Scipionis ad veteres milites oratio.

Married.] At Whitechurch, the Rev. E. Cooper, eldest son of the Rev. E. Cooper of Hams-hall, Staffordshire, to Caroline, eldest daughter of P. L. Powys, esq. of Hardwick-house, Oxon.

Died.] The Rev. F. Haggitt, D.D. Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty, Prebendary of Durham, and rector of Nuneham Courtney, in the county of Oxford—52, Mrs. Woolton, widow of the late Mr. J. C. Woolton, Oxford—At Grandpout, near Oxford, 82, Sir W. E. Taunton, Knt.

BUCKS AND HERKS.

July 3. The annual election of scholars, took place at Eton College. Mr. Astley, the chaplain of the school, delivered a Latin address, after which the examination commenced.

Aug. 12. The first stone was laid of a new octagon tower, upon a very extensive scale, on the North Terrace.

Married.] The Rev. E. B. Frere, Vicar of Biggleswade, to Elizabeth, only daughter

ter of J. H. Williams, esq. of Yarmouth—
At Ellesmere, R. D. Vaughton, esq. of
Wall, in the county of Stafford, to Mary
Anne, daughter of E. Dymock, esq. of
Penley-hall, in the county of Flint.

Died.] At Studley Priory, in this county, 15, Charlotte, fourth daughter of Sir Alexander and Lady Crooke — At Little Missenden, Bucks, 82, W. Moore, esq.—76, B. Hawkins, esq. of Speen, an Alderman of Newbury—At the rectory house, Ellesborough, 37, the Rev. Mr. Hamilton—At High Wycombe, J. Gounme, esq. F.A.S.—F. Parfet, esq. of Missenden, Bucks—At Great Brick Hill, Bucks, 65, W. H. Hamnu, esq.

HERTFORD AND BEDFORD.

Lately Mr. Wilson, Governor of Hereford gaol, had a sow farrow 12 pigs, one of which was born dead, and on examining it, it was found to have a human face growing from its mouth. We have been favoured with a sight of it. The lower jaw of the pig is complete, and the tongue protrudes nearly an inch out of the mouth; the snout is turned backwards towards the ears, and from the mouth a human face projects. The eyes, eye-brows, and nose, are complete, and the mouth marked. There are no eyes but those in the human face.—*County Herald.*

A meeting of the Bedfordshire Bible Association was held on Wednesday the 27th of July.

Married.] At Baldock, the Rev. J. La-
font, rector of Hinxworth, Herts, to Eliza,
eldest daughter of Izard Pryor, esq. of the
former place—At Cheshunt, Herts, G. F.
Walker, esq. of Chalk Lodge, Herts, to
Julia, second daughter of T. Sanders, esq.
of Cheshunt—At Hatfield, Herts, J. Parn-
thu, esq. of Jamaica, to Elizabeth, daugh-
ter of the Rev. P. Grantham, D.D., of Scarv-
by, Lincolnshire.

Died.] 67, A. Rowlandson, esq. of Wyddiall-hall, Herts — At Hoddesdon, Herts, T. Edwards, esq.—Elizabeth, wife of I. W. Hearne, esq. of Deanes-hall, Herts.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

At an assembly of the Corporation of Northampton, held lately, eighteen loans of £100 each, out of the proceeds of Sir T. White's charity, were granted to the same number of freemen of that borough; and, as a proof of the increasing prosperity of this charitable fund, we are happy to say, that there were two loans more than applicants (making in the whole twenty), which remain to be added to the number to be disposed of next year!

Did.] — Boon, esq. of Gretton, Northamptonshire—At his father's house, Geddington, in Northamptonshire, the Rev. H. Boulton, Vicar of Sibsey, Lincolnshire.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

A gentleman of Cambridge, who is skilled in the science of experimental chemistry,

and also mechanism, has lately perfected a time-keeper, so simple in construction, that its entire movement consists of only one common wheel, all of which act by a chemical process, to be applied as necessity requires.

nious piece of mechanism, will require the operation of winding or

Married.] At Cambridge, W. esq. A.B., of Trinity College, a master of Falmouth grammar school, to Mary Sophia, daughter of the late Mr. Aikin, of Somersham, Cambridgeshire—At Somersham, Mr. W. O. Aikin, of the late Dr. Aikin, to Mary, daughter of W. Mason, esq. of 1 place.

Died.] T. Smith, B.A., scholar
of Trinity College, Cambridge.

NORFOLK.

On Wednesday July 20th, as a men belonging to Sir T. Hare Stow Bardolph, Norfolk, were a low water in the river Ouze, n bridge, they discovered, deeply in the silt or sand, a perfect human upon each foot of which were the a shoe. In digging beside, t twenty silver and copper coins, r of Edward VI., 6 ditto of Elizabeth of Mary, 3 ditto of James I., and coins of the latter reign, from v may reasonably infer, that it was of some person who was undrowned upwards of two centu The copper coins are in remark preservation.

Lately, a very alarming fire on the premises belonging to Hughes, in the parish of Stanf, destroyed a quantity of seed, and ings recently erected in the farm; the farming implements, &c.

The inhabitants of East Harl presented their respected rector (J. B. Wilkinson) with a handsome plate, as a mark of their esteem.

Married.] G. Heald, esq. of Inn., to Emma, daughter of S Southwell, esq. of Wroxham-hall —The Rev. Charles Grant, Vicar Basham, Norfolk, to Caroline M daughter of the late C. Graeme, Judge of Purneah, Bengal.

Died.] Near East Dereham,
the wife of the Rev. T. Munnings

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Stanningfield, N. Colville, M.A. rector of Great Livermere, to Emma, youngest of the late C. B. Metcalfe, esq. of Suffolk—At Barking, Suffolk, th Brown, rector of Hemingstone, rica, youngest daughter of the Revy—At the Catholic chapel, Bury, wards at St. Mary's church, M. M of Stock, near Chelmsford, to Au

Teresa, youngest daughter of the late E. Pugh, esq. of Hengrave, Suffolk—At Sibton, near Saxhamundam, B. N. R. Batty, esq. of Halton Place, to Mrs. Perkins, widow of Lieut. Perkins.

ESSEX.

Died.] The Rev. J. R. Boggis, of Langham-hall—At North End, Little Ilford, T. Smith, B.A., of Trinity College, youngest son of T. Smith, esq. Distillery, Whitechapel-road.

KENT.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON. A cloud was lately observed, which seemed to rest partly on the sea, and extended along the horizon nearly as far as the eye could reach, beginning at the Dover point. Every vessel was not only reflected from it, but there appeared two distinct images of each vessel—one immediately above the real object, and inverted; the other in its proper position on the top of the cloud, sailing in the air. The French cliffs had a most curious appearance, resembling a white castle, or extended fortification suddenly raised upon the sea, at a distance of less than a mile, and covering a space of ten miles. Between this and the spectator, clouds were so dispersed, as to render the whole a magnificent object. The town of Sandwich also, with the beach, &c. were seen in the air in an inverted position. This interesting spectacle lasted an hour and a half, and on the approach of night, gradually faded away.—*Kentish Chronicle.*

Married.] At Ripple, Kent, the Rev. R. M'Shen, rector of that parish, and vicar of Bromham cum Oakley, Bedfordshire, to Lucy, second daughter of the late W. S. Coats, esq. of Ripple House—At Canterbury, Thomas, son of J. Wheeler, esq. of Aylesbury, Bucks, to Eliza, youngest daughter of the late J. James, esq.—At Chatham, T. K. Morris, esq. Capt. in the Royal Marines, to Frances, daughter of Mr. H. Francis, of Chatham—At Paul's Cray, Kent, the Rev. J. B. Reade, B.A. of Caius College, to Miss Charlotte D. Farish, daughter of J. Farish, esq. of Cambridge—At Bromley, J. B. Ford, esq. third son of the late Capt. E. Ford, to Sarah Stanley, only daughter of Capt. Hooper—At Greenwich, M. Woodgate, esq. of Lincoln's-inn Fields, to Harriet, second daughter of the late Lieut. Col. West, B.A.

Died.] At Greenwich, Mrs. P. Cole, sister of Sir C. Cole, M.P. for this county—At Canterbury, 66, Lieut. Gen. Desborough, B.M.—At Ramsgate, 66, Sir J. Sutton, K.C.B., Admiral of the White—At Dover, Katherine, daughter of E. Whitmore, esq. of Lombard Street.

SUSSEX.

The extensive powder-mill pond on the estate of Mr. Langford, at Brede, in Sussex, was fished lately, in the presence of at least 7,000 spectators; the result was 500 brace of trout, and the same quantity of pike; also

two tons of fine eels were taken out, and as many more yet expected to be caught. The pond covered about thirty-five acres, and had not been fished for thirty years; some of the pikes weighed 24lb. and sold, some for 30s. others for £1. 1s. each.

On the 20th of July, a comet was seen at Brighton, about two o'clock in the morning; its position in the heavens was due north-east.

Married.] At Cuckfield, R. Cocker, esq. of Nassau-street, Soho-square, to Louisa, daughter of the late S. Waller, esq. of Cuckfield.

Died.] At Brighton, J. Meyer, M.D. of Broad-street-buildings, London—19, Mary Stewart, eldest daughter of W. Stewart, esq. of Sloane-street, London, formerly of Inverkeithing—38, Mr. D. Jacques—69, suddenly, C. Jacques, esq. of the Hornet, Chichester—At Holbrook, Charlotte, daughter of Admiral Sir J. Hawkins, Whitbed, K.C.B.

HAMPSHIRE.

A most destructive fire broke out at Christchurch, on Wednesday morning, July 21st, at about half-past ten o'clock, at a cottage in the north-west quarter of the town, which, in less than four hours, destroyed forty-five houses, chiefly occupied by the families of artisans and farmers' labourers. The houses being chiefly thatched, the intense heat of the weather, and the dryness of the buildings, contributed to the work of desolation. Not less than 200 individuals have been rendered houseless, and almost penniless.

During a storm on Wednesday, 10th August, the electric fluid was observed to fall into a field of standing corn, belonging to Mr. Combe, near Liphook (close to the Portsmouth road), which immediately took fire, and the wind carrying the flames towards an adjoining rick yard, several hay ricks, and a barn full of peas and oats, were completely destroyed before assistance could be obtained. The property was not insured.

On Wednesday morning, August 10th, during a thunder storm, Oke, the principal signalman at the Portsmouth semaphore, was struck by lightning, as he was working the signal-wheel: the rods by which they are moved being of metallic substance, attracted the electric fluid, and by which he was thrown with great violence to the farther end of the room, in a state of total insensibility. By prompt and suitable means he has happily recovered; but there was much reason to apprehend the circumstance would prove fatal to him.

A grand sailing-match took place lately, at Cowes, for 1,000 guineas, between the Pearl, commanded by the Marquis of Anglesea, and the Arrow, by J. Wild, esq., which was won by the former.

Married.] At Southampton, the Rev. G. P. Hollis, B.A. of St. Alban-hall, to Martha, youngest daughter of the late F. Weller, esq.

esq. of Marle-hill, near Cheltenham—G. C. Stigant, esq. Portsca, to Eliza, daughter of the late J. Watt, esq. of Edinburgh—Rev. H. Salmon, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. Washington, late rector of Chilcombe, and vicar of Hurstborne-priors, Hants—At Northwoode, Isle of Wight, Mr. H. Pinniger, of Westhury, Wilts, to Sophia, fourth daughter of the late J. Wilkinson, esq. of Shalfleet-rectory, Isle of Wight—Mr. W. Hardwick, merchant, of this place, to Mary Ann, second daughter of the Rev. J. Farrer, of Bramley—Capt. E. M. Daniell, of the Hon. East-India Company's Service, to Emma Isabella, youngest daughter of T. Ferrers, esq. of Cowes.

Died.] Mr. C. W. Gibbon, of Dover—At Millbrook, near Southampton, 23, E. Majendie, esq. youngest son of the Lord Bishop of Bangor—At Cheriton, the Rev. E. Ferrers, M.A. rector of that parish, and of Wroughton, Wiltshire, and one of the chaplains in ordinary to his Majesty—At the Rectory-house, Quarley, near Andover, Mrs. Agnes Mackie, relict of the late W. Mackie, esq. of Ormiston, East Lothian—73, S. Kentish, esq. master cooper of the Victualling-office at Weovil, near Gosport—The Rev. J. Richards, rector of Fainborough—At Gosport, 63, G. Andrews, esq.—At Ryde, 68, J. Lens, esq. his Majesty's ancient sergeant at law—At Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, 54, the Earl of Craven—At Bentworth, at the house of his brother-in-law, the Rev. T. Mathews—T. W. Cook, esq. of Polstead-hall, Suffolk.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Whitchurch, W. W. Manifold, of Liverpool, to Sarah, only child of J. Hargreaves, esq.—The Rev. E. Cooper, Fellow of St. John's College, to Caroline Louisa, eldest daughter of P. L. Poowys, esq. of Hardwick-house—Rev. Hugh Price, rector of Newton-toney, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late S. Emily, esq. of Salisbury.

Died.] Rev. J. Richards, rector of Farnborough—82, Rev. T. Stockwell, A.D. rector of Stratford-ton.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bath, the Rev. J. King, M.A. second son of the Bishop of Rochester, to Maria, eldest daughter of the Hon. Lieut.-Col. G. Carlton—The Rev. J. Moultrie, rector of Rugby, to Harriet Margaret, eldest daughter of Dr. Ferguson, Inspector of Hospitals—Hon. Mr. Stourton, to the Hon. Lucy Clifford, fourth daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Clifford—T. Bates, esq. to Anne, daughter of the late J. Wilson, esq.—Lieut.-Col. Bourne, to Anna, second daughter of S. Lane, esq. of Marlborough-buildings—At Bruton, the Rev. J. Sidney, of Milton Cleveland, to Eleanor Dorothea, eldest daughter of the Rev. W. Cosens.

Died.] At Burnham, near Bridgewater, Whipple—At Bath, 75, B.

Terry, esq. formerly a cornet in Lt. Drag.—At Frome, Miss Sarah second daughter of the late A. Cro—At Bath, 68, J. Moodie, esq. M. physician to the Bath City Infirmary Dispensary, and a corresponding member of the Philosophical Society in London many other societies; Mary, wife of Dr. Gardner, of Bath; 73, Mrs. Madden, relict of the late Col. Lady Leslie, relict of the late Sir E. Margaret, youngest daughter of Col. Muttlebury, of the 69th regt. wife of W. Garrett, esq. of Bath.

DORSETSHIRE.

A very handsome monument was erected in the church of Canford to the memory of the late Admiral surmounted by appropriate naval ornament underneath is the admiral's coat with the motto, "*che sara, sara.*" executed by Mr. H. Harris, of Po

Married.] At Weymouth, Henry est son of C. Harford, esq. of S Gloucestershire, to Susan, daughter Brice, esq. of Frenchay—J. Coate the Temple, to Emma, widow of N. Legge, esq. of Pimpern.

Died.] The Rev. E. Smedley Bradford Abbas with Clifton M. annexed.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Seaton, the Rev. Smith, to Mary Jane, eldest daughter late Col. Warren, of the 3d Gun

Died.] Susanna Louisa, youngest daughter of Capt. Dodgin, Seven Oaks, M. sister to Col. Dodgin, C.B. 99th R. Collection Crescent, Exeter, 61, G way, esq.—At Tiverton, 30, Jane, the Rev. W. Walker—At Devon Levi, esq. of Great Prescott-street, having landed a few days before at F from Jamaica—At Slapton Rector Dowbiggin, lady of the Rev. J. Do

CORNWALL.

Married.] Rev. V. F. Vyvyan, Withiel, to Anna, youngest daughter V. Taylor, esq. of Southgate, Mid At Egloshayle, G. Bullmore, esq. gear, to Miss Wills, of Lower C Hartley, esq. of Roscrow, to Miss E ing, of Cavendish, Suffolk.

Died.] At Penzance, Catherine, F. Arnold, esq.

WALES.

Thursday, August 4th, the Lord of Salisbury laid the foundation stone of a new church to be built at the Ferry near Carmarthen, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. His Lordship liberally contributed £200.

Married.] Rev. T. Brigstock, of Whitton, Radnorshire, and incumbent of Catherine's, Milford Haven, to C Buchanan, youngest daughter of Rev. R. Whish, of Northwold, M At Laleston, W. Head, only son

Deacon, esq. of Longcross-house, Glamorganshire, to Eliza, youngest daughter of J. Bennet, esq. of Laleston-house—Hugh Lloyd, esq. of Tros-y-park, Denbighshire, to Mrs. Dean, of Ravensbury cottage, niece to J. Rutter, esq. of Mitcham.

Died.] At Llanmiloe, near Laugharne, J. O. Edwardes, esq.; Mary, the widow of J. Williams, esq. of Castle-hill, Cardiganshire; Ann, wife of E. Jones, esq. of Maes-y-vaynor, Brecknockshire—At Emlyn Cottage, 85, Mrs. Brigstocke, mother of Col. Brigstocke, of Blaenpant, in the county of Cardigan—Anne, relict of the late J. Hughes, esq. of Bonymaen-house, in the parish of Lansamlet, Glamorganshire—At Porthyrde, 107, Ann Leyson.

SCOTLAND.

A walrus, or sea-horse, was lately discovered on the rocks of Fierceness, on Eday, Orkney; and having been shot at and wounded by one of Mr. Laing's shepherds there, it took to sea, and was followed by him, and some others, in a boat. The man fired a second time, and had the good fortune to pierce the animal through the eyes: he now lay on the water apparently lifeless; but, upon the boat coming alongside, and one of the men catching hold of the fore-paw, the walrus made a sudden plunge, and carried the man to the bottom with him; and it was with difficulty, upon his rise to the surface, that he was got back to the boat. Another effective shot, however, enabled them to finish the animal, and they towed him ashore in triumph. The skin of the walrus, which is now dried, measures fifteen feet by fourteen feet; and the tusks, which appear much worn at the ends, protrude from the head about twelve inches. The entire skull is in the possession of Mr. Scarth, Mr. Laing's factor, and is to be sent to the Edinburgh Museum. This is the first instance of any of these formidable inhabitants of the polar regions having been seen off the coasts of Great Britain.

The foundation of the New High School of Edinburgh, was laid lately by Lord Glenorchy, on the Carlton-hill, amidst clouds of applauding spectators.

A dreadful fire broke out at Kilmarnock, on the 26th July, which destroyed a number of houses, with the Angel Inn and stables.

An ancient boat has been lately found in a sewer, at Glasgow.

Married.] At Edinburgh, N. Little, esq. of Chapelhill, to Mary Anne, second daughter of the late J. Smail, of Overmains, esq., Berwickshire—J. Anderson, esq. Glasgow, to Frances, daughter of the late R. Burn, esq.—At Flawa, Evie, Orkney, Mr. Wm. Turner, Edinburgh, to Anne, eldest daughter of Hugh Spence, esq. of Flawa—M. Edwards, esq. to Christian Ann, eldest daughter of J. Marshall, esq. of Ireland—Mr. W. M. Binnett, to Devinia, daughter of Mr. J. Morrison, Leith-street—R. Maggs, esq., eldest son of W. S. Magee, esq. of Parnon's-green, in the county of Dublin,

to Jessy, daughter of R. Prentice, esq., Prince's-street—At Gretna Hall, Gretna Green, T. J. Manning, esq. to Anne Catherine Rose Nascau, St. James's, London.—J. Stormonth Darling, of Lednathy, esq. to Elizabeth Moir, only surviving daughter of the late J. Tod of Deanstoun, esq.—Mr. J. Kenmore, to Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Mr. F. Doig—At Kirkowan Manse, W. C. Hamilton, esq. of Craighlaw, to Ann, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Stewart of Kirkowan—At Portobello, near Edinburgh, Col. J. Hamilton, from Colombia, son of Dr. Hamilton, formerly of this town, to Marian Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late J. Anderson, esq. of Winterfield—At Inch-house, Maj. R. Gordon of Hallhead, to Jane, daughter of the late W. L. Gilmour, esq. of Libberton and Craigmillar.

Died.] Pleasant Hartland, widow of J. Hartland, esq. late an officer in the Royal Invalids, and town adj. of Berwick-upon-Tweed—At Newington, Mr. G. Murray, late merchant, Edinburgh—Miss Susan Campbell, youngest daughter of the late J. Campbell, esq., receiver-general of the customs—Mary, eldest daughter of the late J. Dalryell, esq. of Lingo—At Viewforth cottage, near Leith, W. Graham, esq. of Orchill—The Rev. J. Hogg, well known for his great knowledge and successful teaching of civil law—At the Manse of Gladsmuir, Mrs. Elizabeth Dickson, spouse of the Rev. Dr. G. Hamilton, minister of Gladsmuir—At Greenock, W. Campbell, esq. many years town clerk.

IRELAND.

The board of inland navigation, has received directions from Mr. Goulburn, to carry into effect with as little delay as possible the projected plan, for extending the Newry Canal from Fatham to the sea near Ryland River.

The Catholics of the county and city of Waterford, gave a splendid banquet on the 26th July, to the twelve Protestant magistrates, who had signed a requisition for a meeting in favour of emancipation, at a time when the sheriff refused his assent.

Married.] At Trabolgan House, Lieut. Col. Thackwell, of the 15th, or King's Hussars, to Maria Audriale, niece of Col. Roche, and eldest daughter of the late F. Roche, esq. of Rochemount, in the county of Cork—Lieut.-Col. Hewitt, youngest son of the late Rev. C. Hewitt, of Clancoole, Cove of Cork—At Abbeyleix, Lord Clifton, eldest son of the Earl of Darnley, to Emma Jane, third daughter of Sir H. Parnell, bart. M.P. for the Queen's county—In Merrion-square, Dublin, C. Fitzsimon, esq. of Glenculten-house, in the county of Dublin, to Ellen, eldest daughter of D. O'Connell, esq.

Died.] H. Jessop, esq. at Dory-hall, in the county of Longfon—21, E. Digby, esq., son of Dean Digby, at Landestancy near Nass.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE letter of Mr. ENNIS relative to the erroneous addition to his name, arrived too late to prevent the repetition of that error in the present No. (p. 121); but insertion of that letter in p. 135 will remedy the defect.

Mr. J. S. Davies' solution of an important problem in Practical Perspective has been received, and shall have due attention. It was necessarily adjourned to our next No., our Mathematical page being pre-occupied; and the plan of our Miscellany not admitting more than one article of that description, at a time. We should, however, be much obliged if our University Correspondents, &c. would enable us always to have one.

We have, as usual, many apologies to make to our numerous communicants, for delays in the insertion of their favours. Several of these, which could not find space in the present No., are even in type, and therefore in readiness for the ensuing month. Among these, is Dr. H. Robertson's valuable paper on Intermittent Fever, promised for the present month, but necessarily adjourned, from the too great preponderance of articles of like length. It will not fail to appear in our next.

In the same state of preparation, we have to enumerate Mr. Jennings' Defence of the Poetry of Mr. Bowles;—Niger's Information relative to the Interior of Africa, collected from a Mandingo Negro;—Notice of Bedel's Penmanship;—N. B. on Nestorian Progenitorship;—Y.Z.'s. Extracts from a Journey to the Mineral Springs of Mount Caucasus; Publicola's Proposal for a Metropolitan Dépôt of live Fish, &c.

A sensible and interesting article on *Female Education*, from our valuable Correspondent G.* has been only delayed in consequence of its length. It shall have the earliest insertion, which previous arrangements can admit: probably in the ensuing No.

"Exotic Plants and Animals," in our next.

Y.Z., on the comparative Antiquity of the different Parts of the Old Testament, is also destined for our next No.

Presbyter Anglicanus has, undoubtedly, a right to his reply. It arrived too late for insertion in the present No., but shall appear in our next.

"Swedish Superstitions," though adjourned, are not rejected.

The same may be said of the Record of Bravery. The apparent length of this paper gives us some pause. An article ought to have peculiar merits, either from learned research, importance of facts, depth of interest, or classical elegance, or intellectual power, that will extend beyond three of our pages.

S. W. S., who has sent us a paper without a title, and wished us to christen it, has done unwisely. In a paper of that length, especially, a title is a sort of requisite temptation to perusal; for, in the multitude of papers that are sent to us, it becomes often necessary to consider whether the *subject* will suit our present convenience, before we can give up our time to the perusal. We think it is the same S. W. S. who had put a question to us that had been already answered.

T. II. on Misrepresentations in Bayley's History of the Tower, is intended to be inserted in our next. The signature will be recognized in its connexion with the subject; and after the general commendation we had given to the work alluded to, the objections of T. H. cannot with any propriety be excluded.

Our Poetical Correspondents have been as usual numerous; but in this department, it will not appear strange if many should think themselves "called, and few be chosen." We must those of our Correspondents, whose favours are occasionally admitted, be offended, if they are sometimes declined. We act, in this respect, as guardians of their reputation, as well as of our own; and in the selection of our poetry, we think our pages will show, that we have a right to be somewhat fastidious.

Dramas on the Dead must have a second reading, before we can decide. A cursory perusal, has satisfied us that there is much power in parts; but we are not sure that we shall not also find much incongruity. We must be the more particular in this instance, as the length of the article would preclude all others in the No. in which it should be admitted.

The Trial of Lord Russell—To a Cottage—A Summer Evening—Sunset, and several other things done, or attempted to be done, into rhyme, are totally inadmissible.

"The Power of Steam" is, we believe for the second time, rejected. Even if its merit rendered it admissible, the terms of the author would not be complied with. Our poetical columns are not mercenary. The honour of a niche in our little Temple of the Muses, is all the reward that contributors of this description must look to; and the offer must be unequivocal which obtains them even this.

In the Reviewing department we have to plead, not having yet had time for the review of "the History of the French Revolution," 3 vols.; "Gourgaud's examination of Rights," and some other voluminous works; and it is no part of our system to review what we have not read.

Some smaller articles are standing over in type for want of room.

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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the Monthly Magazine.

SIXTH ECLOGUE of VIRGIL :
SILENUS.

position derived from this extraordinary eclogue, and which is probably suggested by the same sources as the fourth, named *the Sibyl*; but I believe it is of the most rigid species of it there was a tradition handed from the first man or men, maintained by all the most venerable Pagan creeds, especially that a great king and lawgiver should come to gather mankind into one common family; and that the prediction to this expected theos was the same in several other nations as the Jews—namely, *Shiloh*.

In the *sculpture*, the word *sculpture*, signifying a rock or stone, is a common designation of the Messiah. A rock or frequently seen on coins, with a *serpentine* twining round it. On coins, it is sometimes accompanied by a tree—perhaps the tree of life was the emblem of the Mediatorial Divinity throughout. At Delphi, a stone, *sacred stone*, was anointed (the word means anointed) every day. *Serapis* were represented by a human head and *shepherd*. *Juggernaut*, the same as the modern *Hindoos*, is in a similar manner; and *prophets* expect from the deity a gathering of all people, and a quality, which is annually presented in a species of saturnalian mixtures in honour of him.

Silenus comes the name of the god *Silenus*, whom Virgil celebrates in the sixth eclogue, as a philosopher, prophet, and expert of the creation and mysteries. This personage wonderful in the close analogy between mythology and theology. Originally he was a much more important personage than he is in the Greek fable; being, evidently, the *Beth-peor* of the Phœnicians, and the *Mendes* of Egypt. As the *Silenus*, or *Pan*, of Egypt, he was represented with a star in his breast; so *Beth-peor* appears to have been symbolized by the star *Chiun*. Plutarch relates an extraordinary circumstance of some great event connected with his future advent in his *Life of Agis*; he calls him a son of Apollo, and yet one of the 'ungenerated and unbegotten gods;' and that the oracle of *Pasiphæ* (which was, doubtless, another name for the sacred cow *Isis*) gave out that he should one day come and rule over the earth. It is a very remarkable circumstance, that on this anticipation a juggle was played off by the friends of *Agis*, not much unlike that which the friends of *Johanna Southcott* attempted to play off on the same subject—the predicted advent, and universal monarchy of *Shiloh*.

I am aware that, at first sight, there will appear a profaneness in connecting the image of the drunken *Silenus* with the lawgiver and prophet. But the image which we form of *Silenus* is derived from the Greeks, who understood nothing of the mythology which they borrowed from Egypt, "their nursing mother." It is, besides, requisite to remark, that great allowance is to be made for the metaphors of the pictorial language. To the necessity of employing these metaphors, perhaps, is owing the corruption of the first pure stream of Egyptian theology, and the infinitude of silly fables, engrafted, by ignorant interpreters of the language, on its original texture. Indeed, were all the words which we employ now in the most finished compositions, traced to their roots, a similar confusion of images would ensue. But when I speak of the original Egyptian church possessing a pure theology, I mean to speak comparatively, for a dash of materialism was certainly blended with its belief in a trinity; and gross physical association undoubtedly polluted its pre-knowledge, and pre-shadowing of the resurrection and final judgment.

But, notwithstanding the apology for the admixture of what appears like unseemly metaphor in the case of identity

tity I purpose to establish, the objection will vanish on a closer inspection. The proof of this cannot be gainsayed; for the language used by Jacob, as applied to Shiloh, as closely applies to Silenus. Silenus was also mounted on an "ass," and that ass was thought to have taught the pruning of vines, and therefore he may be said to be "bound to the vine." His eyes were also "red with wine;" his "garments washed in wine," his "clothes in the blood of grapes." His teeth may be also said to be "white with milk;" for new milk was one of his peculiar offerings. All this, as we have said, is merely metaphorical, and originates from the peculiar defect of the first language employed by men. The real innocence of the metaphor in question may be easily explained. Every Orientalist knows, that under the images of drunken and anacreontic songs, Hafiz, the poet, has attempted to adumbrate the spiritual mysteries of the Persian creed. Every one also knows that Solomon's Song, one of the most charming pastorals in any language, can be taken in nothing but a spiritual sense. In a literal sense, it would be little better than a Hebrew Empsychidion, advocating incest, and clothing licentiousness in the soft colours of pastoral poetry. In short, inebriation of mind is even now employed as a common figure to express rapture. But the origin of the typical use of the image of drunkenness is traceable to the following circumstances. The same word means a bunch of grapes and prosperity, in Hebrew. Hence the rabbinical proverb, of the wine of Adam being preserved in some secret repository till the final festival of all nations, the feast of "fat things and wine on the lees," at the Millenium. But wine among the Egyptians had another interpretation. It was a common opinion all over the East, that the tree of knowledge by which man fell was a vine; and, indeed, the vulgar legend of its being an apple-tree, is totally without foundation. The Turks consider it in the same light to this day; and thence, beyond a doubt, the Mahometan prohibition of wine. The Egyptians held it in equal abhorrence, and from the same cause; and they expressed their abhorrence in a metaphor (namely, that wine was the blood of the giants), which clearly points to antediluvial violence and crime as its source. Wine with them, therefore, had a second

meaning, implying blood. One titles of Osiris Bacchus was, "of the Wine-press." The Me represented, at his second cor the same character; and tread wine-press, throughout the whole Jewish prophetic writings, has the same meaning, and means slaughter.

Take, for instance, that incline and terrible eclogue of Isai

"Who is this that cometh from the east, with dyed garments from Bozrah?"

"He that is glorious in his strength, travelling in the greatness of his strength. (The image here is derived from the sun.)"

"Wherefore art thou red in thy apparel, and thy garments like him that treadeth the wine-press?" (Lil Lencæus, he that treadeth the wine-press.)

"I have trodden the wine-press, and of the people there was none who remained. I will trample them in my fury, and their blood shall be sprinkled upon my garments. (This was a rite in the mysteries of the face of Silenus, in Virgil's Eclogue, is stained 'Sanguineis M'")

"For the day of vengeance is in my heart, and the year of my redemption is near."

The same imagery runs through the judgments of the Apocalypse in the following instance—

"The wine-press was trodden, and the city, and blood came out of the wine-press even unto the horse bridles."

In the same manner, the woman who sitteth upon many waters, to have a wine-cup in her hand, is to be drunken with the blood of the saints.

The woman here described is evidently the Omphalos of the Chaldeans, the material demon of the Phœnicians, and personification of evil. She is the same person as the Medusa (who substituted Minerva's Temple), the head of whose head, by Perseus, caused a deluge by the flow of blood, and from that blood arose Pegasus, the pegasus, which, on the most ancient sphere, is certainly filled by the ass of S. Thus, the decapitation of Medusa sent the judgment on antediluvians at the flood. On the zodiac of Denderah is a decapitated animal figure, with human hands and feet; in which form Omphalos, or Nature, is frequently represented, embracing the zodiacs; and the gorgon head, with its single eye, which is preserved, indeed, on the modern sphere, and grasped in the hand of Perseus. It is singular, that

rep

represents the Jewish Church in the wilderness, under the form of an animal, as the Egyptian Church appears to have been. And this shows the harmony of the Apocalyptic denunciation against the "great whore" presiding, as Omorrea and Isis did, over many waters; for certainly the figure was meant to be a type of the false church, the creed of Egypt and Babylon. The treading of the wine-press and the deluge of her blood, meant, therefore, the total destruction of her reign of violence. The gorgons, indeed, were the three Egyptian furies, and the three furies were emblems of the vintage, as their names signify; one meaning to *gather*, another to *store in pitchers*, and the third, *Meghacra*, in reality meaning to *press the wine*.

I have said quite enough to shew that the wine-cup in the hand of Silenus, his drunkenness, and his garments stained with wine, were never intended by the original inventors of the personification to be literally taken, as was the case with the Greeks.

But we have, fortunately, one of the strongest proofs, that the character of this deity was not of the gross description which it suited the Greeks to give him. I mean the beautiful sixth eclogue of Virgil. He there appears in the same dignified character as Shiloh in the eclogue of Isaiah, and the prophecy of Jacob. That Virgil derived this, the eclogue to Pollio, and the apotheosis of Daphnis, from sybilline oracles, or traditions then current over the whole eastern world, cannot be doubted. It would be out of my way to go into argument upon this wide field of inquiry; but it does appear to me, that the language of Isaiah might as well be applied to Marcellus as the epistle of Pollio. The application of the death of Daphnis to Julius Cæsar, is equally incoherent and overstrained.

It evidently describes, on the model of some sybilline or oriental oracle, the violent death of the Syrian deity, Adonis, Thammuz, or Atys (for they were all the same person), his resurrection, and ascension into heaven. There is nothing singular in Virgil having employed the poetical eclogue in developing secrets, which were shut to the common eye and ear, and which, it is not improbable, that he may have gained from the sybilline books which Pollio was intrusted to revise. The pastoral eclogue is employed in treating

of the same subject by the Hebrew prophets, and by Solomon. The Messiah is always represented as a shepherd, as Osiris was; and Arcadia, the country of shepherds and innocence, was the properest scene which Virgil could have chosen. So Crishna, the incarnate second person of the Hindoo Trinity, is represented as a shepherd, in Hindoo sacred poetry, and his amours with the shepherdesses is told in a strain not very dissimilar from that of Solomon's song, and with circumstances agreeing with those which Virgil refers to Daphnis.

Even a Greek blunder in mythology could not entirely turn aside the undeviating stream of ancient tradition. Thus Apollo, when on earth, became a shepherd; and, among other amours, it was then that his pursuit of Daphne occurred. Every one knows that Constantine considered Apollo as a type of the Messiah, and dedicated his three-fold serpentine column to the god of Christianity. But, in again referring to Crishna, there is a remarkable tradition respecting him which deserves mention, since it strikingly illustrates the prophecy of Jacob: "his teeth shall be white with milk;" for Crishna is recorded as shewing his mouth after eating milk, to some of his companions, who, on looking therein, discovered a microcosm of the whole universe. Milk and honey are both used in a mystical sense by the prophets; and, perhaps, with reference to the veneration of Egypt for the cow and the bee, one representing spirit, and the other matter. Thus the phrase "butter and honey shall be eat," would seem on this principle simply to preshadow an incarnation. At all events, milk was eminently devoted to Silenus.

Now, what is the character assigned by Virgil to Silenus?

It is one of that transcendent superiority, which, contrasted with the vulgar misunderstanding as to the sylvan deity, has staggered the commentators. He describes him as a shepherd prophet, a divine philosopher, and legislator. He gives a description of the beginning of the world, not very dissimilar from, nor inferior to the genesis of the inspired Moses; and then, like the king of the mysteries, he shews the folly of the vulgar and popular creed. Indeed, it appears to me, a portion of Virgil's design of laying open the secrets and traditions of the mysteries. That he should do so just at the birth of our Saviour,

when these secrets and traditions were on the point of being accomplished, is not one of the least extraordinary circumstances about that highly-gifted genius; and we are almost led with Petrarch to call him a Christian. We say nothing of the Mithratic or Magian priests; but this is certain, that at the time in question there was an universal anticipation over the whole pagan world, of some great and divine king, who would unite the world under his authority.

Virgil opens his eclogue in a manner which suffices to show, that he was going to expound a mystery. He describes the binding and unloosing of the god, as Homer describes that of Proteus, when Menelaus sought information at his oracle. Now the changes of Proteus into animals and vegetables, meant nothing but the sacred language; and the binding and solving of his fetters, their secrecy and interpretation.

The above metaphor is employed to this day. Virgil, therefore, begins by implying, that he is going to interpret a religious parable, and unloose the knot of a traditional secret. The god's face is smeared, as was the case in the mysteries; and then being unbound, he relates the cosmogony and moral order of the world.

It is a remarkable circumstance, and a striking corroboration of my inference, that many commentators imagine, in consequence of the Epicurean doctrines Virgil puts into Silenus's mouth, that he meant to do honour to SILO (both names being radically the same), the pupil of Epicurus, who had been the bard's master. It is not improbable that Virgil may have employed the name typically, as he employs that of Daphnis, derived from the laurel, which is the symbol of immortality, and as he couches a compliment to Asinius Gallus, under the name of one of the Galli, the high priests of Atys, or Thammoz—Syrian names of Osiris—and the universal funereal deity.

It is remarkable, that even in this eclogue the metaphors resemble those of Isaiah:

"Tum vero in nemora faunesque, ferasque
videres,
Ludere; tum rigidas motare cacumina
querens."

And again, at the conclusion:

"Audiet Eurotas, jussitque edicere lauros;
Pulsa referunt ad sidera valles."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

IN a paper on "The Erection and Use of Lightning Rods," commencing at page 309 of the former volume of your Miscellany, the writer says, "Accordingly, such buildings as have been provided with lightning-rods have never, perhaps, been damaged or thrown down," &c. &c. This seems to be too great an assumption: and Dr. Rensselaer (in an essay read before the Lyceum of Natural History at New York), without hesitation arrives at a very opposite conclusion. "It is known," says he, "that *some buildings, having rods attached to them, have been struck.*" However, we so frequently hear of the melancholy effects of this destructive element, that it is a matter of surprise and grief that more repeated experiments are not made to reduce, at least, the sum of misfortune that awaits its progress, not only on the lives and bodies, but also on the property of men. Its power being so far beyond our reach, it will not be expected that effectual control can be exercised: but if any mean seems to offer an approximation to efficacy, I think, Sir, you will not be among those who decry the use of it. In a country, where a glimpse of such discovery has been obtained, extensive endeavours to realize it might naturally be expected; yet, to the glory of our own country, and our respected neighbour, France, they have shewn themselves more desirous and indefatigable in this pursuit, than the country of that Franklin, of whom it has been boldly and hyperbolically said—

"Eripuit cœlo fulmen, sceptrumque tyranniam."

The use of the paratonnerre, or lightning-rod, has hitherto been thought most conducive to safety; but the range to which the influence of this extends, has not yet been accurately determined, though MM. Guy Lussac, de Romas, and Charles, have done somewhat towards arriving at this desirable conclusion. The latter of which gentlemen thinks that a rod will effectually protect a circular space from lightning, the radius of which is twice that of the conductor stem, from which it appears that the space protected may vary as the height of the rods: but convenience, if not safety, demands that the number, rather than height of the rods, be increased.

The heat of the electric fluid is sufficient to make a metallic wire red hot, or to fuse and disperse it; thin slips of copper, therefore, nailed to the masts of vessels, afford no security; but this heat scarcely alters the temperature of a bar hardly more than half an inch square, on account of its mass; thus, the thickness of a lightning-rod need not be great; but as the *stem* should overtop the building by eighteen or thirty feet, the *base* will acquire additional support: yet an iron bar, about three-quarters of an inch square, will be sufficiently thick for the conductor of a lightning-rod, which may be defined, as preferred, by the electric matter, to the surrounding objects, and is commonly elevated on buildings intended to be protected, descending, without break or division, to the ground, which must be moist, or at once into water, into which the conductor should be sunk, at least two feet below the lowest water mark, if practicable; if there be no well convenient, a hole, at least six inches in diameter, must be dug, ten or fifteen feet deep, into the centre of which the conductor must be brought, down to the bottom, and the hole, then, carefully filled up with charcoal, rammed down as tight as possible. Should the adjacent soil be dry and rocky, a long trench must be dug, having transverse trenches crossing its end, to be filled up in the same manner. Still, if gutters and drains can be so directed as to keep up a continual discharge of moisture, it is desirable: it is plain, however, that iron thus placed in immediate contact with moist earth, will soon be consumed by rust; but the following process will prevent this in a great degree:—Having made a trench about two feet deep, a row of bricks is to be laid in on the broad side, and covered by another row, placed on the edge; a stratum of charcoal, two inches thick, is then to be spread, on which the conductor is to be laid; and the trench is then to be filled up with charcoal, with a row of bricks on the top. The conductor, thus guarded, will remain unhurt for thirty years.

A lightning-rod consists of *two* parts; the *stem*, which has already been described as projecting above the roof into the air; and the *conductor*, passing uninterruptedly from the stem to the ground. It (the conductor) should be united to the stem, by being firmly joined between the ears of a collar, as of a bolt. It should be sup-

ported, parallel to the roof, six inches above it, by fixed stanchions; and, being bent over the cornice, without touching, should be fastened down the wall by cramps: at the bottom of which it should be bent at right angles, and carried, in that direction, for fifteen or eighteen feet.

Iron bars, being brittle and difficult to bend, according to the projection of a building, *metallic ropes* have been proposed in substitution: fifteen iron wires, twisted together, forming one strand, and four of these a rope, about one inch in diameter. To prevent rusting, each strand is well tarred separately, and after they are twisted together, the whole rope is carefully tarred over again. Brass or copper wire will, however, be found a still better material.—Yours, &c.

29th August.

THERMES.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

A NAVAL officer recently arrived from Jamaica, has obtained the following information respecting the interior of Northern Africa, from an intelligent negro, and has obligingly permitted me to hand it over to you.

INFORMATION obtained from a MANDINGO NEGRO, at Friendship Grove, on the north side of Jamaica, the property of JOHN MOWATT BUCKNOR, Esq.

“HE knows a river called *Coara*, which runs from *Cotena* into the sea; knows not the *Joliba*, but thinks it is in the *Coromantee* country; knows nothing of *Timbuctoo*, but knows of a kind of morass called *Cudee*; knows a river called *Waterree*, that runs near the *Coromantee* country to the sea.

“They take six months to come from their country to the sea-side, crossing two rivers in the route: the first, called *Gilboa*, one day’s walk distant from the second, which is named *Necfê*: they also pass ‘one big hill’ (a lofty mountain), called *Hoppa*.

“The names of the towns through which they pass in their way to the sea-side: first, *Gago*, half a day’s walk to *Chochen*; from thence one day’s journey to *Apon*; thence half a day to *Necfê*; thence two days to *Madadow*; thence one day to *Lābāge*; thence half a day to *Aquail*; thence half a day to *Raoa*, and from thence into the *Nago* country. Never saw a white man before they came to the sea-side: they have a king, whom they call *Surkee*.

“The

"The countries aback of *Gago* are, *Damacaro*, *Dugage*, *Nembo*, *Cunnuro*, *Cano*, *Killawa*, *Gonee*, and after three day's journey *Athaven*, *Darfou*, *Woolgo*. The chief town in the Coromantee country is called *Sancow*; *Poncudjoe* is the name of the principal man: their arms are, muskets and macheats.

"Four or five and twenty years have elapsed since the negro quitted his country, but he has retained a perfect recollection of it, and readily gave answers to the questions made to him.

"The Itinerary from *Gago* to the *Nago* country appears to lie within the Mandingo country, as the space seems to have occupied only six days in travelling; beyond the frontier of his own country he was unacquainted, as he does not mention the names of any of the towns he passed after quitting it, in the route towards the sea; and nearly the whole of the six months was consumed in making the distance from the frontier of Mandingo to the coast.

"The geographical sites of towns in the interior of Africa, as proved by Captain Claperton and his companions, are very erroneously laid down in our maps: hence, if the town of *Gago*, here mentioned as the starting place of the Mandingo negro, be identified with the *Gago* of the maps, that place will be found to be situated much more remotely from the coast than the maps allow; and if the *Gilboa* and *Neefé* be the same as the *Gulbi* and *Nyfféc* of Abou Bouker and others, it will follow that *Gago* lies to the northward of those streams, and not in the parallel of 11.

"The Mandingo language is known to be widely spread over the interior of Africa, and, from the length of time it takes to travel from the frontier of Mandingo to the coast, it should seem that that country is of great extent. As Captain Claperton's route will be from Benin along the Niger towards the interior, he will probably pass through the south-western part of the Mandingo country, whence the negro seems to have started: we may therefrom, probably, be enabled to judge how far this negro's recollection of his country be correct or not."

Your's, &c. NIGER.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PROPOSAL for a DEPÔT of LIVE FISH near the METROPOLIS.

THE last number of the "Journal of Science" contains an interesting communication from that active

philosopher Dr. Mac Culloch, [of which see some account in *Spir. Philos. Dis.* in our previous No.] on the "Transportation of Fish from Salt to Fresh Water," accompanied by suggestions in the form of a prospectus of a plan for preserving and rearing fish for the London market. As the subject is obviously one of great importance to the inhabitants of this vast metropolis, I shall beg leave to offer a few observations on Dr. M'Culloch's paper, for the purpose of rendering its merits more widely disseminated through the pages of your justly popular magazine.

Notwithstanding the vulgar prejudice that exists, as to sea-water fish being deteriorated on being kept, even for a short period, in fresh water—it has been long known to naturalists, that many species, as the salmon, the skate, &c. alternately frequent both fresh and sea-water; and the oyster, as is well known, thrives exceedingly on being placed in fresh water: though, for the sake of rendering these delicious fish more palatable, they are usually sprinkled with salt while "feeding."

Dr. M. suggests, therefore,

"That an enclosure might be made in any part of the river Thames, by staking or palisading it"—(the bays of the river, at Erith or Greenhithe, being out of the line of navigation, would answer well for this purpose)—"in which pond or wear the fish might be deposited alive by the fishermen from their well-boats: those which die from their rough treatment would become food for others. Many would breed, and thus supply farther food, by the young fry:—or, they might be occasionally fed by means of butchers' offal, &c., so easily obtained from the metropolis.

"From this enclosure the fish might be taken by nets in any quantity required; while the poor or bad fish might be left to improve for a future period, instead of being wasted, or left to putrify on shore, according to the present practice. A steam-boat might supply the market at a given hour, and with any requisite quantity, according to the demand of the market; or they might even be brought up (in wells) alive, and return such as were not sold, by the same conveyance, in a few hours."

This plan would have a two-fold advantage, when once well established: that of always ensuring a sufficient supply of fish for the London market (which, according to the present plan, is often prevented by bad weather, aided by the bad principles of the few monopolists of the London fish-market); and, on the other hand, it would prevent that glut of fish, such as may be

tc. which often amounts to a
n the metropolis, by lowering
eyond that of the value of
ployed in taking it, and thus
e lower classes despise this
ious class of food, and subse-
lowing it to accumulate, in
of putrid garbage contiguous
ellings.

Julloch remarks, that

are three or four sea-ponds in
here fish are kept in this way;
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practice of preserving and feed-
onds, and of bringing the spawn
ry of sea-fish to the fresh-water
tively and improve; and although
ne by the farmers or agricultural
also formed the amusement of
t patricians of Imperial Rome,
vast sums in this class of luxu-
ing to the accounts of their his-

way of showing the eligibility
in proposed, Dr. M. states,
is been recently put to the
uernsey, by a Mr. Arnold;
enclosed from the sea-banks
r acres, which are capable of
olied with salt water, at the
s; or, if the supply of fresh
s, during dry weather:—so
occasionally all fresh water,
y or entirely salt, as the sea-

sh-pond, which, in the state of
worthless, and only contained
at present produces a consider-
and is sufficient to supply the
en the weather prevents the
s from going out. It is also
, that, since the introduction of
h, the eels have multiplied a
ld; which proves that fish may
ely by bringing different kinds
s in the state of nature."

all the fish are stated as ex-
riving, and such as have had
ient, have greatly propagated.
f the different species of sea-
i have been naturalized in
r is subjoined in Dr. M'Cul-
er, consisting of more than
eties; and it is very remark-
many species have sponta-
roduced themselves into the
lr. Arnold at Guernsey, since
e introduction of other spe-
ich fact seems a decided proof
datory habits of fish generally.
gard to the eligibility of the
new fish manufactory, it ap-
pse a much safer and better

field for the investment of capital, than
three-fourths of the South American
and other "bubble companies" of the
present day. For Dr. M. justly ob-
serves, "That the only capital required
to be sunk or advanced, would be in
purchasing and enclosing a tract of
water, and in stocking the pond:" and
this would obviously give almost regu-
lar or constant employ to men who are,
at present, entirely subject to the great
monopolists that regulate the supply of
the London market.

If a depôt for live fish were established
any where near the mouth of the Thames
or Medway—(and there are numerous
small bays and fresh-water creeks, ad-
mirably adapted for the purpose)—as
fast as the fishermen brought a cargo of
fish, they might be purchased by such
company, and deposited, with very little
injury to the fish, in such reservoir—
from whence they may be sent, *alive, in
all cases*, by steam vessels, to the Lon-
don market, within six hours; and in
such quantity as the consumption de-
mands, according to the season of the
year:—for, according to the present
scandalous system of controlling the
market, it is well known *that only a
certain quantity of the better kinds of
fish are allowed to be brought to market*
during the summer and autumnal months,
when those persons who are wise enough
to pay any price their fishmonger thinks
proper to charge, are mostly out of
town.

It is notorious, that at least three
times the present quantity of fish, on
an average, might be furnished to the
London market, but for the oligarchy
which controls this important branch
of human food. But, if any doubt should
exist on the subject in the sober or
unthinking part of the public—(who
quietly pay half-a-crown for a pair of
soles, for which they ought to pay one
shilling, and other fish in like propor-
tion)—I could, if necessary, point out
a dozen or two gentlemen fishmongers,
who, in a *very few years*, have realized
very large fortunes—from nothing!—
Every industrious tradesman should,
undoubtedly, obtain such profit on his
traffic as to realize a moderate compe-
tence for his declining years. But there
is probably no other class of tradesmen,
in this great metropolis, who are guilty
of such extortion on the public as the
fish salesmen—wholesale and retail, in
conjunction.

Your giving place to this communica-
tion, Mr. Editor, I hope, may call the
public

public attention to so important a subject as the adequate and regular supply of fish for the London market, at a fair moderate price to the consumer. The plan suggested by Dr. M'Culloch seems well adapted to facilitate the measure; but, when the extent of the metropolis is considered, it would require such ponds or reservoirs to be on a very large scale: or, what would, perhaps, be still preferable, to have several such stations in the river Thames. And, certainly, not one of the least important considerations attached to such a design would be—that of providing a sure market (at a stipulated price) for the labour of the very valuable class of men who are now almost compelled to find employment in defrauding the revenue!

PUBLICOLA.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR :

YOU had the kindness to announce, a few months since, in your excellent miscellany, that Mr. Beedell, of this town, was executing a beautiful specimen of penmanship. This admirable piece of skill and ingenuity is now finished, and the most elaborate description would fail in doing justice to the merits of it. This inimitable piece is surrounded by an elegant border, of six weeks' labour, and contains, in a beautiful and tasteful arrangement, the following figures, &c. Common hare, varying hare, of the northern countries of Europe, pine martin, otter, wild cat; harrier (hunting piece); three foreign birds on a tree, a correct representation of Ottery St. Mary's Church, surrounded by a beautiful border; ruins of a castle encompassed by a very neat and pretty border.

At the bottom of the piece Mr. Beedell has written another specimen of his minute penmanship. He has elegantly written, in the circumference of a common sized pea, the Lord's Prayer, Belief, and two verses of the third Psalm; the whole is written with the naked eye, and without the least abbreviation. Not so many words, in a similar compass, have ever been written by any one but this gentleman; it is certainly the most rare species of micrography that England (and I think I may truly say the world) can produce. It is absolutely so extraordinary as to excite astonishment, and which, but for ocular evidence, would defy credibility. This, Sir, is certainly a grand dis-

play of the power of the eye.*

If, Sir, you would be so kind to notice the above performance, just as soon as I have made your miscellany for the next, I shall feel extremely obliged.—
Ottery St. Mary. A FRIEND TO

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR :

I WAS last week called upon to finish my contribution towards the cent burial of a mechanic, who in the most indigent circumstances much so, that he had long been a burden to the parish where he passed the principal portion of his life. Yet this man, who died upon boards in a wretched hovel, had been for thirty years in the habit of earning from £2. to £3. a week, with only himself and his family to maintain out of these respectabilities. To what evil source can we attribute it, that such a man should be destitute of every solace for his old age? The answer is but too plain: a love of the public-house, and debasing recreations which are attended with inebriation. The master clerk of the manufactory had, for his wages, he made all speed to those places of resort, and the consequence was, till the legislative regulation compelled the landlord to eject him. He was generally spent in a state of intoxication, in swallowing such doses of fermented liquor as his poor wife obediently brought him. The consequences to his employers, and the work they committed to him, as him, may easily be conceived. It may be set down among those who contributed to the general sum of machinery, in lieu of the faithful and uncertain services of manual labour. The consequence is, that several of the journeymen in the branch of business I allude to have been for years thrown out of the chance of earning a livelihood, and commending this example as an observation to the attention of the operative mechanics in general.—
Blue-Anchor Road. ENOCH

* Our correspondent adds several other sentences (familiar sentiments) which this phenomenon of microscopic penmanship has also "ornamentally;" and informs us, as far as intention goes, they are the written words of Mr. Beedell.

For the Monthly Magazine.

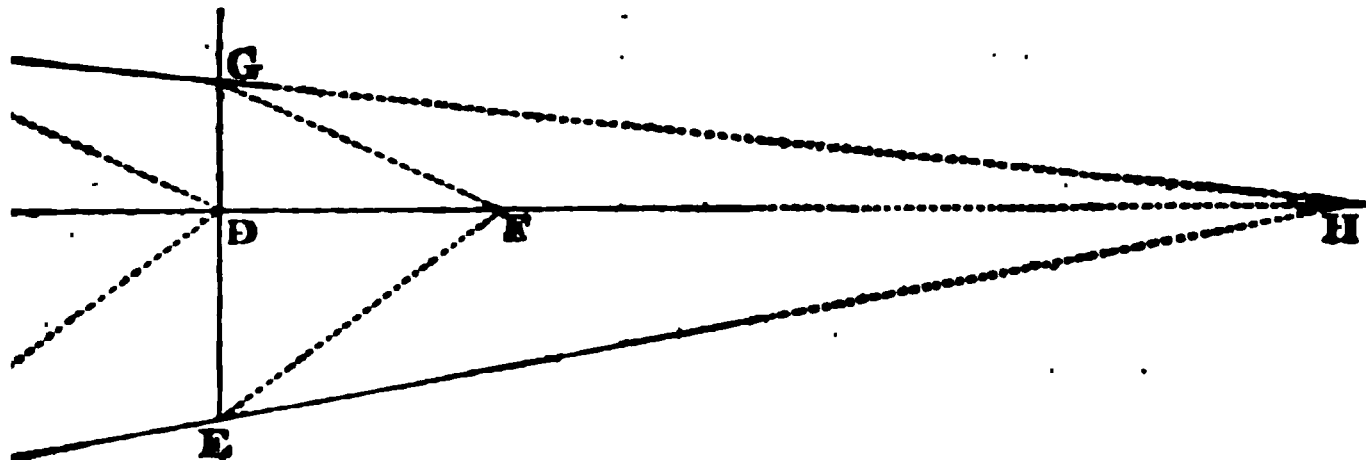
SOLUTION of an IMPORTANT PROBLEM in PRACTICAL PERSPECTIVE.

By Mr. T. S. Davies.

Problem.

Draw through a given point a line which shall tend to an inaccessible vanishing point.

Let AB be the horizontal line, and AE the perspective representation of the ground plane, whose vanishing point H, determined by the intersection of the lines AE and BE, is inaccessible. Let C be the given point through which it is required to draw a line tending to H.



Construction.

Through the given point C, draw any line, cutting the lines BD, AE in B and D. Draw any line, cutting the same lines in D and E.

Proof. For these lines we may, in practice, take the vertical extremities of the lines delineating—those extremities being of course previously determined. The line DE, it is hardly necessary to remark, might be taken on the line AB; and, in either case, if more convenient, might be the vertical line of the drawing, or even a line beyond that edge.

Place the parallel ruler over A and D, and move it forward to E. Mark F, where it crosses the line BD.

Place the parallel ruler over D, and the given point C; move it forward to mark the point G where it crosses DE.

Draw CG; which is the line required.

Demonstration.

By parallels, $DF : BD :: DE : BA$, and

$DF : BD :: DG : BC$; and, therefore,

$AB : BC :: DE : DG$.

Hence CG, BD, and AE tend to the same point H.

Q. E. D.

The construction and demonstration, *mutatis mutandis*, applies when C is between the given lines; the point F answering to all the positions of C in the line AB; and as this, or some thing easily reducible to this, is the case, the operation for the most complex building becomes example.

Induced to investigate this problem by some remarks in Nicholson's "on the great difficulty of the operation by every method yet known. I have found several remarkably simple solutions involving the use of only the parallel ruler, and requiring no lines to be drawn, and very few marks to be made, which did not necessarily form a part of the previous work. Viewed in this light, the method just given claims a preference, as the point F is the only point needed for the purposes of this construction.

It may here appear, that such expensive and operose instruments, as Nicholson's *refined* (for the invention of which, I believe, that gentleman was rewarded by the Society of Arts), are altogether unnecessary in the solution of this and other problems—indeed, of every problem to which that instrument can be

MR. THELWALL'S LECTURE ON THE ENUNCIATIVE ORGANS AND FORMATION OF THE LITERAL ELEMENTS.

[Continued from p. 117.]

IV. THE UVULA.—*The pendulous thong that plays about between the fleshy curtain, or moveable palate (velum pendulum palati), terminating the roof of the mouth, as, also, the curtain itself, is an enunciative organ.*

By depression towards, and contact with, the glottis and root of the tongue, it forms the guttural sounds G and K.

G hard seems to be formed by pressure of the uvula and the root of the tongue, with flattened surfaces of their respective parts;* care being taken, at the same time, that the pressure should be so gentle and imperfect, as not to impede the vocal impulse of the larynx; the tune from which must continue to flow during the entire action of this enunciation. This precaution, indeed, is always to be recollected, when contact of the organs is spoken of in the production of any but the three mute elements. For, if the contact be complete, and the pressure given, no sound can be emitted.

K is formed by pursing up the same parts, or by such a degree of pressure as effectually suspends the vocal action of the larynx. It owes its ultimate sound to an explosive effort of mute or whispered breath, separating again the compressed parts, or to the impulse of some ensuing open vowel, with which it is to be immediately connected.

The letter which we call *eks* (X), represents two different compounds—KS, and GZ, as *eksquisite* (exquisite), and *egzample* (example).

Q, as in queen, quality, &c. has been considered, I believe, by *all* orthoepists, as a mere compound of KU, or of KW. My opinion, however, is, that the foreigner who should take this definition as his only guide, would be far from acquiring the genuine pronuncia-

tion of the English Q: wⁱparently throughout, even from commencement, a sort of aspirate liquid; in no portion of its mute, like the K.

To demonstrate this, let servant experimentalist bring of the tongue and the uvula who from any organic defect uvula, are obliged to use the tongue, as suggested in the referred to—p. 114) into that in which the K is most complete and perfectly formed, and then whether the K must not be exploded before even the commencement of the compound element Q accurately sounded. But if, on the contrary, the cavity of the mouth at the very commencement, more rounded, and the pressure of the root of the tongue and uvula complete and perceptible than in the formation of K, a slight tune from which will yield a sort of imperfect sound, which melting, as it recedes, into the open vowel thong eu, or, oo, will give the Anglicism of the Q, in *queen*, *quick*, *quotient*, &c. It is never to be observed, written without U; an adjunction which, though fluorous, is not incongruous—the tongue being incapable of forming parts of the mouth being from the commencement brought into that position in which some one or other modification of vowel sounds is that letter is produced.

H. The aspiration, or sound capable of being produced, with force and distinctness, by the action of these guttural organs amounting to contact, during the discussion of the breath;* and the finalization appears to be almost

* See note (*) on preceding part of this lecture (M.M. Sept. p. 114), for Dr. Darwin's theory of the formation of G and K. To which may be added, that the point of the tongue is so little concerned in the formation of K (where the uvula and palatal organization are complete) that it matters not whether it be placed against the middle of the palate, or the roots of the lower teeth, or be kept suspended, without any contact, in the mouth. It is the root, not the point of the tongue, and its relative position, with respect to the uvula and velum palati, that should determine the formation of this element.

* "If the back part of the tongue be pressed to the pendulous curtain of the palate and uvula, and air from the lungs forced between them, the aspirate H is produced."

This is one of the most accurate of Darwin's definitions, and will sufficiently show the ignorance of the vulgar notion that H is no letter (or that it is since in its more perfect state) for its formation, as absolutely precise action of the enunciative organs as any other of the elements, whether consonant, vowel, or liquid; and in all instances, it is not inferior to any other in significant and discriminating power.

able for good and perfect aspiration, whenever the H comes in immediate succession and combination with a hard consonant—as in *adhere, at home, &c.** Where no immediate combination with such previous consonant is required, all that is necessary for perfect aspiration is, to open the mouth and let the breath just begin to flow before the vowel impulse is given; and, of course, all that is requisite for avoidance of such aspiration, is to let the vocal impulse, or tone from the larynx, commence contemporaneously with, or immediately before the opening of the mouth to the vowel form of enunciation. But of this more in another place.

V. THE LIPS, constitute another, and very essential portion of the enunciative apparatus; and so important, indeed, are the functions of this pair of organs, (not only to the beauty and expression of the human countenance) but to the perfect enunciation of language, that the delicate structure of these in the human subject, may be regarded as the principal *anatomical distinction* to which man is indebted for the power of communicating orally the thoughts and operations of his mind. But for the fine organization of this part of the human mouth and countenance (which seems to admit of no substitute—as will be obvious from the imperfect imitation of loquacious birds—in which the labial sounds are rather imagined by the hearer than in reality produced), the mechanism of verbal utterance must have remained imperfect; and indistinctness and confusion must for ever have superseded that exquisite precision which marks the pronunciation of the finished elocutionist; and which should be the object of emulous attention in every speaker.

Other animals, indeed, have lips; or rather, masses of integument and muscle, which, on account of their anatomical position, rather than their organic structure, we dignify with the same appellation. But let any one compare the playful sensibility, the exquisite neatness, the delicate variety of minute

and expressive motion, in the finely organized lip of intelligent beauty, speaking at once to the eye, the heart, the ear,—or in that of the fluent, graceful and accomplished orator, whom art and nature have alike inspired to inform, to captivate, and to convince:—let him compare this human organ, in such subjects especially, with the rude deformity, the heavy insensibility of that dull mass of half-organized matter, which encumbers rather than beautifies the portals of the brutal mouth, and then decide whether it be not an abuse, or rather a misfortune of language, that they should be confounded by one common denomination.

In the human subject, indeed, these organs differ exceedingly in neatness of structure, and facility of expressive motion. They are liable, also, to certain original deformities and imperfections, which will be spoken of in the proper place. But I shall endeavour to shew hereafter that the principal differences, in what relates to enunciative capability, are ascribable to certain moral and intellectual habits, which it is the province of a well regulated education to rectify or to preclude.

With respect to the *offices* of these organs—there is scarcely an enunciative sound or element that does not ultimately depend for some portion of its precise character, orisonant beauty, or intelligible contra-distinctness, either upon the position, or the minute but decisive motions of the upper or the under lip, or of both: and so decisively expressive are these positions and motions, when properly regulated, that even the very deaf may be enabled to comprehend the language of the precise and accurate speaker, by a minute attention to the *verbal action*.

THE VOWELS, in particular, depend almost entirely on the aperture and position of the lips—with which the flexible portions of the interior mouth, that modify the form of the cavity, will scarcely ever fail to sympathize: the vocal impulse, of course, being understood to be first given by the vibrations of the larynx and egress of the breath. Thus, for example, the four different sounds assigned to the first letter of our alphabet, *ā, ă, ē, =āw* (differences which written words cannot describe, which parallels can scarcely illustrate, and which oral and visible experiment can alone demonstrate) are formed by four different degrees of opening of cavity and aperture. So, also, the three sounds of the second

* It is a want of attention to this process of gutturalization, that occasions to many persons the difficulty they have in surmounting the cockneyism (as it is somewhat unfairly called, for the parts of the country are numerous in which it is much less strictly confined to the vulgar than in London,) of omitting the aspirate in such combinations—
*as he is a-tome, he is gone to
 as a ba-dorse, for he is at
 a bad horse, &c.*

vowel, and the single simple sound of the unsophisticated English I—ē, ě, é, í, will be found to exhibit a second series of modifications of aperture and cavity; and *eu, uo, oo, o, ou, ow, oi*, a third.*

The last series is, perhaps, rather more capable of verbal description than the others; and yet it is that in which confusion and error is most frequently observable in popular pronunciation. I

* It is impracticable to convey, by mere written word, alone, a complete and satisfactory exposition of the gradations and distinctions of organic action and orisonant effect alluded to. But to the English reader, the following definitions may render a little more perspicuous the distinctions intended to be indicated by the accentual marks over the two former of these classes of vowels.

ā=A long, like, *ey* in *they*=āble.

ǎ=A short,—like a short cough, or midway effort between a cough and a sigh; accompanied of course with tune from the larynx; as in *pǎt, cǎt, thǎt, ābsolute*, &c.

â=The Italian A:—a sort of softly aspirated, or ejaculatory sigh, accompanied by tune of the larynx, and generally with a rising inflection; as in *fāther, papā*, &c. It melts very easily into the terminative or guttural *r*; and by cockney ears, and in Scottish pronunciation, is with difficulty discriminated from that faint and imperfect liquid. I had a very highly educated pupil from the north of the Tweed, a student at that time for the bar, and now a very eminent Barrister, whom I never could persuade to comprehend or admit the distinction. In a perfect English pronunciation, however, it is very perceptible to an English ear.

ā=A W.—full and open, as in *āll, awfūl*, &c. It has always in speech a circumflex accent. In *song*, except when trilled, it is, of course, like every other vowel, a monotone.

ē=E long, as in *ēqual, thēe, ēve*, &c.

ě=E short, as in *thēm, thē*, &c. Not that in these two syllables, properly pronounced, the vowel sounds are actually identical. In the second it approaches the element next to be explained. Note, also, that in pronouncing the article *the*, separately, we are apt, though very improperly, to pronounce the *ē* long, as in the pronoun.

é=E ejaculatory; that is to say, with the same species of soft accentual aspiration that accompanies the Italian *á*—as *évery, ébb*, &c.

í=I proper and simple, as in, *it, íf, kít*, &c. How our writers contrive to make a diphthong, or triphthong, of this sort of vowel, I could never practically comprehend. It is, in fact, a sort of anomaly among vowels, being incapable of continued quantity. It differs little from the short ě, in position of the organs, and like the ejaculatory é, is accompanied by a short catch or pulsation in the throat.

shall therefore endeavour a more explicit discrimination.

There are in English pronunciation four distinct vowel and diphthong sounds, occasionally designated by the letter *u*; all of which are occasionally represented by other letters, and all of which have also their longer and the shorter quantities. The first or simple sound of the *u*, is short in *lūt, cū, ūgly*, and comparatively long in *ūder* [sounded *ūndūn*]. It is most perfectly formed, by bringing the points, or fronts of the lips, near to each other, and making the whole of the lips, as near as possible, form two parallel lines from corner to corner. The second is in *tūmult* (*tēūmūlt*), *tūnc* (*tēūn*), *pūrsū* (*pūrsēū*) *trūe* (*trēū*) *dūe*—the same as *dew* (*dēū*). It is formed, of course, by the progress of the organs from the position in which *ē*, or *ě* is formed to that already described for the perfect *ā*. A third sound, which is also a diphthong and constituted of an imperfect combination of *ā* and *o*, is exhibited in the words *būtcher* (*būcher*), *būll* (*būól*). The fourth sound, rarely occurring in correct pronunciation, but frequently in vulgar and provincial speech, is that of which we have a legitimate specimen in the word *dūodecimo* (*doo-o-deci-mo*, and which is not unfrequently introduced upon us in *duke* (*dook*, instead of *dēuk*).

The *O*, short or long, is formed by rounding the aperture of the mouth as nearly as possible into the form of the letter. Sometimes, indeed, it is pronounced like *ū* in *duodecimo*, and in the corrupt pronunciation *dūke*; as in the affected theatrical pronunciations, *būosum* or *boosum*, for *bōsum* [bosome], and *Rūm* for *Rōm* (Rome): both of which, as well as *gūld* for *gōld*, and other corruptions from the same source, have received but too much sanction in more extended circles.

The *OI*, or *OY*, as in *boisterous, boy*, &c., by passing from that rotundity through the respective organic positions of *í* and *é*.

Y, when a vowel (which it always is, except when it is an initial, or is introduced between two complete vowels, for the mere purpose of preserving the distinctness of their enunciation) is either *ě*, or *í ě*, or *í ē*, or (sometimes, though rarely) *ē ě*.*

(To be continued.)

* The learned reader would do well to compare this account of our English vowels with the definitions of the vowels by Dionysius Halicarnasensis.

OBSERVATIONS on the CAUSES of REMITTENT FEVER, as it occurs on the COASTS of the MEDITERRANEAN; with SUGGESTIONS for PREVENTING their EFFECTS. By H. ROBERTSON, M.D., Author of a Work on the "Natural History of the Atmosphere," &c.*

IN the Straits of Gibraltar, and along the coasts of the Mediterranean, there commonly prevails, during the spring and autumn, but particularly in the latter season, a fever in every respect similar to the endemic yellow fever of the West-Indies, and of other countries within the tropics; it having been found, by repeated observation, that wherever the remittent fever is met with, it originates uniformly from the influence of similar causes; and it is to the greater or less activity of these causes, that this disease is more or less prevalent in certain situations;—as their powers admit of modification, not only from the influence of climate, but also according to local circumstances.

It is to be premised, that the causes of remittent fever likewise give origin, in certain circumstances, to intermittent fevers; and which causes are generally imagined to exist in the exhalations arising from stagnant water. It has been with much probability supposed, that the water giving off this exhalation, besides being stagnant, necessarily contains the decaying remains of animal and vegetable matters; these being thought essential to the excitation of the noxious vapour. It is this vapour that is denominated "Marsh Miasma," in the writings of physicians.

I am, however, inclined to believe, that stagnant water, even when comparatively free from such accidental impurities, gives off, in the course of its decomposition, a vapour very pernicious to health; and which, according to circumstances, produces the fevers men-

tioned above. Nevertheless, there cannot be a doubt that the noxious quality of this gas is increased in virulence, in proportion to the quantity of animal and vegetable matters existing in the water from which it is exhaled; and it is, therefore, very probable, that when the miasma is derived from waters fully impregnated with these decaying matters, it is so much more ready to produce the severest forms of remittent fever. In like manner, all humid situations, and soils that, from their level or low positions, do not freely allow the rain or water from the higher grounds to pass freely off, and which thereby suffer periodical inundations, give rise to this vapour: as the Pontine Marshes, &c.

But, besides these circumstances, heat is the principal agent in the extrication of marsh miasma. It has, accordingly, been observed, that exhalations from stagnant water, although full of impurity, are much less pernicious, or altogether innoxious, in cold climates, or during the cold season; but which manifest their effects during the hot season; and seem to increase in virulence as we approach the tropics, where the diseases occasioned by marsh vapour are met with under the most severe forms.

However, in situations otherwise favourable for the production of marsh vapour, it is observed, that during the hottest season the remittent fever more rarely occurs: and this is probably to be attributed to the greater force of the sun's rays, thereby producing an exhalation proportionably more rapid, and by which the decomposition of water exposed to their influence is in great part, if not altogether, prevented; and by which, in a corresponding degree, the evolution of the noxious vapour from that source is diminished:—because (as vapour is only water under another form, in consequence of being united with a greater proportion of heat than it combines with in its liquid state,) it, therefore, cannot be in any manner noxious to health. For this reason, the exhalations derived from rivers and great masses of water, as from spacious lakes, and particularly from the ocean—where, in consequence of the saline matters dissolved in it, the decomposition of the water is, with more difficulty, effected by heat—are consequently rarely pernicious to health.

The exhalation giving origin to remittent fever seems to be a peculiar fluid, generated by a new combination of

* A very imperfect copy of Dr. Robertson's Observations was printed, about eleven years ago, in the "Annals of Philosophy." The paper itself, after having been submitted to the authorities at home, and approved by physicians of the highest respectability, was translated into Italian and modern Greek, and circulated through the medium of the government press, at Corfu, in the summer of 1815. It has since been revised by the author; and recent discussions having given particular interest to a subject, in itself of such high importance, we are happy in being permitted to present it in its improved state to our readers.—
EDR.

of the decomposed watery principles, united with those of the organic remains mixed therewith while the water is in a stagnant state. And although these two fluids (to wit, aqueous vapour and miasma) are produced by the influence of the same cause, it would, however, appear, that the formation of aqueous vapour is less immediately the effect of a continued high temperature, than of such a state of temperature as is necessary for the evolution of the marsh miasma.

The specific qualities of the principles composing the marsh miasma remain yet to be discovered.—This always rises from its source mixed with a considerable quantity of vapour; and seems to possess the same specific gravity with it.

It is here to be observed, that during the hot season, the column of heated air ascends much higher in the atmosphere than at any other time of the year: whence, every exhalation that would be otherwise pernicious to the health of those exposed to it, is thereby more rapidly raised far above where it could produce its noxious effects.

On the other hand, in the spring, when the temperature of the air is lower, and the term of congelation of the atmosphere is much nearer the surface of the earth, every exhalation is thereby confined much nearer to its source; and in this way, the peculiar fevers caused by marsh miasma in that season become more severe, as the calorific power of the sun increases, till the hot season sets in; when, in consequence of the more rapid evaporation, the drier state of the surface of the earth, and the higher elevation of the term of congelation in the atmosphere, these fevers abate.

Again, in the autumn, every where a more moist season, the temperature of the atmosphere and soil being then more equal—circumstances the most favourable for the evolution of marsh effluvia, and for propagating their effects—it is found, that the remittent fever appears in its worst form: and, on the coasts of the Mediterranean, it is often seen with the yellow colour, and every other symptom of fevers arising from similar causes within the tropics. In autumn, the term of congelation gradually descends in the atmosphere, in proportion to the declining power of the sun's rays; and the temperature of the soil being then more permanently high than at any other season, every exhalation is elevated, for a certain

way, more rapidly, till it arrives at a colder stratum of the atmosphere; it necessarily sinks down, either towards its source, or moves along the current of the air.

It seems to be owing to this, and to the lower temperature of the air at every season on high ground, that we find the marsh vapour producing its noxious effects, even in situations, while those living in them are on a level with the sources from which these exhalations originate, remote from disease.

These occurrences have fallen under my observation at Alicant, as the castle of St. Giorgio, in the Cefalonia, which is situated at a considerable distance from a principal source of marsh vapour, both many hundred feet elevated above the sea-shore.

It is probably owing to the lower temperature of the atmosphere when the sun is off the horizon—the pressing down of the ascent of vapours from the soil, that the miasma most commonly produces its effects during the night, and upon the same idea we may see why it is most dangerous to be exposed to the air during the night intervening from a short time after sunset, and till after the air has been warmed by the power of the sun in the morning.

Besides the influence of a low temperature in evolving miasma, a very humid state of the atmosphere has likewise a power of repressing its formation; or, if produced in such circumstances, it is then so much diluted with water vapour, as to be incapable of showing its peculiar effects on living bodies. In this manner may be explained the bad consequences result from exhalations arising from running waters, which are experienced by those living upon the sea-shore, whose vessels are washed by the sea, so that no miasma is occasionally left by it.

The shores of the Mediterranean afford an abundant source for the formation of marsh miasma; and the air is more powerful, and continues the extrication of noxious vapours, as its shores were washed by the high tides, as in the ocean. On these coasts, all matters thrown into the sea remain putrifying on the shore, which process is increased and accelerated by the continual dashing of the waves, and the rain that occasionally falls upon it: this process is always going on.

and consequently more severe in its effects, in the neighbourhood of cities, than where the coast is open. But in every case there prevails most frequently a nauseous smell, pernicious to health, arising from the causes above stated. The shores of the Mediterranean are therefore much more marshy, and generally unhealthy, than those of the ocean. This arises from the accumulation of matters, which for ages have been deposited there by the sea: because, whatever is once thrown up in this manner, never returns to the sea, except occasionally, on the blowing of particular winds; and it then happens, that a proportion of matters is deposited equal to that which is carried off. I therefore imagine, from this cause, there exists a permanent source of remittent fever, and that we ought principally to impute to this the frequent appearance of that disease in this part of the world. However, I do not suppose that there may not be such fevers originating from other sources, although, unquestionably, that which has been pointed out is the most abundant and general all over the Mediterranean shores.

As the remittent fever has its origin, not from the quantity of evaporation from the surface of water, but from a particular gas or vapour evolved from stagnant water, containing the decaying remains of animal and vegetable matters; or from these matters, mixed with a certain proportion of humidity, and exposed to a warm atmosphere; therefore, remittent fever is developed, in like manner, in situations the most healthy as to climate; when, although distant from rivers, or the sea, the inhabitants are inattentive to cleanliness within their houses, or in their streets; and especially where filth and humidity is allowed to collect around their habitations.

I lately had to treat the remittent fever, and the hospital-sore, originating from a common privy, in a military hospital, which had never been properly or sufficiently cleansed; and the recurrence of these diseases was prevented, by turning a small rill of water in such a way, that it should pass through the upper end of the building, and thereby wash the sink in its passage throughout. Such cases as the above are, I am confident, the most frequent cause of fever, especially in barracks and garrisons: and although there is not sufficient attention bestowed on this point, there is

no circumstance that more particularly merits consideration, or which, as a source of remittent fever, is more within our control.

It must likewise be observed, that wherever the decaying remains of animal and vegetable bodies exist, impregnated with a certain quantity of humidity, the disengagement of marsh miasma must be the natural consequence, whenever the mass is exposed to a certain degree of temperature. This temperature, therefore, occurs frequently in masses of fermenting stable manure, even when the heat of the atmosphere is insufficient to produce such an effect. Thus, the filth that naturally collects in the gutters of frequented streets, if not frequently and carefully taken away, forms, certainly, one of the causes for the generation of marsh miasma, which, independently of every other circumstance, gives origin to the most severe form of remittent fever.

Dead bodies always contain a sufficient quantity of moisture within themselves, and give out a vapour that produces the worst species of remittent fever, whenever they are allowed to lay exposed to the action of the air in warm climates; and, in this way, it often happens, that the vapour emanating from within the walls and from the vaults of churches, in those countries where it is the custom to bury the dead in such places, gives frequent origin to this disease; several instances of a fatal fever originating in this manner have fallen within my experience.

Towards the end of June 1813, I happened to be in Gibraltar; and I there experienced an extremely fetid and nauseous smell, every time I passed the principal burying-ground of the city: and being induced, from experience, to consider the miasma from this source as the most dangerous of all, I therefore was surprised that, with the predominance of this cause of disease, and of another permanent source of miasma which I shall have occasion to notice, Gibraltar should ever be found free from most severe attacks of remittent fever.

Probably, from causes not dissimilar, the plague itself has its origin; as those who, from long observation, have delivered their opinions of the latter disease, describe it, in the commencement, as well as in its termination, as similar to remittent fever. Again, some authors who have written on remittent fever, as it occurs in Lower Egypt, have affirmed,

that

that it, occasionally, appears there with symptoms every way similar to those of the plague, from which it cannot be distinguished: and there is every reason to believe, that in this way it broke out in Corfu, in 1815. The remittent fever is never, on its first appearance, even in its most malignant form, a contagious disease; however, it may happen that a matter may be generated, capable of producing a peculiar contagious disease, in hospitals crowded with sick of the remittent fever. This circumstance was on the eve of taking place in an hospital under my charge at Argostoli, in the summer of 1816; and which was prevented, by moving all the sick to a more lofty and spacious building, on the opposite side of the bay.

But, as I only intend to limit these observations to what physicians call the remote causes of this disease, and thereupon to offer some suggestions, with a view to prevent its recurrence, I therefore consider it in its simple and primary form only.

I have had frequent opportunities, for several years, of treating remittent fever: but it has never fallen to my observation, that any servant, or other person employed in the duties of the hospital, has been attacked in consequence of a communication with the sick; which, certainly, would have been the case, had the disease been contagious. The only exceptions to this remark occurred at Argostoli, in which I lost two orderlies and the nurse of the hospital; but their disease seemed rather to have been occasioned by the great fatigue, and continual respiration of the contaminated air of an excessively crowded hospital, at a temperature above 100°, than the effect of a specific contagion: the nurse had been debilitated by two previous attacks of remittent fever, and was in the last month of her pregnancy. It may be remarked, also, that the healthy state of the inhabitants of St. Roque and Algeiras, and other places in the straits of Gibraltar, even when remittent fever prevails there in its worst character, is a proof that the cause of that disease is local, and owing entirely to the situation of the latter place. Moreover, there is no instance where the remittent fever has been communicated from the garrison of Gibraltar to the shipping, or vice versa.

The miasma producing remittent fever may always be traced to the sources above-mentioned, or those of a similar description; and it seems only to shew

its effects on living bodies no origin: but we have no fact; vapour has manifested its effect at a distance from its source, or it has been conveyed to other places by the medium of bale goods, and other matters. In this respect miasma differs widely from contagious disease, which may be carried in matters impregnated with it, and retains its virulence after a lapse of years in every variety of climate, as in typhus, &c.

(*To be continued.*)

To the Editor of the Monthly Review:

CONSIDERING the very determination you have expressed, that your *utilitarian* essays should not be made the either of theological or anti-theological controversy, will you permit me to express some surprise that your essays are not occasionally drawn through the passages of unnecessary interspersed in the otherwise though frequently fanciful and tical, disquisition "On the Gradation of Universal Being." I allude particularly to the second part of that disquisition, which appeared in your Number (p. 110), which to me, appears to have required a little editing; so much so, indeed, that I must suspect that your Editors Homer (the simile, I trust, was for the liberty of the suggestion sometimes not a little: for your faculties could not, I think, I perceived the propriety of that, in the discussion of such a natural history or philosophical question should at once be most steadily adhered to, either our data from the dogmas of authority, or of resting exclusively on the inductions of reason, as deduced from the observation of actual facts. If the question is to be decided theologically, the former method doubtless to be preferred; and, of course, are no further to be followed than as they can be shewn to be in perfect accordance with that authority which, as orthodox Christians, we are not at liberty to question. But the process of analytical philosophy admits of no such reasoning, and consequently of no such authority; it has no data, but facts; no inferences, but the pure inductions of reason. In either case, the sound and rapid

can argue strait-forward; and his conclusions result in simple progression from his premises. His illustrations may encrease the interest of his disquisition, and render his inductions more convincing and satisfactory, by impressing the imagination and assisting the memory; but they constitute no part of his argument—no data for digressive inference. To argue in a circle, is not to argue at all: it proves nothing. It is the sophistry of the hypocrite, or the driveller; and satisfies only the childish and the imbecile—those who seek to be deluded, or confirmed in their delusion.

But your correspondent appears to entertain a most complacent disregard of such logical restrictions—can shift his grounds and change his data at discretion. “The diversities of the human species, varied and extensive as they are, (he tells us,) must either have been produced by the slow and gradual operation of natural causes; or different species were originally created, endowed with the characteristic marks” (physical and anatomical, as well as intellectual) “which they still retain. The first of these causes is most consonant to the tenets of our religion; and, therefore, he unhesitatingly adopts it.” This, if he had been arguing theologically, or taken his primary data from the dogmas of authority, would have been consistent enough; but in the logic of physical analysis his “therefore” is entirely out of the question; and he must arrive at his position through the process of physical induction:—he must shew us how the disproportioned length of the arms, the flatness of the feet, and their difference in length, breadth and shape,—the shape and cavity of the skull, the quantity of the brain, the form of the jaws and teeth, and all those other circumstances which he tells us bring the negro and other savage races nearer to the ape, in the graduated chain of animal existence—should be likely to be produced by the physical operations of climate, &c.; or shew us the instances in which such changes have been gradually produced (no matter through how many generations) in any notoriously transplanted race. But then, unfortunately, if he so had done, his chain of gradation would have been broken in its first link. The approximation of man and brute would be no longer a part of the original scheme of creation, but a secondary result of accidental causes or occurrences; and there must have primarily

MONTHLY MAG. No. 415.

been a time, when the animal world existed and held together without any such graduated chain.

But if I were not afraid, Sir, of trespassing upon your periodical rule (which your graduating correspondent has, I think, already, in some degree, infringed,) and provoking to theological controversy, I would push my objections to this mode of mock reasoning still further; and would flatly deny, that there is any thing in the hypothesis of originally distinct races of the human species, that is inconsistent with the faith of revelation. With the dogmas of what is called orthodox commentary, it would, indeed, be inconsistent enough; but not with the text of the Old Testament. The historical parts of that venerable book, including the account of the creation, gives us the history of the origin only of the chosen people, the descendants of the first inhabitants of Eden—of that blissful paradise which, if it had not been forfeited by disobedience, those descendants were to have inhabited. The Mosaic record says nothing of the primitive population of the other parts of the globe—even of that land of Nod, in which Cain, after his fratricide, built a city, and begat sons and daughters. But I beg your pardon, and that of your readers. My business is merely to expose the cobweb sophistry, by which the parroted argument of the graduated chain of existence is held together; to detect the absurdity of mingling theological dogmas with physical disquisition; and to reprobate the propensity for mingling the cant of affected piety with every subject, however irrelevant. The practice has, it is true, sufficient plea of precedent. “Honest Isaac Walton,” as he is called, could not tear his hook out of the gills or entrails of the fish which he had beguiled by the tortures of a writhing worm, without mingling religion with his piscatory instructions; and more than one of our popular maudling sonnetteers might be instanced, who cannot compliment “a white wench’s black eye,” without making the Creator a partner in the amorous ditty. But as this is a custom that would be “more honoured in the breach than the observance,” I cannot but recommend to you, Sir, that for the future you should draw your editorial pen through any such irrelevant passages, with which your correspondents may happen to intersperse their miscellaneous, or pretended philosophical disquisitions.—A FRIEND TO CONSISTENCY.

NEWS FROM PARNASSUS.

No. XXX.

IT is long since we have had a paper of this denomination—partly from the rareness of productions of high poetic merit, or attraction; and partly because the increased attention regularly paid to the critical department has superseded, in some degree, the necessity of detached articles upon the subject. But there have recently two poems issued from the press, one of which, from its sterling merit,—and the other, though partly from a species of merit also, still more from temporary éclat, demand a more extended notice, than we can have space for in the pages expressly assigned to our Literary Review: we allude, of course, to Southey's "Tale of Paraguay," and Miss Landon's "Troubadour." We shall give, (waving our gallantry to the claims of justice,) precedence to Mr. Southey; both because L.E.L. hath already had her trumpeter, sounding, we think, her praises more loudly than discreetly; and because we think that from the perverted propensity there is, in what should be criticism, to mingle political considerations with questions of literature—the other poem is not likely to have quite as candid a reception. We eagerly embrace the opportunity of shewing, that party considerations have no weight with us; and that we can hold the literary balance with a steady hand, for Tory as well as for Radical.

A Tale of Paraguay. By ROBERT SOUTHEY, Esq. LL.D., Poet Laureate, Member, &c. &c. &c., 12mo.—We do not think Mr. Southey very happy in the selection of his subject—which is simply this:—One of the native American tribes,

"A feeble nation of Guarani race,"
had been extinguished, all but one man and woman (to whom the poet has given the names of *Quiara* and *Monnema*), by the small-pox. These forlorn survivors journey into the woods, to find a convenient place to suspend their hammock and fix their lonely habitation. A son, whom they name *Yeruti*, is born to them in their solitude. Five years afterwards, *Quiara* while hunting is killed by a jaguar; and the afflicted *Monnema*, shortly after, brings another child into the world—a posthumous daughter, *Mooma*. The bounty of nature, however, and the simplicity of their wants, enabled the widowed mother and her orphans to sub-

sist in this state of isolation "youthed" of the son had manhood, and that of the daughter approaching womanhood:—

"The boy in sun and shade
Rejoicing in his strength to youth
And Mooma, that beloved girl,
Of gentleness from bounteous nature
With all that should the heart of
hood endue."

Here they are at length discovered, are visited by the celebrated *Dobrizhoffer*—the founder of the Theocracy, or Pantisocracy of the colony, who conducts them to the capital of his colony, and converts these habitants of the woods, from ruffians and shippers of nature, into good obedient Christian machines. The poet seems to think, but does not clearly shew, was doing the greatest kindness, and conferring upon them an inestimable benefit: though his visionary forms and visionary scenes seem to have been all the religion they were converted to; and in a short time all three of them died—the mother and daughter of a sick heart, from so sudden and excessive a change in their mode of life; and the son of that peculiar melancholy or brain fever or mental derangement which is the result of visionary superstition. If Mr. Southey can produce no better instance of the blessings of Jesuit missionary work, will not, we should think, we should advance the semi-papistry of his day (for we believe even High Churchmen permit us to call it his *orthodoxy*). Yet, such is obviously the merit of his poem.

But little as we can commend the selection of the subject or the posed tendency of the "Tale of Paraguay," it gives us real pleasure in terms more commendatory of the poetical execution of his task. Robert Southey can be his own poetical self—we can forget to censure, and excuse the theologian in the merits of the man of genius, and overlook the apostasy of the poet. And that Southey is a man of whom let spleen and resentment say no more will to the contrary, cannot be denied. That he is a poet—standing the nonsense he has scattered in palinodes and haecceities—is equally incontestable; and he has an ear, when affectation is plugged up, for the harmony of attuned verse (notwithstanding his misapprehension of the genuine

ythmical quantity and accent, his hobbling imitations of the measures, and the harem-scarehama and Thaliba,) an ap-
 eared affected measures, lyrical will satisfy any reader who
 prejudiced taste for the ge- of poetic eloquence. We
 ore, the re-appearance of his unsophisticated charac-
 t.

lently of these considera- the volumes of splash-dash pretension we have of late
 ed to wade through—the we run mad—the stilted in-
 creeping heroics—the frothy the plumes of wit, and dul-
 fine by affected metaphor—wreck of crabbed, or of glit-
 inge, which comes floating ddy torrent of our modern
 : is some relief to come to a that we can rest upon, even
 ve not all the luxuriance of en, or though a few weeds
 scattered here and there, and criticism might have
 And such a spot we find in of Paraguay.”

t, indeed, that Mr. Southey been more a poet if he had
 preacher; and that, without rom that strict adherence to
 t, in which he prides himself, licity which accords with his
 story might have been some- adorned with the colourings
 ishments of poetic imagina- her do we maintain, that the
 composition is entirely free d mannerisms: the passage
 eady quoted exhibits one of the pedantic straining after
 tymology in the use of the ent, in a sense in which it is
 in our language, in the fol- erwise beautiful description
 wed and maternal feelings of after the posthumous birth
 —is another:—

which o'er her infancy were shed
 mated not of grief alone :
 re their bitterness allay'd,
 strength and virtue all its own
 is breaking heart. A look, a

f that innocent babe, in eyes
 t recollections overflown,
 times make a tender smile arise,
 as breaking through a shower
 cal skies.”

ik the present less exception-

able, in this respect, than any of his former compositions. We meet not with those frequent occurrences of affirmation, by multiplied negatives—those appeals to the solecism of our idiom, that two negatives make an affirmative—which have, heretofore, so frequently revolted our critical feelings; nor do we meet at every turn with that literary dandyism, the substantive use of the numeral ONE (*the beauteous one—the almighty one—the silly one! &c.*;) or with that affectation of strained inversion, which throws a terminative emphasis upon the qualifying syllable. Of this last, however, we meet with at least one instance (the worse, because it is evidently appealed to for the sake of the rhyme) in the following eulogy on the Jesuit establishment, already alluded to, in Paraguay.

“ Yes; for in history's mournful map, the
 eye

On Paraguay, as on a sunny spot,
 May rest complacent: to humanity,
 There, and there only, hath a peaceful lot
 Been granted, by Ambition *troubled not*,
 By Avarice undebased, exempt from care,
 By perilous passions undisturbed. And
 what

If Glory never rear'd her standard there,
 Nor with her clarion's blast awoke the
 slumbering air?”

But upon the whole, there is, with these few exceptions, a simplicity without *simpleness*, a sedate correctness not usual with Mr. Southey, in the language and versification of this poem; and a sweetness of pathetic harmony (of which he was always, when he chose, a master) running, with few interruptions, throughout the whole, which gives a placid charm to his Spenserian stanza.

On the subject of sentiment (his ambiguous theology out of the question!) it is scarcely necessary to speak. Southey is the poet of sentiment. His heart is the last thing we shall quarrel with; and in all that relates to domestic or social feeling he is never wrong—except that he sometimes introduces it rather too egotistically, and where it is out of place. Thus, the present volume is ushered in, by a poetical dedication to his daughter, Edith May Southey, a child of ten years old; for whose perusal, therefore, it never could have been written; and, at any rate, an odd sort of patron to appeal to. In this he tells a pretty sentimental story, about kissing her with tears in his eyes, and about the May-day of her birth,

and the thrushes and the poplars that sympathized in the event,—and such other parental ebullitions as, in the overflowing of the heart, a doating father may naturally enough be expected to babble about to a child who could not understand them; but which (with all our reverence for domestic feelings) we cannot but think look very silly in print—or, at least, in dedicatory print, as ushering a literary production to the public.

We should add, that this nursery dedication is followed by a *proem*, which looks very like another dedication to a certain grown child of fortune (a much more efficient patron, if he were disposed to patronize any thing but dogs and horses,) who did such mighty things at Pamplona, that the atheistical Frenchmen, who were just about to turn godly, lost their wits and fell to cursing instead of prayers.

“ Vain was the Frenchman’s skill, his
valour vain;
And even then, when eager hope almost
Had mov’d their irreligious lips to prayer,
Averting from the fatal scene their sight,
They breathed the imprecations of despair.
For Wellesley’s star hath risen ascendant
there.”

But the actual and legitimate dedication of the poem is to the memory of Dr. Jenner, and occupies the first two stanzas of the poem itself: and we confess that we should have been better pleased if the volume and the poem had begun together—though we should have lost thereby the lispings of little Edith May, and the important information of what Mr. Southey loves to dream about.

“ I love, thus uncontroll’d, as in a dream,
To muse upon the course of human things;
Exploring sometimes the remotest springs,
Far as tradition lends one guiding gleam;
Or following, upon Thought’s audacious
wings,
Into Futurity, the endless stream.
But now in quest of no ambitious height,
I go where truth and nature lead my way,
And ceasing here from desultory flight,
In measured strain I tell a Tale of
Paraguay.”

The apocryphal lines of egotistical introduction to Virgil’s *Æneid*, telling us what the author had done or dreamt of, and what he was about to do, have been so often imitated, and in so many different shapes, by Mr. Southey, that we hope, at least, that this is the last version he will present us with.

But a still more curious sample of direct egotism remains to be noticed—

the congratulation of the shade Jesuit missionary, Dobrizhoffer, third canto of the poem, on the tive and unanticipated honouring had his “ History of the Abi translated by Mr. Southey himself made by him, also, the subject immortal poem.

“ A garrulous, but a lively tale, am
With matter of delight and food for
And if he could in Merlin’s glass
By whom his tomes to speak our
were taught,
The old man would have felt as
I ween,
As when he won the ear of th
Empress Queen.

“ Little he deem’d, when with hi
band
He through the wilds set forth upon
A Poet then unborn, and in a land
Which had proscribed his order, sh
day
Take up from thence his moralizin
And shape a song that, with no ficti
Should to his worth its grateful tribu
And sinking deep in many an Engli
Foster that faith divine that keeps
at rest.”

These passages may serve to warn the reader, that whatever commendation we may bestow upon “ Tale of Paraguay,” it is not free from the customary blemish its author. Robert Southey Robert Southey; but we say again whenever he is so, in the best of the phrase—when he sinks the L and ceases to deify in the tomb whom living he abhorred—his may be accepted in full atonement for his defects.

Many of his descriptions of the land solitude of his Guaranies are beautiful. His scenes and incidents simple tenderness are (as they always) soothingly delightful. Thus the echo of the heart; and on like these, or the affections themselves, to the heart of Southey which thing that may not be echoed upon The sketches of the young and of the brother and sister are particularly pleasing: though they are resistibly a reflection, that, but fortunate arrival of the Jesuit, it was approaching when that must have changed its character after the example of the child our first parents—the dove must have found his mate in the fraternal Transplanted to the prison-house social mechanism, when the

of wonder had subsided, their new habitation yielded them no compensation for the wild-wood liberty of their endeared solitude; and their new faith, evidently, only the semblance and the mechanical verbiage of a consolation.

"Quick to believe, and slow to comprehend,
Like children, unto all their teacher taught
Submissively an easy ear they lend."

And it might be added, like parrots they repeated. But this would be rating such a system of devotion too highly. It is a faith of mere automatonism: volition is out of the question. The puppets appear to speak; but it is the priest, the master of the show, who breathes through them and fashions the articulation. The hearts of the poor deluded Indians were still in their woods; and their God was in the voice of the winds that used to sing to them in freedom through the trees, and in the brawlings of the brook that went to slack their thirst. The forms of association were but aggravated solitude. They were still to each other their only world; and from the wonted enjoyments of that world they were debarred. They were lost and divided in a wilderness of population, in which there was systematically nothing to which the heart could cling. This is not, indeed, the picture which Mr. Southey draws, or the colouring that he spreads; but it is the picture and the colouring which the mental eye discerns through the sketch and the water tints wherewith he covers what may be called the facts. Or to bring the metaphor nearer — we see the poet's shadows on the surface of the crystal pane; but we see through them, also, the realities that are beyond.

"They felt the force
Of habit, when till then in forests bred,
A thick perpetual umbrage overhead,
They came to dwell in open light and air."

"All thoughts and occupations to commute,
To change their air, their water, and their food,

And those old habits suddenly uproot
Conform'd to which the vital powers
pursued

Their functions, such mutation is too rude
For man's fine frame unshaken to sustain.

And these poor children of the solitude
Began ere long to pay the bitter pain
That their new way of life brought with it
in its train.

On Monnema the apprehended ill
Came first; the matron sunk beneath the weight

Of a strong malady, whose force no skill
In healing might avert, or mitigate."

She had Christian burial, however!

"They laid her in the garden of the dead—
Such as a Christian burial-place should be!"

Yeruti and Mooma attend the funeral;
and there

"They wept not at the grave, though over-
wrought
With feelings there as if their hearts would
break."

No, poor creatures! even the natural relief of tears was forbidden to their bursting hearts!—tears would look too like the passions of this world. The *redeemed* were to act, even to self-delusion, the semblance of resignation, and pen up the flood of nature till it burst the banks of life.

"Some haply might have deem'd they suffered not;

Yet they who look'd upon that maiden meek
Might see what deep emotion blanch'd
her cheek.

An inward light there was which fill'd
her eyes,

And told, more forcibly than words could
speak,

That this disruption of her earliest ties
Had shaken mind and frame in all their
faculties."

"It was not passion only that disturb'd
Her gentle nature thus; it was not grief;
Nor human feeling by the effort curb'd
Of some misdeeming duty, when relief
Were surely to be found, albeit brief,
If sorrow at its springs might freely flow;
Nor yet repining, stronger than belief
In its first force, that shook the maiden so,
Though these alone might that frail fabric
overthrow.

"The seeds of death were in her at that
hour.

Soon was their quickening and their growth
display'd:

Thenceforth she droop'd, and wither'd like
a flower,

Which, when it flourish'd in its native shade,
Some child to his own garden hath convey'd,
And planted in the sun to pine away.

Thus was the gentle Mooma seen to fade,
Not under sharp disease, but day by day
Losing the powers of life in visible decay."

All this is beautifully pathetic; it speaks to the heart; but it pleads not in favour of that system of automaton devotion and passive obedience to priestly dogma and direction, which, according to Mr. Southey, constitutes "the *only* sunny spot" in the mournful map of history, on which "the eye may rest complacently." Upon such a spot our eye rests with no complacency: its sun is to us the fiery dog-star—scorching and drinking up the stream of social feeling that should refresh the heart;

heart; its fields are the barren sands of Lybia, and its breath the simoom. Rather be our's the untutored solitude and savage liberty of the woods, where we might "see God in clouds and hear him in the winds," than the Christian civilization of such a state of *orderly* society.

But we must return to the victims—

"How had Yeruti borne to see her fade?
But he was spared the lamentable sight,
Himself upon the bed of sickness laid.
Joy of his heart, and of his eyes the light
Had Mooma been to him, his soul's delight,
On whom his mind for ever was intent,
His darting thought by day, his dream
by night,
The playmate of his youth in mercy sent,
With whom his life had past in peace fullest content.

"Well was it for the youth, and well for her,
As there in placid helplessness she lay,
He was not present with his love to stir
Emotions that might shake her feeble clay,
And rouse up in her heart a strong array
Of feelings, hurtful only when they bind
To earth the soul that soon must pass away."

So a brother's hand smooth'd not the death-bed pillow of a sister: that office was to be performed by the Jesuit Dobrizhoffer. For poor Mooma herself—her earthly hopes had ended at her mother's grave.

"Her only longing now was, free as air
From this obtrusive flesh to take her flight
For Paradise, and *seek her mother there*."

She fled; and Yeruti's doom, or his *release*, was not long delayed. He had not "lost the dead:—"

"Soon shall he join them in their heavenly sphere,

And often, even now, he knew that they were near.

'Twas but in open day to close his eyes,
And shut out the unprofitable view
Of all this weary world's realities,
And forthwith, even as if they lived anew,
The dead were with him: features, form
and hue,

And looks and gestures, were restored again:

Their actual presence in his heart he knew;
And when their converse was disturbed,
oh! then

How flat and stale it was to mix with living men!"

He went on, however, with "spirit wholly on obedience bent," performing whatever task the Jesuits directed, "at loom, in garden, or in field."

"And when to church the congregation went,

None more exact than he to breast,

And kneel, or rise, and do in all like the rest.

Cheerful he was, almost like one else
With wine, before it hath disturbed power

Of reason. Yet he seem'd to *weigh*,

Of time; for alway when from yonder
He heard the clock tell out the hour,

The sound appeared to give him delight:

And when the evening shades *became*
lower,

Then was he seen to watch the fading
As if his heart rejoiced at the return

"The old man to whom he had been
in care,

To Dobrizhoffer came one day, and
The trouble which our youth was
to bear

With such indifference, hath *darkened*
his head.

He says that he is nightly visited.
His Mother and his Sister come
That he must give this message *from*
dead

Not to defer his baptism, and delay
A soul upon the earth which *shall*
longer stay."

Dobrizhoffer, however, though still to delay the baptismal rite.

"But the old Indian came again *as*
With the same tale, and freely *thanked*
fest

His doubt that he had done Yeruti
For something more than common
imprest;

And now he thought that *certainly*
best

From the youth's lips his own *account*
hear—

Haply the Father then to his request
Might yield, regarding his desire *as*
Nor wait for farther time if *there*
ought to fear.

Yeruti is questioned by the Jesuit

"Came they to him in dreams
could not tell.

Sleeping or waking now small *disturbance*
made;

For even while he slept he knew *well*
That his dear Mother and that
Maid

Both in the Garden of the Dead *were*
And yet he saw them as in life, *there*
Save only that in radiant robes *arrayed*
And round about their presence
they came

There shone an affluent light as of
less flame.

"And where he was he knew, the time,
the place,...
All circumstantial things to him were clear;
His own heart undisturb'd. His Mother's face
How could he chuse but know; or knowing fear
Her presence and that Maid's, to him more dear
Than all that had been left him now below?
Their love had drawn them from their happy sphere;
That dearest love unchanged they came to show;
And he must be baptized, and then he too might go."

The Jesuit finds him upon minute examination perfectly sane [in every other respect]. "Mark of passion there was none; none of derangement." There was a strange brightness in his eyes; but his pulse was regular; and "nothing troubled him in mind"—

"But he must be baptized: he could not tarry here."

So baptized he was.

"The day, in its accustomed course, passed on;

The Indian mark'd him ere to rest he went,
How o'er his beads, as he was wont, he bent;

And then, like one who casts all care aside,
Lay down. The old man fear'd no ill event,
When, 'Ye are come for me!' Yeruti cried;
'Yes, I am ready now!' and instantly he died."

We take the poet's own shewing of the case. What were the results of the conversion of these poor Indians but inward pining and consumptive grief, (under the semblance, from a sense of duty assumed, of cheerful resignation,) which dug the graves of all:—in the shape of bodily disease for the mother and daughter; but for the son, by that morbid derangement of the spirit which sustains with preternatural buoyancy the outward frame and faculties, till the crisis arrive, or the object of diseased desire be obtained, and then submits at once to that mortality to which it had already assigned every other faculty by which vital function can be sustained.

But this, though an exposure of the sophisticating superstition, is no censure to the poet: to his opinions it may be; but for these he is not responsible at the Parnassian bar. He has clothed his sentiments poetically, and has rendered his incidents interesting. He has soothed the ear with his plaintive melody, and touched the heart with the tenderness of feeling. In one respect, perhaps, even his subject has not been unhappily cho-

sen; it is in accordance with the character of his mind, and the instinct of his style: for the genius of Southey is naturally rather placid than towering, and characterized, like his rhythm, by smoothness, not by energy. He can melt, but he cannot burn—his fancy is picturesque, but his imagination is not creative. He has vividly delineated, and sometimes brilliantly coloured, many of the splendid incoherencies of oriental fable in his *Kehama*, and has run wild in the rambling prose of *Thaliba*: but whenever he has aimed at the impassioned sublime, he has failed in his effect, and found it easier to be *preternatural* than *supernatural*; and, straining at the great, has fallen into the extravagant. His language wants that rich and pregnant conciseness which should sustain the high heroic*; and he appears, therefore, to most advantage in themes and thoughts and images that will bear dilation. How Mr. Southey *can* dilate we have a striking instance in the poem before us. Dr. Dodd (we think it was), in his Poem on the Death of the Prince of Wales (the late King's father), apologizing for the tardy appearance of his effusion from the excess of his sorrow, says

"Deep streams glide silent, small brooks babbling flow."†

The thought has been re-echoed by successive poets; but never, if we recollect rightly, with equally expressive conciseness. It was reserved for Mr. Southey to dilate this one nervous line into two and a half:

"Waters that babble on their way proclaim
A shallowness: but in their strength deep streams
Flow silently."

But we will not take leave of this poem with the dregs of any thing that looks like censure on our pen. We will present our readers, therefore, with a farewell quotation, selected from the beautiful description of the first interview between the venerable missionary and Mooma, and trust it will be sufficient to induce our readers to join with us in the wish, that Mr. Southey may send us occasionally more "News from Parnassus."

The holy father (who had heard the rumour

* His *Joan of Arc*, in the first edition, was a beautiful heroic pastoral. It was not epic; and by endeavouring afterwards to make it so, he only made it flat.

† The original may be traced to Sir W. Raleigh.

"Passions are likened best to floods and streams: The shallow murmur, but the deep are dumb."

rumour of traces of human footsteps, and a lonely dwelling, discovered by some traders in the woods on the northern side of Empulado's shore,) had set out with a little band of converts, in the hope of making new proselytes. On the fourth day of their journey a human foot-mark is descried, the print of which they cautiously trace.

"Them, thus pursuing where the track may lead,

A human voice arrests upon their way.

They stop, and thither whence the sounds proceed,

All eyes are turn'd in wonder,...not dismay,
For sure such sounds might charm all fear away.

No nightingale whose brooding mate is nigh
From some sequester'd bower at close of day,

No lark rejoicing in the orient sky,
Ever pour'd forth so wild a strain of melody.

"The voice which through the ringing forest floats

Is one which having ne'er been taught the skill

Of marshalling sweet words to sweeter notes,

Utters all unpremeditate, at will,

A modulated sequence loud and shrill

Of inarticulate and long-breath'd sound,

Varying its tone with rise and fall and trill,

Till all the solitary woods around

With that far-piercing power of melody resound."

The Jesuit makes a signal of silence to his attendants, and proceeds cautiously alone.

"Anon, advancing thus the trees between,
He saw beside her bower the songstress wild,

Not distant far, himself the while unseen.

Mooma it was, that happy maiden mild,

Who in the sunshine, like a careless child
Of nature, in her joy was caroling.

A heavier heart than his it had beguiled
So to have heard so fair a creature sing

The strains which she had learnt from all
sweet birds of spring.

"For these had been her teachers, these alone;

And she in many an emulous essay,

At length into a descant of her own

Had blended all their notes, a wild display
Of sounds in rich irregular array;

And now as blithe as bird in vernal bower,

Pour'd in full flow the unexpressive lay,

Rejoicing in her consciousness of power,

But in the inborn sense of harmony yet more."

"When now the Father issued from the wood

Into that little glade in open sight,

Like one entranced, beholding him, she stood;

Yet had she more of wonder than affright,

Yet less of wonder than of dread
When thus the actual vision came in
For instantly the maiden read aright
Wherefore he came; his garb and
she knew;

All that her mother heard had there
been true.

"Nor was the Father filled with
surprise;

He, too, strange fancies well might
ertain,

When this so fair a creature met his
He might have thought her not of
strain;

Rather, as bards of yore were
feign,

A nymph divine of Mondai's secret
Or haply of Diana's woodland train

For in her beauty Mooma such might
Being less a child of earth than like
dream.

"No art of barbarous ornament had
And stain'd her virgin limbs, or
face;

Nor ever yet had evil passion marr'd
In her sweet countenance the natu
Of innocence and youth; nor w
trace

Of sorrow, or of hardening want and
Strange was it in this wild and savag
Which seem'd to be for beasts a fitt
Thus to behold a maid so gentle and

"Across her shoulders was a
flung;

By night it was the maiden's bed,
Her only garment. Round her as it
In short unequal folds of loose
The open meshes, when she moves,
Her form. She stood with fix'd and
ing eyes,

And trembling like a leaf upon the
Even for excess of joy, with eager
She call'd her mother forth to sh
glad surprise."

*For the Monthly Magazine
On the ECONOMY of TASTE
The Domestic Fireside.*

IT has always appeared to me
the advantages of a correct
have seldom been sufficiently ap
ed. They have generally been
as referable only to objects of
and shewy accomplishment—
that minister merely to the grati
of the indolent and the opul
poetry and music, painting a
tuary, and the ornamental p
architecture, furniture, &c. Ti
ciples of taste have, therefore, b
tle attended to in the general ed
of youth; and even among those
of society in whose education th
not been entirely neglected, the
tical application has generally be
fined to superfluities of luxury—

to mere conveniences of life. In reference even to those, taste has, accordingly, become much less correct than it would have been, if the subject had been examined upon more liberal and comprehensive principles. I cannot be persuaded, however, but that there is an intimate connexion between taste and morals, and between the former, especially, and all the higher powers of intellect; so much so, that when the opportunities are sufficiently presented for appreciating the quantum, the character and the direction of the taste of any individual, a tolerable judgment may be formed both of his moral and his intellectual character.

But the objects of taste have not been more injudiciously circumscribed, than its characteristics have been erroneously appreciated. The meretricious has been mistaken for the pure; and a fastidious delicacy, a shewy pretence of elegance, and a sort of effeminate refinement—and, above all, a perpetual sacrifice to the aristocracy of fashion—have been estimated as the accomplishments of a principle, whose elements ought to be sought in the eternal truth of nature, and in the chaste and decorous union of the useful and the beautiful.

A severe application of this principle of discrimination, would strip, perhaps, some of the most popular artists of the present day of no small portion of their high plumed reputation, and tear a feather or two from the cap even of the President of our Royal Academy. But such an application would be a digression from the main object of the present essay; which is to shew the connexion of taste, not only with arts and morals, but with that dearer object of calculating inquiry—ECONOMY.

In this point of view, it may be thought worthy even of the general attention of a trading age. Cupidity itself may be influenced, in some instances, to court acquaintance with the graces; and the speculative improver of his hereditary domains may be induced to cultivate a taste for picturesque and architectural beauty, as a means, at once, of diminishing his expenditure and improving his rent-roll. Nay, if the subject be thus considered in the full extent of application, it may carry the united principles of taste, economy and comfort into the parlour and the breakfast-room, and to the very hearths of those humble cottages, to which frugal competence, or decent industry re-

tires, for the enjoyment of the simple gratifications of domestic life.

Let it not be thought that I descend too low, in the treatment of a subject which the *arbiter elegantiarum* has hitherto regarded as all his own, if, around such a hearth, I make myself one of a simple circle, to derive an illustration of my principles; and endeavour to shew how taste, comfort, and economy may be united together, and associated with those habits of order, which never fail to have a powerful influence on the moral character of individuals, and to enlarge the sphere of their practical utilities.

I might shew, even in a sphere so humble, and in matters of such ordinary usefulness as the form of a grate, and the fitting-up of a chimney, how those principles of unadulterated taste which unite, in the most simple way, the convenient and the agreeable, may at once increase the warmth of the little apartment, diminish the consumption of fuel, administer to cleanliness, and prevent the suffocating annoyance of smoke—so troublesome often to the lungs of guest and occupant, and so destructive to every article of furniture and apparel. This might be illustrated without entering into the consideration of the degree of embellishment which may be superadded to the materials of which these necessary accommodations are to be constructed;—whether marble or friestone, Dutch tiles, or mere plastered brick, and whitewash, are to be employed—with iron bars, or bronze, or polished steel: these are preferences that must, in every case, be necessarily determined by the degree of expenditure authorized by the income of the master of the house—the style in which he aspires to live, and the number of servants retained in his establishment: but I will observe, that, in these and in every other particular of household decoration, if he be not strictly regulated by the contingencies and limits of his income, the principles of taste will be violated quite as much as his convenience will be trenched upon; because he will find it impracticable to maintain that accordance of appearances—that correct keeping, as the artists would call it—that agreement and harmony of parts, which correctness of taste and respectability of estimation so imperiously demand.

But with reference to the more general and elementary objects of taste, convenience and economy, experienced observation may safely be appealed to,

whether the awkwardest and most disproportioned chimnies, and the ugliest and most fantastic of those grates and fireplaces by which the inventive cupidity of fashion-mongers has endeavoured to excite and minister to the changeful caprice of those who have neither taste nor common sense to guide them, have not uniformly been found to be those which destroy most coal, diffuse least warmth, and are most frequently productive of discomfiture and annoyance.

But I will venture to descend to still more housewifely minutiae of detail; nor disdain to handle, on this occasion, even the hearth-brush and the fire-shovel; for a clean hearth, a clear fire, and a regular temperature, are worthy to be enumerated among the objects, at once of taste, economy and comfort: and let those who delight in sudden gusts of blaze and smoke, in abrupt transitions from oppressive heat to shivering chillness, and can endure to see the hearth piled with cinders and ashes, while the flame is struggling in vain for a passage through an oppressive heap of fresh and unignited coals, dispute, if they please, the correctness of my critical perceptions. But the *economy* of taste being the subject of my essay, let those who have not hitherto been in the practice make the experiment, during a single winter, of keeping their hearth always clean, within as well as without the fender; of regularly throwing up their cinders, and covering them with frequent and moderate supplies of coal—using the poker only rarely and temperately, so as to keep a constant draft, or passage for the air, and produce but little flame; and then (if their establishment be small enough to permit the difference of their own parlour consumption to be perceptible) let them look, at the end of the year, to their coal-merchant's account, and see if the system which has afforded them a constantly cheerful—I was going to say a picturesque—fire, a clean hearth, and a regular temperature, will not demonstrate also, in pounds, shillings and pence, the *economy* of taste. This calculation, however, proceeds upon the premises, that the coals made use of are exclusively of the prime quality: and which, if thus used, are eventually the cheapest. With coals of a very inferior quality, at whatever price they may be purchased, neither economy, taste nor comfort are certainly to be expected.

RUSTICUS.

MR. HENRY ENNIS'S *Journal of a Voyage to New South Wales, Australia, from Port Essington, Apsley Bay, &c.*

[Continued from p. 196.]

Thursday, 23d.—Finding the water could not be had, the sea advancing, and Melville and Islands being the principal points contemplated for forming the new settlements on, we weighed anchor and sailed. At noon, Vashon Head west; Smith's Point, south-east by east three-quarters east; north-east part of Melville Island from south twenty-three south forty-seven west, distance miles; west end of Cobourgsula south forty-seven east, miles.

Sunday, 26th.—At six, made Apsley Straits. At one, P.M., in for the anchorage. At half came to in fifteen and a quarter fathoms, Luxmore Head south-east, Pipers Head north ten west.

The distance between Port Essington and the anchorage in Apsley Bay, which divide Melville and Islands, is about one hundred twenty miles; the soundings between these ports are from seven to thirteen and a-half fathoms.

Our satisfaction was very great at our arrival at the place of destination, after a passage of seven months from Plymouth. During which time, with very little exception, we had had delightful weather, good ship's company, and but one accident of any consequence—the dropping of the poor Lovett.

The entrance to this noble strait truly delightful; Bathurst Island gently on the right, and Melville on the left, clothed in all the luxuriance of a tropical forest, and Harris's Island standing in the centre of the strait, forming one of the finest harbours and most picturesque scenes that can be well imagined.

26th.—Every thing being ready, the mariners were landed, and a survey taken of Melville and Islands, in the same manner as at Port Essington; and the colours displayed on Luxmore Head with even more satisfaction (if possible) than on the Cobourgsula peninsula, which was the point on which the establishment was to be formed. In which, in fact, all our expectations were centered.

27th, 28th, and 29th. — Parties employed in every quarter in search of fresh water, sinking wells on Melville and Bathurst Islands, exploring the country, and surveying the coast; but up to this time, as far as related to fresh water, without success, until the evening of the 29th, when Captain Bremer discovered a fresh-water stream in a bay, distance from Luxmore Head about seven or eight miles, which afforded an ample supply; and in consequence of which the ship was removed from her present anchorage to a small bay, which was called King's Bay, in honour of Captain King, the first discoverer of these islands.

Thursday, 30th. — Finding our new situation, in point of anchorage and fresh water, most eligible; and being close to a desirable point of high land to commence a new settlement on, and it being on a breast of Harris's Island, which may be easily put in a state of defence, and which lies nearly midway between Melville and Bathurst Islands, was fixed on as the most proper place to begin operations.

The south point of this high land was named Point Barlow, after Captain Barlow of the 33d regiment, who is to remain commandant of the island; Harris's Island bearing south twenty-seven west from the ship, and the north part of Bathurst Island, named Cape Brace, bearing thirty-eight thirty west, the whole anchorage, named Port Cockburn, in honour of Vice-Admiral Sir George Cockburn, one of the Lords' Commissioners of the Admiralty.

The whole strength of the expedition was now directed to this point, clearing the land to set up houses, build forts, and make other necessary preparations.

2d October. — A sufficient space being cleared, the fort was laid out and begun. A well for the use of the garrison was also commenced; as was likewise a garden, on a point near the fresh-water stream, which has been called Garden Point: small parties were employed in surveying, exploring the country, and gardening. This day, Serjeant Stewart of the 3d regt., and a black prisoner — a convict, lost themselves in the woods on a shooting party. The latter has not been since heard of; but the serjeant got back, nearly exhausted.

A wharf for the convenience of landing the heavy stores from the ships, was taken in hand on the fourth, and a second garden close to the fort, on the

same day; and small parties were employed as before.

On the 5th, two houses that were sent in frame, from Sydney, for the use of the officers composing the garrison, were landed, and began to be set up. Boats were sent to haul the Seine every morning, generally with little success. By this time the whole of the works were going on rapidly; the soldiers, marines and convicts, as they could be spared, building comfortable huts for themselves, on a high ridge, in a line with the beach. This row they christened Barrack-street. Indeed, it was truly astonishing to see with what rapidity they got them up, and covered them in.

The Commissariat store-house, sixty feet long by eighteen wide, was laid out on the 6th, sailors, marines, artificers, &c. employed on the various works, boats surveying, exploring, &c. &c.

From this time forward the different works were carried on with wonderful celerity; every one, from the captain to the lowest man in the expedition, seemed to vie with each other, in carrying on the service of the respective departments. It was really astonishing how they supported such constant hard labour under a vertical sun.

The pier, an extraordinary piece of work, was completed on the 19th: it is sixty-four feet long, fourteen feet wide, and thirteen feet high, at the end next low-water mark, and is built of enormous pieces of timber, bolted at each end; and the interstices filled with masses of sand-stone rock; and from the quality of the materials, and the judgment with which it was planned and executed, will, no doubt, last many years: the greatest credit is due to the exertions of the young officer (J. C. Sicklemore) who had the superintendence of building it, from whose judicious partition of the labour, and his great zeal, every difficulty was overcome, and the pier finished in sixteen days.

The wharf being completed, afforded additional strength to those employed on the other works; the fort advanced rapidly, and the officers' houses were nearly completed; the commissariat store-house, forges, people's huts, &c., in a form and state, and a considerable piece of land cleared both at the fort and at Garden Point, by the 20th.

Thursday, 21st of October. — Being the anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar, and the fort being in a proper state to receive some of the guns which we

had previously landed, was fixed on as the most auspicious day for hoisting the union jack on the fort (which was named Fort Dundas, in honour of the Noble Lord at the head of the Board of Admiralty); and as it was also the anniversary of a most gallant action fought by Captain Bremer, in the Royalist of eighteen guns, with the French frigate Weser of forty guns, and 350 men, which ended in the capture of the latter, was an additional inducement to those now under Captain Bremer's command to wish that day might be selected for the interesting ceremony.

Captain Bremer had requested the company of every officer that could be spared from the respective services, to dine with him on shore on this occasion; and upwards of twenty sat down to the first public dinner ever given on Melville Island.

On the cloth being removed, and his Majesty's health being drank, the union jack was hoisted, and was saluted by twenty-one guns from the fort (the first ever fired in this part of Australia), and was answered by the heart-felt cheers of those on shore, and on board the ships—the working parties or convicts getting double allowance, joined in the general good-humour and felicity of the day.

It is in vain for me to attempt a description of our feelings on this occasion. In fact, we were delighted; placed at the distance of nearly nineteen thousand miles from home, in a part of the world which had hitherto never been visited by civilized man, and turned, as it were by magic, into a British settlement, gave rise to feelings easier to be conceived than described. At sunset the flag was lowered down, and introduced to the mess table, where it underwent the ceremony of christening in bumpers of claret; every one present having hold of the flag, and standing as sponsors, vowing to protect the bantling with their best blood.

I noticed, in a former part, that the natives continued their fires as we passed along the coast of Australia; so they did from our first arrival at these islands. In the first instance, they appeared at a distance, and detached from each other, which we supposed were the fires of different tribes; but they daily approached each other, and neared us considerably; so that it would appear they were endeavouring to surround us in a body. The fires to the eastward of the ship, on Melville Island,

remained stationary from the of the month, but those on Island were still advancing, at nights of the 22d, 23d, and 24th joined in one extensive sheet an extent of several miles; so such an immense body of light made every object round us visible, although at the distance of several miles.

The fires in our neighbour Melville Island, got stronger, began to close on the fort. At a time we had not seen any natives; although traces of them were visible in every place where we were. On the 25th, Captain Bremer and a few officers crossed over to Bathurst and rowed up a salt lagoon, not a little surprised, on their finding themselves intercepted by a party of the natives, at a point where the water was fordable to an opposite bank. The whole of them being armed with spears and waddies, at first they were disposed to dispute the passage, but on the boat pulling towards them they retreated. However, after some time, they ventured to the boat, and gave them a few handkerchiefs and other trifles, being given them, they laughed and were well pleased, and the boat left.

On the same afternoon, as the natives came down to the shore, we surprised some of our men were cutting wood, and took from them several axes, of the use of which they had no correct idea; no doubt, not seeing our men at work, felling timber in the woods. This caused an outcry: the women flew to the shore, the men seized their arms; and the blacks scampered into the thickets. We were well pleased with their prize, and some numbers were variously reported; some said there were thousands, others hundreds; but when we came to search them in the woods, their party did not exceed twenty. No doubt, they were many more dispersed about, but they always have a reserve to carry arms, and to guard the old men and children. We soon established intercourse with this party, by giving them signs of peace, and giving our men those behind us, and advancing towards them. They also threw down their arms, and seemed to feel a great degree of confidence: several of the youngest, however, kept in the background, and collected the spears ready for action.

They made many signs for

which we signified should be given them if they came to the settlement; by these means we drew them near the fort; but nothing could induce them to come beyond the line of the huts, or into the cleared ground.

We found one evening that they had stolen three hatchets; but as it was desirable to establish a friendly intercourse with them, if possible, no notice was taken of this theft; and three additional hatchets were given them, at which they seemed highly pleased, retired quietly into the wood, and made their fires about half a mile from us.

Two days after this, they surprised two of our men, and took an axe and a reaping hook from them; our sentinels and others being near, they were made to understand, that they would not be allowed to plunder in that manner; the reaping hook was returned; but he that had the axe darted into the wood, with such amazing speed, that to attempt catching him was out of the question; and as it was resolved not to come to extremities with them, he was not fired at.

However, their depredations became so frequent, that it was deemed highly necessary to put a stop to them; and when, on their next visit, they made the usual signs and vociferations for ~~me~~, they were made to understand that none would be given them; and signs were also made for them to go away, and to shew them we were not pleased with their conduct. They complied with this intimation; but it was fully evident from their brandished spears, and their exercising themselves in throwing their waddys, that they were also dissatisfied, and probably meditated mischief.

We saw nothing more of them until the 30th, on which day our boat at the watering-place was surprised by a party of twenty or thirty natives, armed with spears and waddys. Another party, at the same moment, surrounded a cottage in a garden, which was made by the officers, at a little distance from the watering-place; and in which, at that time, were only one of the young gentlemen, and a corporal of marines. They endeavoured to make a retreat to the boat; but this the natives seemed inclined to prevent. Finding their situation critical, and the savages preparing to throw their spears, the corporal fired over their heads; on which they all dropped on the knee, but were up again in a moment. He loaded and fired re-

peatedly; and they dropped on every discharge, as before—which gave him an opportunity of making his escape: he continued to fire as he ran, until he and the young gentleman reached the boat; when a shower of spears was thrown. Some of them struck the boat; and one, a barbed spear, grazed the midshipman's neck. Fearing some mischief might ensue, the corporal thought it most prudent to prove to them our superiority, as it might prevent a greater effusion of blood. He selected their chief for punishment, and fired directly at him. He fell, and was supposed to be severely wounded, if not killed outright; and either crawled off, or was carried away by his companions.

Hitherto they did not appear to heed our musquetry; for as none of them, up to this day, were hurt by it, they had no idea of its destructive power.

About the same hour, an attack was made by another and more numerous party, on our people who were employed outside the cleared ground, near the settlement, at whom they threw a great number of spears, but without doing any material injury. But, on a few muskets being fired at them, they retreated into the woods, and we saw no more of them in the vicinity of the watering-place or fort; and the circumstance of their keeping away altogether convinced us that some of them must have felt the effects of our shots.

As the rainy season was expected to commence in those latitudes about the latter end of the present or early part of the next month, all the out-parties (except those employed in surveying) were called in, and set to work on the fort, and in building a magazine, landing the commissariat stores and provisions, finishing the huts for those that were to remain on the island, and for the general security and comfort of the whole.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

EXTRACTS from a JOURNEY to the MINERAL SPRINGS of MOUNT CAUCASUS, and along the RIVER KUBAN to KERTCH, on the SEA of AZOV. By a Russian Officer.

THE mountains forming the chain of Caucasus may be divided into four classes or regions; the first is covered with green, and ornamented with various trees; the second, rising from

from the first, consists of rocks, bearing large projecting trees, and having its sides covered here and there with withered grass and moss; the third region, which already rises above the clouds, is enveloped in a covering of snow; and the fourth appears covered with a crust of perpetual ice. From the midst of this majestic range, the gigantic *Elberuss* (*Katsbek* or *Shat* mountain) raises its royal head, and all the mountains around seem to bow down before it. No painter, no poet has yet dared to attempt a sketch of these immense mountains; nor could pen or pencil at all approach the reality; and yet there is, perhaps, no place in the world where a mind of a truly poetical turn might find more and grander objects of inspiration.

The mineral springs of this region most generally known are, 1. hot springs, of 38° (quere, Reaumur?); 2. sulphurous acid springs, of 25° ; 3. the hot springs at Warwazij, of 32° ; 4. on the iron mountain, twelve wersts from the latter, chalybeat hot springs, of 32° ; 5. forty wersts from the first, cold acid springs; 6. twelve wersts from these, acid chalybeat springs.

Before arriving at the region of these springs, to the right of *Georgiewsk*, are the *auls* (villages) of some tribes of peaceable Cherkesses, kept peaceable by the strong rule of General Yermaloff, the terror of all the predatory tribes that inhabit the mountain fastnesses. But along the road are some Scotch and German colonies, where invalids, visiting the springs, may be provided with excellent white and brown bread, butter, milk, potatoes, and various other kinds of provisions. We paid for four rooms, opposite the springs, ten roubles daily—the use of the baths included. I drank some mineral acid water, which is sold at thirty-five copeks a bottle; and took a bath, on Mount Mashnek, in a cistern cut in the rock, capable of containing six persons. The heat of the water, which flows in on one side and out of the other, was 25° . After half an hour's bathing I found myself greatly refreshed, and felt a keen appetite. There is a flight of about one hundred steps leading upon this hill, but which is rather fatiguing for invalids. A new path, made by the orders of General Yermaloff, is much more convenient. This gentleman has also caused the establishment of separate baths for ladies, in a neat house, built on the

top of the hill. Every convenience be had here; and, compared with prices at St. Petersburg, the are not very dear. They are n ing out a very beautiful garden and I am convinced, that if th of government for this place a tinued for a few years longer, the pean nations will leave their own ing-places, and come to seek th ration of health on Mount M About eighty houses are already the colonists are enriching them since our troops are now so w tioned, that there is no long danger from the attacks of the tribes.

The road from *Georgiewsk* to *ropol* leads, at first, through covered with dry grass (this the month of August), then through meadows and corn-fields. *St* is a very regularly built town, and more beautiful than *Georgiewsk*. I found the provisions scarce. There are two churches here, one of stone and the other of wood. From *St* I went through the village of *Blensk* to *Protshnoi Okop*, both inhabited by Cossacs, who seem to have abundance of cattle. From *St* to the *Caucasian fortress* we were escorted by a party of *Chopers*—as beautiful a set of men as can be imagined. Throughout our journey we found these men civil, and neat in every thing; the villages, all along the *Kuban* lie well built, and the fields kept in order; the grass was almost everywhere dry, owing to an extraordinary drought which had prevailed for some time: otherwise, I was told, the grass grows man high, which enables the Chopers to keep a great quantity of

The line along the *Kuban* seems to me in better order than that of the *Caucasus*; and the *Cherkesses* of *Kabardinski*, who inhabit the shores of the river, are kept in order by it.

About twelve wersts beyond the *fortress* the road begins to be even and extends, in that manner, for 700 wersts. The *Kuban* rolling its waves against gloomy banks, covered with forest, and high withered grass, was on our left; but the traveller is cheered by the beauty, order and abundance that prevails in the *Choperaki* villages through which he passes, each of which has its church, built of stone.

We next entered the country of the Cossacs of the Black Sea, called, formerly, the Saporog-Cossacs, whose capital is *Yekaterinodar*, a large town, but badly built, with only 3,000 inhabitants. I was informed by several official gentlemen, that the Cossacs of this district consist of nearly 70,000 individuals of both sexes; that they keep on foot twenty-one regiments of 550 men each; but that, in case of necessity, they can mount 10,000 horsemen more. The men are all dressed uniformly in blue cloth, with sleeves hanging down from the shoulders; their hair is cut close to the head, a few only leaving a small bunch of it on the crown. This uniformity of dress had no pleasing effect on me, and I thought the other Cossacs, who dress themselves variously, looked better, and have a more manly appearance, which is given to them by their long beards; men, women and children, and even the chief, were every where busy at work. I have said that our Cossacs keep the Cherkesses in awe; notwithstanding this they must lead a disagreeable life, since they are obliged to be ever on the alert, and literally sleep with their arms, ready for action, lying under their pillows. For those robbers are ever on the look out for plunder: and especially in winter, when the Kuban is frozen over, they will steal across at night and drive away the cattle. Our men are constantly calling "who goes there?" and any one who gives no answer, will be instantly sent to sleep with his fathers.

During the journey we could often see detachments of Cherkesses on the opposite bank of the river. Once we went to bathe near the last-mentioned fortress, I keeping pretty near the shore, but my companion swimming towards the middle of the river. All of a sudden three Cherkesses plunged into the water, and made towards us. It may be supposed that we did not wait for them; and by a hasty retreat on shore, we escaped death or captivity.* Our men are strictly enjoined not to cross the river, else they think they should

soon drive those robbers out of the field.

We paid the postage from *Yekaterinodar* to *Taman* at the former place, which is the usual practice, and prevents delays on the road. We were constantly accompanied by 100 or 150 Cossacs, and their officer, who relieved each other at the different stations, and, besides, we were attended by the *Yessaul Dolinsky* from the war-office, to forward our journey, in which we flew rather than rode, making at one time thirty-eight wersts in an hour, and 185 wersts in twelve hours. The road was excellent, and the bridges better than in the interior of Russia. The rushes, growing all along the road, are often above three fathoms high.

The Cossacs in this district, as, indeed, all the Cossacs, are a very dexterous and nimble race, having excellent officers. Every where we found the readiest hospitality among them. They even made us take bread, wine, and fruit with us when we left their cottages, and would often place provision in our carriage against our will, or without our knowledge; and would never accept of any money in return.

At *Temrick* the line of the *Kuban* terminates. Here the road is wider, General Yermalof having caused the rushes on both sides to be burnt away for the greater security of the travellers. At *Taman* our Cossacs found some young swans among the rushes; they gave them to us, and we sent four of them to the oven to be baked; but during the night they were carried off by some dogs.

This fortress, which only contains 200 inhabitants, is in a very dilapidated state; and although there are still ninety cannon, they are not on the walls. We went to view the *Ambrian Straits*, and saw *Yenikul* and *Kertch* at a distance. Three wersts from *Taman* is a hill which, from the 15th of August to the 15th of September of the year 1818, threw out mud and stones, accompanied by an eruption of fire and a thick smoke. This phenomenon was accompanied by a terrible subterraneous noise, which was likewise heard in the streets, and on the sea of Azov; and islands were twice formed above the surface on the water, on which people were able to walk: but which again disappeared in the waves. There are a great many heliotropes growing about here, which, although not very large, smell very sweet.

* By all these details, it seems that General Yermaloff has, as yet, done very little towards taming these desperadoes; and that the baths at the foot of Mount Caucasus are, therefore, not so very inviting as watering-places for the nations of Europe. But it is thus often that authors refute in detail, what they have boldly asserted in the gross.—Y. Z.

In the church of the Ascension of Mary, I saw the famous stone about which so much has been written; it bears the inscription, that in the year 6576 (1060 after Christ) Prince *Gelb* measured the sea on the ice, and found it to be 30,054 fathoms from *Tumutar-Kan* to *Kertch*. Another stone lies over this with a Greek inscription, of which I could only make out the word *Bosphorus*. On both sides of it are human figures in tunics, holding garlands in their raised hands, sculptured in low relief.

At *Kertch*, I saw one of the most ancient churches in Christendom, having probably been built 1,500 years ago. Four columns of Persian marble support the cupola; and although some parts are added to the original building, the whole is of a light and handsome architecture. They preserve here a copy of the Gospels and the Acts, in Greek, beautifully written on parchment more than 500 years ago. We visited the mountain which goes by the name of the Chair of Mithridates. The town of *Kertch* contains about 4,000 inhabitants of both sexes, for the most part Greeks; and the place is, altogether, rising in importance, its situation being very favourable for trade.—Y. Z.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

WHEN at Cambridge, I availed myself occasionally of the privilege of attending the admirable Lectures of the late Dr. E. D. Clarke, mineralogical professor in that University. Few lecturers have devoted themselves more enthusiastically to their science than did this able and much-regretted man; and my mind still dwells with much satisfaction on the evidenced energy and delight with which he expatiated upon the subject immediately before him: nor was I less amused when, for the purpose of introducing a droll—but always entertaining, and sometimes *historically* instructive—anecdote, or even jest, he not unfrequently dismounted for a moment from his more serious hobby, and proved himself, not only *laughter-loving* himself, but a cause of laughter in others.

But (pardon this digression) my intent on the present occasion was merely to observe that, in one of his lectures, the Doctor particularized what the modern Romans call *Elastic Marble*; describing it as of a sandy or gravelly texture, thereby easily imbibing a large portion of moisture; which being the case, a nar-

row piece, of not very length, might be lifted to above a table on which it lay by the middle, while the end rest upon the flat surface. I mention, however, the fragility was so great that suddenness would break it. Dr. Rees, *clopædia*, mentions flexible marble as a “rare mineral.” In America, it seems, a considerable quantity has been found, and a number of large *slabs* of it has been found. Dr. Mitchill. It is found extensively wrought, in pieces six feet long by seven inches. It is described as of various colours, white, with a reddish tinge, or dove-coloured; some specimens fine grained, others coarse and rough texture. In some large blocks it is flexible, the other destitute of this property; it takes a good polish, and appears to be a lime-stone, or siliceous carbonate.

Dolomieu attributed the property of some marble he examined to this process; and Bellevue ascertained that elastic marble might be made by this process; but does marble lose this property when dry? When thoroughly wet, and then polished, it must be used with great care to prevent its breaking. Large slabs of it cannot be raised or supported at the middle as we do with stone. Have we no *elastic stones* in our country? and how is the *beam* in Lincoln Cathedral counted for? *

If, Sir, any of your correspondents will take this matter into consideration, and furnish you with the result of their appearance in your columns, I shall be more, perhaps, than your's,
25th Aug. CANTABRIGIA

* I took occasion to ask a question of the professor of mineralogy at the lecture; he was unable to explain the circumstance, and answered with the wonted urbanity, that he would point to inquire further, if not called in to examine the Cathedral himself, for the more particular examination, however, occurred not long after the lecture alluded to. The professor did not doubt the existence of such a marble, as I did I when, six years ago, I visited the guide told me what I could see, and the *and-bull* story on the subject; but myself, I (at some risk, as I jumped upon the beam, and it sprung beneath me, like the modern drawing-room.

A PEEP at BOULOGNE.

ER the bustle of these three years past, I take the first opportunity giving you some little idea of what is turned the heads of all the natives of the town for this last year it is impossible for language to reach near reality.

a voyage of five hours and a landing on the port, with only twenty or thirty persons to gaze at most extraordinary thing in Boulogne here among the crowd of two or three of which this place can boast, and generally from 500 to 1000 whose curiosity leads them to be sick,"—one of the seven cardinal virtues or acts of mercy!—and my apparel, smiling faces, and curiosity, happily illustrate the very purpose, and form a picturesque contrast to the pale, dirty appearance of the travellers; a generalty of whom offer instances enough, one would think, exercise of another virtue of them—to wit, "to comfort the sick." Upon landing, eager, after

a separation, to rush into the arms of our friends, what was our surprise to find ourselves within a few thirty feet diameter, formed a circle appeared to us to be soldiers, might more properly be deemed in military livery!—I mean the dress of the customs. The whole of the town was trenched within a barrack of ropes, and, together with the fishwomen, &c. &c., which at this time had assembled, made a picture which was for all the world like a mingling of so many savages. Undergoing the ablution of the sea, and shewing that we were entering into the dominions of the illustrious Charles the Xth., we were obliged to pass, without travelling in any thing else, into the town;

we were struck with the appearance of every thing arround us. It is a large, but very clean town; every where the stamp of prosperity and wealth, and at this time of shew and display, flowers and festoons hung from the windows, and white flags, tastefully decorated, were flying from the roofs of every house—or some sheet of white in the shape of one. The population were out, parading in their best apparel (and every one knows the best apparel of the lower orders combines the picturesque, the useful, and even the splendid). The

processions were various; soldiers were out with their military bands playing right vehemently. To be metaphorical, Thalia shone in every face, and Iris threw her mantle over every form. The fair being held at the same time, increased the bustle, which continued whilst the Duchess de Berri remained. What struck me particularly, in the native groups, was the bright black eyes of the women, and their *clear complexions*. The men seemed much the same as in the other parts of France, except that they are rather more *anglicized* in their deportment. The people throughout Boulogne are particularly clean; even the children, who are dressed just the same as the men and women. At a very early age the girls begin to wear the same *boucles d'oreilles*; but the gold crosses seem to be reserved for their *jours des fêtes*.

We were just in time to see the Duchess enter in procession. The Grande Rue, up which she had to pass, was crowded to excess; and, to pay her due homage, fifty of the bourgeois, dressed in blue coats and white pantaloons, with white lilies in their breasts, received her a few miles from Boulogne, and escorted her into the town. Several English gentlemen accompanied them, and with the *garde d'honneur*, and a number of carriages filled by all the *noblesse* of the town, and their daughters, and all the matelots and their wives in full costume, made up the procession. Every thing (for a country town) was in good order: and, contrasted with the dirty travelling carriage, and the common post-horses, with rope harness, &c. which all travellers in France are accustomed to, and even royalty must put up with, made more display than could have been expected. On her arrival at the Prefect's, where she put up, and which had been very prettily decked out for the purpose, she was received by several ladies, who were townspeople, and one of whom recited some verses, and presented her with a bouquet of flowers. The fishwomen, or rather *fishermanesses*, sung a song composed for the occasion: and, as being ladies of the first consequence, presented her also with a bouquet of flowers.—(Query: What is the reason that the fishwomen of France have so many privileges, and receive so much attention, above any other class? being as they are, so distinct in their habits, living among themselves, and separated from all others as completely as the Jews in London?) In the evening the whole town was illuminated; and every

body in it, except the newly arrived passengers, were in high spirits,—ourselves among the number : and I will tell you why we had more cause than our fellow voyagers to be pleased : we had a roof over our heads, and a bed to sleep on, and they had neither. And in case any one should be in the same predicament, I will tell you how to remedy the matter : let them enter the first house and take possession, as we did* ; by means of which we had a bed to lie on, and from no other cause. Charlotte received my letter the previous morning ; and, without staying for breakfast, went out in search of apartments ; and though she was from that hour till six in the evening, hunting in all parts of the town, she was unsuccessful. She might have got us wretched holes, filled with wood, lumber and dirt, into which nobody who cared for body and skirts would enter, had she chosen to give the enormous price demanded for them : which was quintuple to what is usually demanded for a most beautiful suite of apartments : but, being an inhabitant, she would not have *French* put upon her in this manner ; and when we arri-

* We need not warn our readers that this jocular bravado is not to be taken literally. They will see, in another part of the letter, the real extent of the fact. We can warn those, however, who may hereafter be disposed to visit this Anglo-Gallic watering place, upon such gew-gaw occasions, that we know a gentleman very well, who, though he arrived two or three days earlier, was obliged to come much nearer to the letter ; or else to have remained all night, as others did, in the streets. Having tried all the hotels round, high town and low town, for accommodation in vain, he returned to that to which he had first been directed, and sitting himself down, told them plainly and resolutely, that somehow or other he would be accommodated there ; for he would not sleep in the streets. And by dint of persevering determination (no bad friend in extremities !) he did get accommodated one night on a truck in a double-bedded room—where a roaring “John Bull in France,” kept not only him, but the house and neighbourhood, awake all night with vociferous shouts and laughter, and equally vociferous snoring ; a second on a mattress in one of the passages ; and a third upon a little settee in a small room, which let his body down in the middle, and cocked up his head and his heels at the two ends, like the points of a new moon. Such are the inconveniencies to which people must submit, if they will run after royalties and rare sights.—EDIT.

ved, bag and baggage, we had place to put our heads into ; and, to the sea, our stomachs were as as if there had been a forty days' The sight of the hotels made us of the fox and grapes, and suff pains of Tantalus : and the idea maining out all night, *filled our with aches and pains*. After from one place to another, Charlotte bethought herself of a house upper town, which was inhabited only two people : the reason of was, that there was only one bed house, and a settle in the kitchen ; the rest of the house, consisting of rooms up stairs, was as bare as a crown, or the bald head of four that is, it had a sprinkling of rather of the grayest, and nothing. However, we entered : the people not like it, and, at first, refused to admit us. But we were four ladies, and entreating,* till at last the people gave way, like the sands of the sea, and in we rushed into the chamber ; that is to say, the only room in the house in which there was furniture. And now being assured of a house over our heads all night, a *commissioner*—in vulgarish an errand-boy—was sent to the provisions, which the forethought Charlotte had prepared for us ; about half-an-hour he brought baskets full of every necessary, as if a regiment had been expected : we sat down, to what in England we considered a sumptuous supper ; short we had nothing to wish ; we had good cause to be grateful for the exertions of Charlotte. Thursday, after breakfast, Mrs. — came upon us, and took us to Mr. —. They had before been very kind, and sent us down whatever would make our temporary residence comfortable. We returned in the evening ; when we found that the people of the house could not allow us the use of their *state-bed* ; they had turned us into an empty room, stairs, in which they had just provided a bedstead, with a mattress, blanket, two chairs, and a trunk, to which they afterward added a washhand-stand. Richard and I slept on the floor, at a house ; another gentleman, for which the

* And knowing something, we suspect, of the lady-like art of making treaties commands.—EDIT.

francs and-a-half each the first and three for the second, and themselves well off. Since then, we made Richard a bed on the one of the empty rooms here. Day the Duchess went to bathe, the fishermen formed a guard of rowing about at a distance, singing huzzaing. The bathers with heads decorated, formed a ring round, singing a song common for the occasion, while hundreds of people were assembled on land to see the royal ducking. She afterwards visited the De Courcy gardens, her places; and in the evening the theatre was crowded to excess—half-a-guinea each.

Every morning, after bathing, she went up and down close to the port; then entered the concert-room, which was crowded to excess, principally the English, who did not neglect to display all the elegance of dress. The rooms are really beautiful, and in the English style. The Duchess seemed quite to have recovered her vigour, and walked up and down the hall space left for her, bowing very graciously. She looks very young; she is almost alone, having only the Duke, the Rizzio and two ladies of honour with her. There were two pieces of tapestry here by artists from Paris—they are all executed; but the first so full of flattery compliments that it must have flattered her. We rode home, and visited the *Musée*, where all the people belonging to the establishment were assembled, and whose trilling made the roof shake with *Vive*.

After some time the Duchess left the town, attended by one lady, the Duke, and one servant. In the evening there was a presentation, as it had not been made public, attended by only three English ladies, which caused much surprise to her.

The evening brought us to the ball which was attended by eight or ten hundred people, all most elegantly. The room was beautifully decorated, and presented a *coup-d'œil* magnificent. The Duchess took the lead, and, after a minute or two, went up and down the room, and then the ball with a quadrille, for which the ladies and gentlemen had been waiting more than a month before. She danced well; but does not carry herself gracefully. She danced four more times in the course of the evening, at about half-past eleven. Her

behaviour was very affable. There is no state or assumption in her deportment;* and she gave universal satisfaction. She left Boulogne at nine the next morning, and was so well pleased with her reception, that she made the tour of the town before she left, bowing and smiling to all. The gentlemen, as before, escorted her out of town, and even accompanied her as far as Calais, though it rained nearly all the way. She expressed herself agreeably disappointed; and said, loud enough to be heard in the ball-room, that she expected to have seen a town where there was "*ni sucre ni citron*," as she expressed herself. What do not the Boulognese owe to the English!

Though every thing is now nearly four times as dear here as in any other part of France, it is yet nearly four times as cheap as at any watering place in England. Lodgings alone are scarce: which you will easily credit, having seen how narrowly we escaped sleeping in the open air; and when I also inform you that, three weeks ago, a whole packet was emptied into the town, ladies and all, who could get no accommodations. Those who could, slept in the streets; those who could not, thought that nobody else should; and so went knocking at all the doors, up and down the town, for admittance.

If you could peep in upon us, you would laugh to see how we are furnished. Until to-day, Saturday, we have been drinking out of half-pint basins; and have had but one knife a piece, and that so blunt that it would not cut our bread, which we were obliged to break to pieces as we could. But C. has now provided every thing for us, and we are rather more comfortable.

Rue de Château, 25 Aug. 1825.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

I HAVE consulted both the passages referred to by "An Inquirer," as to the doctrine and discipline of the English Church in regard to secret confession. And, in reply, I cannot but observe, that not only has he needlessly alarmed himself by a *general inference* from a *particular instance*, but also has drawn the very opposite inference from that which naturally follows

* An almost infantile simplicity rather, we should suppose, from all that we can gather.—EDIT.

lows from the language of the historian. Burnet mentions the practice of secret confession as a *peculiarity* in his "character of the Duchess of York;" from which the natural inference is, that such confession is *not* a part of the general discipline of our church.

However, not to press your correspondent so closely, I will proceed to answer each of his questions, for the more clear apprehension of the whole subject, previously giving a concise account of the rise and progress of particular or secret confession.

In the early ages of the church, notorious offenders were excluded from the Lord's table till they had made public confession, and given public testimony of repentance. In process of time, the Greek Church abolished this discipline, leaving all men to their own consciences. The Western Church, on the other hand, proceeded so far as to make it imperative on all Christians to confess once a-year to a priest; at the same time making absolution independent of any evidence of repentance, thus nullifying their own discipline.

Such was the practice of the English Church till the Reformation, when this, with other corruptions, were thrown off. At present, our Church does not *require* particular confession from any of her members: yet, of course, leaves every one *at liberty* to consult the spiritual physician; and does indeed, in two instances, *invite* such confidence. First, encouraging those who feel deterred by scruples from approaching the Holy Sacrament, to "open their grief to some minister of God's word;" and, secondly, "moving the sick to make special confession of his sins, if he feel his conscience troubled with any weighty matter."

As to absolution, it does not necessarily follow such special confession (which is very rarely made); it is left to the discretion of the minister, who is not authorized to pronounce it without satisfactory tokens of inward repentance. The authority of absolving being expressly defined by our Church, in her most explicit form, to be a power to absolve only those "who truly repent and believe in Christ."

As to the difference between the doctrine of the Church of Rome and our own on this subject, the former holds special confession necessary; we do not require it. The former holds that "no one having sinned after baptism can be pardoned without the ab-

solution of a priest."—(*Bellarmin Penitentiæ*, b. 3, ch. 1.) We, the solution doth but ascertain us o pardon."—(*Hooker, Ecc. Pol.*) The force of absolution is only *tory*; a declaration for the con the humble and troubled soul, priest, so far as he can judge, him truly penitent, and, as su titled to the promises of God givenness, and actually forgive conclude, in the words of Hook

"We teach, above all things, penitance, which is one and the sa the beginning to the world's end; sacramental penance of their own and shaping. We labour to instr in such sort, that every soul wounded with sin may learn the cure itself; they, clean contrary make all sores seem incurable, un priests have a hand in them."

PRESBYTER ANGLIC.

To the Editor of the Monthly M.

SIR:

YOUR Correspondent, T. T. Monthly Magazine for page 27, is perfectly right in su that other apple-trees besides t ling, having protuberant knots, propagated by slips. I have many of different sorts, and hav them to grow without difficulty only slips but cuttings of cons size will grow, and come to r earlier than such as are grafted stocks; but their prosperity is of duration. I have repeatedly tr could never succeed with any b as produce fruit of a sweet flav codling excepted. In some Dorsetshire, I have known orch most entirely raised in this wa many times have refreshed myn the wholesome beverage produce from: "A liquor," to use the l of one of our best writers, an emplary divine, "little inferior juice of the grape;" but, I am say, scarcely attainable in L unless procured from a friend at the place where it is produ composition retailed in London vicinity by the name of cider, b more genuine than what is call wine, manufactured at *** com Oporto.

Charles-street, Hatton Garden.

* We believe *positively maintains* by the means pointed out by our pondent.—EDIT.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CTs from a MANUSCRIPT TOUR
in the SOUTH of FRANCE.

While scrambling over one of the arid heights of Provence, attention was attracted by the vres of a troop of emigrating

It is easy to attribute the sin-
conomy of the insect world to
re influence of instinct; but we
adily lavish our admiration on
onderful arrangements of some
whose operations may be more
larly exposed to our scrutiny:
s may, surely, arise more from
ficiency of observation and op-
ty, than from the inferiority of
s to another in the marvellous
of their operations. Whenever
ervations penetrate into the wide
nature, cause for wonder will not
ting, or motives for diffidence in
ited extent of our own faculties.
mitted that instinct may account
h a proceeding as long as no op-
interrupts; but what must we
it species of intelligence which
y proceeds to search for prac-
remedy of such interruption?

erved, what appeared to me, a
under snake, writhing across my
hich, but for the unusual season
e animals to appear, I should,
it, have passed unheeded. Upon
ation, however, it turned out to
rderly emigration of large cater-

assiduously proceeding along
ky tortuous path, in a line of
y single files, and so close, that
emed to cling to his neighbour's
he steep and irregular surface
eth rendered their progress very
, and much interrupted by op-
stones, over the tops of which
re generally more inclined to
an round their bases; while the
t recurrence of such impedi-
ormed a continued wave in their

which had a very singular ef-
The line of march, however, was
m—no troops could mark time
enter precision or patience than
rear of the line, while the front
sbing over any obstacle, or the
stopping to examine any diffi-
the front, in turn, tarrying until
r surmounted the impediment
at overcome. They were twenty-
number, and all nearly of the same
cept one, whose place was in the
f the line. The leader, on the
y, was somewhat smaller than the
large precipitous stone lay in their

way; the leader reared up, and, moving
his head from side to side, seemed
examining it, and, as it were, willing to
reach some corner or roughness where-
by to ascend; but not succeeding, he
led his troop round and round, repeat-
ing the examination, until they reached
a small bush, up the stem of which they
ascended "in order due," the long line
following with perfect confidence; and
then by means of a branch of the bush,
they obtained footing on the stone:
traversing the stone, the further side of
which was quite precipitous and pretty
high, it became uncommonly interest-
ing to see how this intelligent general
would proceed. He examined it with
accuracy, trying every possible break;
during which time the main body re-
mained patiently waiting, not making
the slightest attempt to assist in the
examination, which their leader con-
ducted with much activity and solici-
tude. At length, having ascertained
the pass to be quite impracticable, he
resolved upon a counter-march, which
was instantly performed with the most
surprising regularity. For the whole
line, in succession, advanced to the
wheeling point, on the brink, before they
turned, which they then effected with
as much precision as the best trained
troops could have done; the advancing
and retreating lines passing close, climb-
ing the same twig in opposite direc-
tions, and occasionally passing over
each other's bodies, without the least
confusion or hesitation. Having com-
pleted their descent, a new line of di-
rection was taken, which was, however,
soon alarmingly interrupted by the ar-
rival of a woman, leading an ass laden
with brush-wood, some branches of
which trailed along the path. After
the passage of this formidable assailant
I returned, with some anxiety, to ex-
amine the state of the colonists, and
found that they had suffered materially
from the disaster, and were thrown into
grievous disorder. The line had been
broken, but a considerable body still
followed the leader with a quickened
pace: others, united in parties of three
or four, regularly kept their position in
rear of one another, while their tempo-
rary conductor sought, with manifest
trepidation, to rejoin their tried and
chosen leader and the main body, from
which they had been so suddenly and
so unfortunately separated, hastening,
with apparent alarm, first to one side,
then another; others were scattered
singly, and, in much distress, seemed
quite

quite at a loss how to proceed. I took them up, one by one, and, with a view to ascertain their range of vision, placed them at different distances from the main body, with their heads turned towards it, but found them uniformly to remain unconscious of its presence, until placed within half an inch of each other. They then approached with much eagerness, and were readily readmitted into the line, the rear-ranks making way, and halting for them to resume their regular positions. I placed one of these stragglers in front, with his tail towards the original leader's head; but he pertinaciously refused the honour of conducting the band; considerable sensation seemed communicated to the whole body by this attempted usurpation, of which they seemed to become aware—but by what means I could not discern. As soon as this forced usurper was at liberty, he turned round to the leader, who, however, repulsed him with vigour, and bit at him, upon which he retreated hurriedly along the line, constantly trying to recover a place in it; but he was bit at by every one as he ran along, till, at last, a good-natured friend permitted him to fall into the line. I then took up the large one, when the rear immediately closed up: I placed him at the head, and used every inducement to make him take the lead, but in vain; he seemed much confused by the hearty buffets given him by the active little Bonaparte I wished him to supplant; and would probably have failed in regaining his place, had not I, sympathizing for the distress my experiment had occasioned, given him some assistance. He seemed delighted to get into his place again; but, stupid fellow, was so much confused by the adventure, that he mistook the first sharp turn the line came to, and the whole rear was again thrown into confusion; the line thus broken, much consternation and bustle ensued, which subsided not until each had replaced his head close to his neighbour's tail.

I now took up the leader, obviously less, though more active and intelligent than the rest; when the alarm instantly spread through the whole line. I expected the second to take the command;—but no, he seemed the most distressed of all, and eagerly sought about from side to side, and, in his perplexity turned quite round, as if to consult his neighbour. Hesitation and confusion was now universal: parties

broke off, as the impression the rear, and sought anxiously returning again to the line. replaced the leader, he instantly resumed his station with confidence conducting the whole with perfect and composure; and when I disrupted their march, the main no longer exhibited their former and impatience, but seemed with perfect nonchalance, until the "loved leader" had, by the exercise of his activity and ingenuity, overcome every obstacle. It did not occur to me, till after I had left these travellers, to try what would be the effect of placing the leader at the rear, in order to observe how he would bear the degradation, and to ascertain if the head of the column would have been changed.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine

SIR:

AN anonymous writer, in your last magazine, has taken the opportunity, in estimating the merits of Pope as a poet, to make some observations on the poetry of Izaak Walton, which appear to me to require notice. I might, in imitation of an anonymous correspondent, send your paper abroad without the responsibility of a name, but I prefer the more direct course; *real* signatures are the best preservatives of purity and distinctness of purpose.

I do not exactly like the style of this anonymous writer speaks of in the first paragraph of his contribution; it is unhandsome, to say the least of it; and although he gives Bowles credit for having succeeded triumphantly in his *final appeal*,—*does not?*—yet what I desire to draw your readers' attention, more particularly, is a passage in page 13, he says,

"Mr. Bowles, in all his ministrations to the Muses, has shewn his propensity to sweeten cream with sugar-candy, and call it the honey of Helicon."

Now Sir, I would ask whether such censure as this, any reader of the Monthly Magazine, who had a previous acquaintance with the poet Bowles, would not be very likely to conclude, if he gave credit to an anonymous critic, that it was not worth reading. I think that the decision to which any reader is posed to follow such anonymous

ould inevitably come; an opinion the way, unsupported by even literary example—an opinion, I am to say, unfounded, untrue, and

y, Sir, after such a poet as has been before the public for thirty years, it is truly amazing, that such unjust, such uncritical criticism can be now entertained. As an anonymous writer has, I suppose, been reading Lord Byron's opinion handed to us by Mr. Medwin, and adopts it, I pity him. Byron gives, occasionally, very good light—but it is dangerous to him in all his bye-paths. His paper asks, according to Mr. Medwin, "what could Coleridge mean by Bowles's poetry as he does?" and for a numerous class of readers, well as myself, "the same as the mean, that can relish *tenderness*, and *feeling*;" and notwithstanding Byron's opinion, and the of your anonymous correspondent to boot, many of Bowles's poems, those in particular *To Poverty*, *or Cliffs*, *July 20, 1787*, *At a*, *To Time*, *Sonnets* xv, xxi, will be found, I hesitate not to say, full of genuine poetry, and some of our best feelings. Of *or Poems*, the *Verses on reading* *Dr. Johnson's Description of Prisons*, the *or written at Matlock*, *Lines on* *a Place of Residence*, and *Hope*, *or a Sketch*, may be particularly mentioned, and will descend to posterity, and be long read after such some attempts as Lord Byron's use of your anonymous correspondent are forgotten. I leave, therefore, your anonymous correspondent in possession of his tasteless opinion, requesting the favour of your inserting the *twenty-first Sonnet* of to appear below, as a proof of power which he possesses in giving the feelings, by genuine and very different, indeed, from reason and water," so unceremoniously bespattered over all this gentle-writings.

The sneers of Lord Byron must not be passed over; they do no credit to his judgment, and would rather lead us to suspect that he had not read the poetry of the amiable poet whom he has so unmercifully sneered at: for, if he had, obtuse must be his feeling, and dull the apprehension, which would prompt him to say or write what is reported to have said, and

what we know he has written, concerning Bowles.

Lord Byron, while I render due respect to his transcendent genius, appears to me to have been one of those spirits (I wish there were not so many amongst us) who too often write for effect, and for effect merely, and to excite the public attention. He was one, too, of those who presume that they have a right to say *all they think*, how crude soever their thoughts may be, or how injurious soever they may be to the fair fame, or to the feelings of other persons. They doubtless occasionally say, by such a headlong course, some very smart and piquant things; but they invariably produce by such sayings, in the more dispassionate portion of the public—that portion whose opinion is of most value—a feeling of disgust, which, when the recent effervescence subsides, has more weight in apportioning literary honours than has been commonly supposed. The absurdity of his Lordship's opinion, that *the first fortnight decides the public opinion of a new book*, is not less apparent than the silliness of the question, "*What poets had we in 1795?*"—This question reminds me of some observations made by Voltaire, in his introduction to the *History of Charles the Twelfth*: we have only to change the persons and subjects, and we shall see the world in which Lord Byron moved!

"Ils regardent la cour où ils ont vécu comme la plus belle qui ait jamais été, le roi qu'ils ont vu comme le plus grande monarque, les affaires dont ils se sont mêlés comme ce qui a jamais été de plus important dans le monde: ils s'imaginent que la postérité verra tout cela avec les mêmes yeux.—Echauffés par la vivacité de ces événemens présents, ils pensent être dans l'époque la plus singulière depuis la création." But the philosopher, the dispassionate observer, sees *present* objects with very different eyes. When Lord Byron, therefore, asks "*what poets had we in 1795?*" as his Lordship was too young to have any distinct literary recollections of that period, it may be useful to observe here, that we had a few who could warble tolerably even then. There were Mason, Home, Cowper, Beattie and Burns, all enjoying the rich and well-earned fame to which their writings had entitled them. There were also, Bowles and Southey, and Coleridge himself, just rising into notice; there was also Darwin, whose *Botanic Garden* excited no ordinary interest; and there

there were, besides, Crabbe, Hurdis, Rogers, and many others, without the mention of Hayley, Miss Williams, or Charlotte Smith, who adorned that period of our poetical literature.

In concluding this letter, I ought, perhaps, to thank your anonymous correspondent for having given me an opportunity of adverting to a poet, who is, I confess, with me a favourite; and who has, I lament, on more than one occasion, been illiberally and unmeritedly treated. Sure also I am, that the admirer of the more refined feelings of our nature will thank me for calling his attention to the poetry of Bowles; to that poetry, which will neither redden the cheek of youth, nor excite the disgust of age.

Your's, &c. JAS. JENNINGS.
London, Aug. 6, 1825.

SONNET XXI.—April 1793.

Whose was that gentle voice, that, whispering sweet,
Promis'd methought long days of bliss sincere?
Soothing it stole on my deluded ear,
Most like soft music, that might sometimes cheat
Thoughts dark and drooping? 'Twas the voice of Hope.
Of love and social scenes it seemed to speak,
Of truth, of friendship, of affection meek;
That, oh! poor friend, might to life's downward slope
Lead us in peace, and bless our latest hours.
Ah me! the prospect saddened as she sung;
Loud on my startled ear, the death-bell—rung;
Chill darkness wrapt the pleasurable bowers,
Whilst Horror, pointing to yon breathless clay,
"No peace be thine," exclaimed—"away, away!"

For the *Monthly Magazine*.

"AULD ROBIN GRAY."

SOME months back an inquiry commenced in the *Monthly Magazine*, and was brought to a satisfactory conclusion, as to who was the real author of those charming elegiac lines, the "Beggars' Petition." I should feel extremely obliged to some of your equally well-informed correspondents, if they could inform me who wrote the poetry and composed the music of that favourite Scotch air, "Auld Robin Gray." I need not say how often this exquisitely plaintive melody, when sung by Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. Wrighton, and others, has drawn tears from the lovely eyes of British

beauty. It has been generally to admire the music only; but the words are equally touching. In the following stanza, I think, is a good example of genuine poetical beauty and pathos.

My father urg'd me sair, my
na' speak,
But she look'd in my face till
was like to break;
So I gave him my hand, tho' my
far at sea;
But Auld Robin Gray is a guid
Your's, &c.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.
SIR:

THE arms of Normandy were borne by the Conqueror and his sons (1), and were succeeded by the Conqueror and his sons. On the accession of a change in the line of succession, a consequent change of coat armour was occasioned by adopting the ensign of his father of Anjou, which was a shield with golden lions (2), with the Anjou. Henry II. also introduced a short cloak of that province, from which he got the surname of *court-mantle*. The third lion was also added to the arms of Henry II., on his marriage with Eleanor, daughter and sole heiress of the Duke of Aquitaine (a lion being the bearing of Aquitaine) (4). Henry and his successors of Henry did not always, invariably use the pattern of Anjou exclusively, but he adopted the arms of Normandy the case on the coronation of I., "who wore a royal cloak of velvet, thickly powdered with leopards" (5).

These facts and circumstances I trust, sufficiently demonstrate the origin of the change, and account for the apparent confusion, in the coats of the Kings of England. Yours
9th Sept. 1825. G.O.L.

(1) Brydson's *Heraldry*, p. 46.

(2) A shield charged with gold was borne by Geoffrey Plantagenet, son of the Count of Anjou (the Henry II.), when the honour of the hood was conferred upon him by his in-law Henry I., at his marriage with the daughter, the Empress Matilda. Brydson's *Heral.*, p. 22.

(3) Henry's *Hist. of Great Britain*, vol. 6. The mantle was adorned with the arms of the wearer.

(4) See Dr. Meyrick's curious and valuable work on ancient armour.

(5) Brydson's *Heraldry*, p. 46.

PHILOSOPHY OF CONTEMPORARY CRITICISM. No. XLVII.

Quarterly, and Westminster Reviewers.

(Continued from p. 140.)

I said in our last—in the comparison between the Westminster Quarterly Reviewers, of Dr. Henderson's *History of Ancient and Modern Wines*—which we were just upon, when our limits come to break off,—that the latter, he set out with disclaiming the name, became, instead of a tory or a chemico-political economist—it have gone further:—we might say—that, upon this subject, he becomes a sort of jacobin—or, something very like it,—an eco-reformer: finds out that every thing is not just as it should be; vents his anger against partial and disproportioned taxation; and grumbles at being obliged to quench, or inflame, his palate with a compound of “harshness, acidity and other repulsive qualities, which are only disguised by a mixture of ardent spirit,” instead of regaling his palate with the light and sparkling wines of Champagne and the like.

To think it a serious evil, no matter how far remediable, that the national taste should have become habituated to the brandied, fiery, deleterious liquors which are known as ‘common wine,’ and that, as Dr. Henderson accuses the case, ‘the man of moderate means, who purchases for daily use a good ordinary French wine, at eight shillings a gallon, must submit to a tax of no less than 1,500 per cent.’ This tax may be 100 per cent. lighter, but still the

is a qualification, however; a part of the sociology of which, we suspect, our reviewers will not very much admire:—

“If we are by any means disposed to under-estimate the importance of these researches; for as long as we are wine-drinking animals, it behoves him to attend to those whose labours are directed to the improvement of the quality of his potations. But on such occasions the guardians of the public weal, scientific and literary men in general, however bibaciously inclined to repose themselves, for the sake of their health, and the delectation of the moment.”

“‘conservance of delectation’ have for their ‘bibacious lieges’ who ‘repose on cushions’—i.e. make cushions.”

We suspect that the reviewer is a little too bibacious himself when he says this; and had made so free with the pedantitious fluids into a ferment.

HALY MAG. No. 415.

main evil exists for the consumer: that the market is not open to the equal competition of French and Portuguese wines; that the genuine supply of good Oporto is notoriously and utterly unequal to the demand which the protection occasions for it; and that every temptation is therefore created to mix it with villanous trash, and to cover the adulteration with excessive quantities of brandy.”

In short, this Quarterly Reviewer seems to be a *bon vivant*—a good jolly fellow, with something like a clerical acuteness and discrimination of taste in these matters; and when his imagination puts a bumper in his hand and places his bottle before him, his feelings become as acute as the perceptions of his palate. He feels where the shoe pinches; and, “i’faith,” as an Irishman might say, “it is in his throat;” and he can discover the cause, and denounce it too; and can cry out against injustice, quite as naturally “as an as he were any radical.”

Both the reviewers, however, go pretty fully into the whole subject of Dr. Henderson’s book; and both (especially the Westminster) interpolate freely from their own stores of research—with the advantage, nevertheless, in point of historical information and tasteful learning, decidedly on the side of the Westminster.

We noted a variety of passages in both, as we proceeded, to which we wished to refer again for quotation; but find them much too numerous for our allotted space. We must satisfy ourselves, therefore, with merely observing that, of the original matter introduced by the respective reviewers, the sketch of the geographical history of the vine (at the commencement of the Westminster article), its indigenous origin in Persia, its progress always to the west (never to the east, or, at any rate, not farther than the Indus), and the countries over which it has ultimately spread, with what relates to the palm wine of eastern countries,—appear particularly entitled to commendatory attention; while, in the Quarterly, the same preference is due to what relates to the vines of the American continent, in which some species were indigenous also,—the wild vine, from whose fruit a tolerable wine may be made, flourishing with great luxuriance even in Canada,—and to the history of the cultivation of the vine in our own country, where, most assuredly, in elder times (probably from the days of the Romans, certainly during the Saxon epoch, and as

assuredly for some time after the Norman conquest,) vineyards existed to no inconsiderable extent. We may add, that the tradition is yet not lost in the bottoms of Gloucestershire; that those beautiful hills among which factories now rise, and over which the earth-stars of cottage industry may, on a spring or autumn evening, be seen twinkling like another galaxy, were once covered with vintage. The passages alluded to, in both these Reviews, furnish matter that ought to be incorporated in Dr. Henderson's work, if it come (which we should think very likely) to a second edition. We agree also with the Quarterly, that, the work being "professedly historical," the author ought to have "carried the chain of his inquiries regularly through the middle ages."* The work is now before us. We have compared the text with the comments, and are therefore entitled to join our commendation of Dr. Henderson with that of his Reviewers; and to our testimony on the taste and beauty of the wood-cuts with which it is embellished (vignette tail-pieces and initials,) to add, that we by no means accord with the Quarterly critic, in wishing that these devices had been engraved on copper; our opinion being decisively, that embellishments upon the printed page, if beautifully executed, as these are, are much better in wood, because harmonizing much better with the letter-press.

The VIIIth Article of the Westminster Review criticizes "*Solution of the Cambridge Problems, from 1800 to 1820. By J. M. F. WRIGHT, B.A., late Scholar of Trin. Col. Cambridge, 8vo. 2 vols. pp. 1400;*" and, after characterizing these problems as "a more curious and ample collection of mathematical conundrums than can elsewhere be found; containing a great deal that is very trashy, and much that is merely whimsical; with a considerable residue of sterling sense and ingenuity;" and as exhibiting, good or bad, "the concentrated essence of the labours of the most ingenious men in Cambridge, for a period of twenty years," proceeds to state and to maintain (though not denying to "the industry and ingenuity" of the author "the just meed of approbation"), that "Mr. Wright has not

done all that might have been. And indeed, when, "among to which Mr. Wright thinks it sufficient merely to refer his reader, any problem occurs which may be found in them, are included Arithmetical, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Lacroix's Differential and Integral Calculus, French, three quarto volumes, containing nearly a thousand pages; Vince's Astronomy, another three ponderous volumes; the Philosophical Transactions, &c.," it may be admitted that "the student takes up the Cambridge problems, and finds, even with the aid of many difficulties which he can overcome only by consulting sources of information very widely scattered," that it is not very easily accessible. Accordingly that, although Mr. Wright "has done a great deal, and what he has done is, with very few exceptions, well done," every thing is that might have been accomplished, facilitating the progress of the mathematical student.

Art. IX. is a direct and unflinching attack upon the present system of education at our public schools and universities. It takes for its text,

"*Outlines of Philosophical Logic, illustrated by the Method of Logic Class in the University of Cambridge, together with Observations on the expediency of extending the Practice of Logic to other Academical Establishments, and the Propriety of making certain Additions to the Course of Philosophical Education in Universities. By George Jardine, F.R.S.E., Professor of Logic in that University. 1 vol. Second Edition enlarged.*"

But after a sentence or two of commendation, and well-merited commendation, that very judicious and valuable notice [of which see a short notice in No. 408, p. 252], "the product of an experienced teacher, as we may say, of a sensible and conscientious reviewer flies off, avowedly, and takes up a position in the question of education, which Mr. Jardine has passed over:" and then proceeds to attack the classics (as a subject of education) in their study at Westminster and Eton, and at Cambridge.

After exulting in our progress, and recent improvements in mechanics, &c., by means of which "we have overturned the distaff, the horn, the coracle, which we rec-

* We entreat the reader to remember, that, "carrying a chain through the middle ages" is the Reviewer's metaphor, not ours.—EDIT.

restors, into the cotton-engine, steam-engine, and the three-decker, multiplied thereby our wealth, our ease, our comforts, our power and influence in the world, to a degree which I could have anticipated," the speaker then proceeds:—

"Our improvements on their machine have been nearly limited to the quantity of wealth; to the inanimate quantity of length, and breadth, and depth, and height. We have forgotten mind in our pursuit of matter. We have discovered that the soil will yield a tenfold increase by the exertions of our mechanical arts, at value a thousand-fold can be produced by our dexterity and industry, to the neglect of nature's productions. We have scarcely discovered that partitions of industry and attention applied to the cultivation of the intellectual soil of the mind of man have wanted courage to invent new powers, new powers, new powers, for ourselves, to mind, as we have to matter, new powers, new powers, and new proceedings."

"We maintain, with all our vigour, and example, and anger, the system which cultivates the rough desert of the mind as it was cultivated when a tyrant or a slave, when he was devoid of arts and sciences, comfortless, and debased; which makes men when there are no longer content. In the time of Alfred, the business of the society, the national honour and good, demanded that men should be so as to perform their several duties of the society. And they were educated. The soldier was trained in exercises appropriate to his business; the merchantman was taught Latin, because Latin was the language of his trade; he sought to be accomplished, as he did that still, studied the languages, and embodied all the known literature of the world."

But, according to the Reviewers in respect we still remain—

"The church has fled before Luther, the monks before Henry; yet Westminster, Harrow, Winchester and Eton, are still nurseries for monks."—"If the present of Europe is a world of literature, it is also a world of science and art. It owes its remoter debts it may have to the two latter that it looks chiefly for all its comforts, all its power, and all its glory. Directly and indirectly, we have risen to the station we occupy, not by literature, not by knowledge of extinct languages, but by sciences of politics, of law, of public economy, of commerce, of mathematics; and, finally, by chemistry, by mechanics, and history. It is by these that we

are destined to rise yet higher. These constitute the business of society, and in these ought we to seek for the objects of education. Yet these are not the objects of our great and organized system of education. The monopoly remains what it was six centuries ago; and it is to interlopers that we are indebted for almost all that we possess of an education suited to the wants and the spirit of the age."

Such is the pith and marrow of the five first pages of the article under consideration; and we confess that, in the greater part of this and of what follows, we go with the Reviewers very cordially; and we are much disposed to believe, that if a complete catalogue of all the works and inventions of *real social utility* were made out, together with the names and educational biographies of their respective authors, that the regularly educated (the members of "the monopoly," as the Reviewer calls them) would make but a poor figure by the side of the (uneducated, or self-educated, or chance-educated) "interlopers." Yet, at the same time, we cannot withhold the opinion, that here, and throughout this and similar articles, the Westminster Reviewers (*i. e.* those of this department) under-rate considerably the value of literary and classical attainments:—that there is a sect among them so exclusively infatuated by the new science of political economy, and the pursuits and calculations obviously connected with it, as to have persuaded themselves, that there is no value or excellence in any thing else: that they have become *mere* political economists; and, like the *mere* anythings else—*mere* classics, or *mere* horse jockies—they think their own knowledge is the only real knowledge, and all the rest to be mere ignorance. They seem to forget the quickening power which the aggregate human mind derives from studies and attainments merely intellectual—from those pursuits that expand the genius and kindle the imagination: they do not perceive, what nevertheless is the case, that these (though the immediate attributes but of a few) diffuse their quickening influence through the general atmosphere of society, which becomes breathed by myriads unconscious of its source:—that even the mechanic arts which most immediately administer to the progress of national wealth and accommodation—to agriculture, manufactures and commerce—to the increase of RENT, and the profitable employment of LABOUR, owed their first origin, and

and continue to owe a considerable portion of their active energy, to that elasticity of mind and quickness of perception, which literary cultivation and intellectual genius first diffused; and which they still continue to diffuse, though, in many instances, with an undetected influence, through the whole extended circle of society. Where would chemistry, where would mechanic science, where would operative art, comparatively, have been, if a Bacon had never lived? There is scarcely a rustic at his plough, certainly not a mechanic in his workshop, who has not his daily obligations to that great luminary of the paths of mind. Yet was it at the lamp of classical erudition, that the philosopher Bacon first lit up that flame, which has diffused its warmth and its lustre through the general atmosphere, not of his country only, but of the civilized world. Nor is there a highly cultivated mind of any activity (whatever may be the particular walk of his studies and attainments) that does not contribute something to the general diffusion of this vivifying warmth and light.

The Reviewer, in disputing the applicability of the present system of education, puts aside, for the present, its reference to the church.

“But the church (as he observes) constitutes but a small part of the active community. It has no share in law, physic, commerce, or arts; it exerts no productive industry, and, with the exception of the twenty-four bishops, it takes no part in the political government. If our institutions educate lawyers, and merchants, and physicians, and statesmen, they teach them what they teach to churchmen—Ovid and Catullus, Homer and drinking, driving curricles and stage-coaches, and rowing boats. Must we conclude that education is an useless labour? that nature does all; that man, at twenty-four, having been denominated a master of arts, springs up a lawyer, a statesman, or a physician, to act and govern by intuition; and, well imbued with syntax and port, to transfer his hand from the reins of four greys to those of the state? No: there is here a dilemma. That he may fall down from Newmarket into the cabinet, a statesman, we do not deny: but if he hopes to thrive at the bar or the exchange, he knows that he must commence his education when he is thought to have quitted it.”—“The education of those who are really educated is their own work.”—“Twenty times in a century the world wonders at a ‘self-taught’ individual—a Ferguson, a Burns, a Watt, or a Chantrey. It forgets that all who are taught are equally self-taught; but Westminster and

Oxford receive the praise, and the individual alone, who knows whence his knowledge came, holds his peace and maintains the deception.”

This is a little too strong. That the trammels of our public schools and universities, with their absurd methods and false objects of education, have a tendency to keep down the towering energies of first-rate, or extraordinary minds, we can readily believe; but that (with all their hereditary monkish absurdities) they mature many to a respectable mediocrity, cannot, we think, be questioned. When the *thousands* that are educated at them, and the *millions* expended on that education, come to be considered, it is true that the record of conspicuous results (swell the catalogue as you will) is but “a beggarly account of empty boxes:” but, without them, unless we had something better, what would have been the probable state of national intellect at this time? Nor let it be supposed that even a Ferguson, a Watt, or a Chantrey; or even a Burns, at his plough-tail, had nothing in his mind that would not have been there but for our seminaries of classical education. We are, however, perfectly ready to admit that

“the cultivation of letters alone is but one branch of education, and ought to be but one branch of the Academic Institutions of a nation, as nations now are, or should desire to be.”

And we cannot but think, considering the title of the book which stands at the head of this Westminster article, that some notice ought here to have been taken of what Professor Jardine has not only suggested, but, in some degree, effected in this respect. Among all the voluminous disquisition of three Quarterly Reviews, is it to be left to us (if our scanty space and opportunities should ever permit) to bring the general reader acquainted with the obligations which the science of education owes to the enlightened professor of Rhetoric at the University of Glasgow?

We shall not follow the Westminster Reviewer through all his reiterated references to

“the many men, the enlighteners of their age in literature, science and art, who have been educated at a mean country school, or at no school, and are as unacquainted with the taste of Christchurch claret, as of Baliol beer;”—*

But

* We cannot upon this subject confine our view to our own country. The pure, the benevolent, the heart-warming philosophy of the Jew hagger boy.

But admitting, as we do admit, the comparative value of classical attainments, we proceed to that part of the Reviewer's animadversions upon which we think he might even have been more explicit, *the time* as unnecessarily as absurdly consumed—generally speaking, in the very imperfect accomplishment of an exclusive object:

"From six or eight, till sixteen or seventeen, nine or ten months in every precious year of youth are occupied, for six or eight hours of every day, in learning, or trying to learn, a little Latin and less Greek; in attempting, in fact, not to read and understand the matter of a classical author—to know the history, the poetry, the philosophy, the policy, the manners, and the opinions of Greece and Rome—but the grammar, the syntax, the parsing, the quantities, and the accents—not in learning to write and speak the languages, but in getting by rote a few scraps, fabricating nonsense, or sense verses, it is indifferent which. In ten years of this labour, privation, punishment, slavery and expense, what is gained even of this useless trash? Nothing. Let the man who can now write and speak Latin—let him who can read the poets, philosophers and historians with the facility and pleasure that he reads Hume and Milton, or even Boileau and Tasso, answer whether he acquired these powers at school, or whether he is not self-educated."

"The apotheosis (of the university scholar, says the reviewer, and he says truly) is, to talk of accents which he knows not the purpose of, and never will discover; to squabble about digammas; to discover metres in Æschylus, of which Æschylus never dreamed; to read Homer in a measure which Homer would not recognize to be his own poetry, perhaps not even his own language."

Nothing can be more self-evident than this—nay, nothing more self-evident than the conviction of the pedants and pedagogues who talk about these matters, if they would only ask themselves what their convictions are. Their very language betrays it: "You must not read as you scan," they say. Then why teach us so to scan? Are we to be flogged for six years into a theory, which the very floggers would laugh

in our faces if we were to carry into practice?*

As far as the writer before us goes upon this subject, he is perfectly right; and we lament that our limits compel us to restrain our inclination to pursue the subject still further. We perfectly agree that

"the practical truth respecting the relation of a school, schoolboy and grammar, is, that grammar is not learned, and never can be learned, at a school, and that the attempt to teach it, the mode of teaching it, and the pretence of teaching a language through it, are insults to the common sense of mankind, as well as to the experience of ages."

We know, indeed, from what has passed under our own observation, that more Latin, for example, may be acquired without the *impediments* of a classical tutor, and the parrot-like absurdity of learning grammars, as it is called, *by heart*, in twelve months, than is usually acquired at our public schools in more than half as many years. We echo with full accordance the reprehension, that in our public schools,

"our own language and its authors are not only neglected, but excluded, by the system; and were it not for our mothers and nurses, it is tolerably certain that we should possess as little language as an ourang-outang, since we should understand neither English, Latin, nor Greek."

We admit the perfect futility of the pretence that, by learning (or pretending to learn) the Greek and Latin Grammars, we become masters of our own; and that, without the study of the dead languages, we could never understand the etymology and structure of the English. We, also, shall be obliged,

"if the Dean of Westminster will please to tell us how much he teaches, or knows, of Anglo-Saxon, Anglo-Norman, Celtic, French, Italian, Danish, Low Dutch, &c.; and will also inform us how many English words come straightway to us from Greek or Latin."

The futility of the pretence, if it wanted further exposition, might be illustrated by the rareness of the instances in

Moses Mendelssohn, of Berlin, comes streaming upon our recollection, like a flood of morning light, to show us, as a crowd of other instances might show, how perfectly unnecessary the aristocratical distinction of an university education is to the fostering and development of the finest and best powers of intellect, and to maturing the highest dignity, without vitiating the modest meekness of human character.—See our Rev. M. M., No. 409, p. 351.

* As if Homer and Virgil constructed their verses upon a theoretical principle of rhythmus, that was to be subverted in practice, before those verses could be rendered acceptable to the ear! adjusted imaginary quantities, to involve themselves in useless difficulties, and amuse Utopian sophists! and the measures they elaborated were addressed to the fingers of pedants, not to the organs of their readers, or the hearing of their auditors.—*Essay on the study of English Rhythmus*, 1812.

in which our giant scholars have written even tolerable English. Even the style of Johnson, we trust, has ceased to be a model for vernacular composition. But what can surpass the barbarous jargon of the should-be English of Dr. Parr? Gilbert Wakefield, though somewhat more anglicized in his studies and acquirements, would claim but little reverence if his English periods were the primary test of his literary merits; and it is well known that the scientific erudition of some of the most distinguished ornaments of Oxford and Cambridge in the present day, is obscured and rendered almost repulsive by the jargon in which it is communicated to the world. In short, the rarest of all our literary phenomena is—an English Scholar. Porson was the only man we remember who united, in an eminent degree, that character, together with that of supereminence in classic lore. The English seems to be the only language which it is not disgraceful for *well-educated* Englishmen never to have studied; and, therefore, in its energies and capabilities, never to understand.

But the numerals on our MS. pages warn us that we are trespassing beyond all bounds. We have got upon our hobby, and are in danger of riding, if not ourselves, our readers out of breath. We will add, therefore (and we will add it without comment) but one extract more: it is what relates to the supposed advantage to our parliamentary and other public orators from making Demosthenes and Cicero the models of their eloquence:

“Of the two great ends of oratory, to convince the reason and to influence the feelings, what are the debts due to former orators? It is from his own soul that man speaks oratory, as from his own soul he writes poetry! He to whom nature has given voice, fluency, and grace, and to whom practice has given language—his own language, not that of Greece and Rome—he to whom nature has granted the logical faculty, the mind that grasps rapidly and certainly the most remote as the nearest relations, which analyses, arranges, and condenses, and he to whom the study, not of two dead languages, but of all the infinite knowledge of modern days has furnished materials, that man is the orator. Be his subject what it may, he will not quail before Demosthenes; and to him it is indifferent whether Cicero ever lived. That he may profit by the study of good models, we are not so absurd as to deny. But till the language of modern oratory is that of Greece or Rome; till the matter

of modern oratory is the matter gaged Rome and Athens; till the audiences of Britain are Athenian and Roman audiences, he will profit but scantily by Greek and Roman models. And what can any modern orator, how far he has profited by those models—any audience of common judgment, what are the debts of modern oratory to the ancient masters in that respect?

Into the superior importance of the modern languages, European and English, over the dead languages of Greece and Rome, to those who are devoted to the commercial, and even political ends of life, we will not enter; the position is too evident. Nor will we concern ourselves with the inquiry which the *Times* presses with such “sober and unfeigned sadness”—

“how the universal pursuit of science and poetry—poetry and literature—has produced a prejudice towards cotton-spinning, or a neglect of the Poor Laws, or removing commercial obstructions, or restraining the Holy Alliance, or convincing the other half of England that a Catholic is a Christian; or recommending the Court of Chancery?” &c.

because we are not, in fact, quite gone in this “utilitarian sadness.” We may imagine that cotton-spinning, mechanics, and political economy, are the great ends of life and the only objects of man civilization; but look upon the reality, as among the means of a higher end. We do not look upon the “harlot” either as “a harlot” or as a “producer;” though she may be occasionally perverted into both; cotton-spinning politics, and political economy also, are sometimes, we are sometimes perverted into much worse—a hardened, corrupted, avaricious might witness. We are not finding “polished society” of its tinsel and gilded capital; nor do we think the opulent merchant or man of business should not have a taste for literature as the solace of its accomplishments, especially as we are perfectly satisfied if our public schools and universities were once disencumbered of their tedious monkish technical system, and the labour of acquisition is made more rapid and its progress retarded, there is enough for our ingenuous young men to acquire those accomplishments which the Westminster economists so immeasurably hostile, with their perseding those other essential elements of education, the paramount importance of which we have not the least intention to deny.

EPIC FRAGMENTS—No. VIII.

SUPERSTITION.

How many crimes has Superstition made
Which Nature meant no crimes!—how
many woes

On Nature's suffering progeny entail'd
By real crimes which she herself provok'd,
And call'd them virtues!—cheating us to
acts

That war on heaven in heaven's insulted
name :

Placing a demon on the throne of God,
In practis'd blasphemy ; and dooming those
To dungeon and to gibbet and the stake,
In whom the real godhead was too strong
To bow in worship to the idol forms
By venal priests array'd.

Thou, Reason ! thou,

Whose genuine inspiration in our hearts
Makes revelation of the sole true faith—

Whose attribute is pure philanthropy,
Unlimited by sect, or rank, or tribe,
Tint of a skin, or colour of a creed,—

'Tis thou art the blasphemer, whose free
voice

The juggler fears, and Superstition hates :
For thou would'st mar their traffic. Thou
hast need

Of neither priests nor altars : need'st not buy
Thy way to heaven with prayers of pamper'd
drones,

Who preach up abstinence, with luxury
gurg'd,

And chastity, with Sodom in their hearts ;—
Who, with stern pride, teach meek humility,
And saint it from the reek of Belial's stew.

Thou mak'st no truck with gorgeous Ty-
ranny

To share the orphan's spoil ; nor bow'st the
neck

Of drudging hinds defrauded of their hire ;
Nor teachest them, when Rapine stalks
abroad

In proud authority, to kiss the hand
That seizes on their little all, to glut
Insatiate waste and riotous excess.

Thou'rt no confederate with the merciless
sword,

That slaughters millions to exalt the name
Of the thron'd ruffian, or enforce the lore

" That Kings alone are Heaven's *legimates* ;
Their people Nature's *bastards*, who have here
Nor right, nor title, nor inheritance ;

But, ' like the brutes that perish,' were
design'd

To crouch and toil and bleed, and take as
boon

Such grudging offal as may scant suffice

To make them bear their burthen ; or, when
needs,

To fit them for the slaughter." Reason's law
Knows no such base commandment ; nor
subdues

To such vile purposes the human will,

Which Nature made erect. 'Tis only thou,

Accursed Superstition ! can'st accord
These aids to Tyranny—for which alone
State-craft hath foster'd thee ;—for which
alone

She guards thee with the penalty of laws,
Endows thee, pampers thee, and seems to
bend,

(Mocking herself,) in reverence to thy nod.
For this, imperial Rapine shares with thee
Her greedy spoil, and else insatiate sway :

For this with trappings decks thy fabling
fanies,

With incense fumes them, and with offer-
ings loads ;

Then bares her arm, and brandishes the bolt,
And calls blasphemers all who dare to doubt
Thy mystic dreams and lying oracles.

TO MY HARP.

Yes, my lov'd harp ! the solace of my way,
Thro' this dark world of woes ; tho' not
an ear

Should listen to thy strain ; tho' not a voice
Respond thy praise, neglected and forlorn ;
Yet would I strain thee closer to my heart,
Touch thy lone strings, and bid thee vibrate
still,

Sweet harp ! unheedful of the world's
disdain :

It cannot snatch from me the mountain scene,
The rill, the valley, or the ocean flood,
The grove sequester'd, or the winding dell,
Or tow'ring cliff sublime. Still Nature
spreads

The portals of the sky, and Phœbus still
Comes, like a bridegroom, from the gates of
morn,

Wak'd by the soaring lark ; and midnight still,
Her broad eye beaming 'mid the twinkling
orbs,

Lists to the song of Philomel, or hears
The brooks, made glad by her reflected beams,
Murmur her praise. And these, to thee
attun'd,

Lov'd harp, I sing, and wake the woodland
choir

At dawn, or lull at eve. O syren sweet !

Enough for me, the genial breath of morn,
The boundless sky, and rosy hues of heav'n,

The sombre evening, and the twilight hour,
Nature's close covert, and her wide expanse :

Enough for me—for thee : thy every string
To these can vibrate, and of these respond,

Sweet harp !—while lonely Meditation pours
Her soothing balm thro' every pulse, and
gives

To thy wild strain its pensive harmony.

J.S.H.

EPIGRAM.

" I've made a *match*," cries Joe.

Says Ned—" God send

" Your wife ne'er prove it so,

" With *brimstone* at the end."

Blue Anchor Road.

EXORT.

THE MOCKING BIRD'S NIGHT SONG.

TURDUS POLYGLOTTUS.

From Mr. JENNINGS' unpublished Poem,
"Ornithologia." See *Literary Varieties*.

THE garish day is gone to rest,
 Then welcome, gentle Night;
 I love thy silent solemn hours,
 When moon and stars are bright.

I love, O Night! to hear repose
 In breathing slumbers sweet;
 I love to hear thy crystal rills
 Slow murmuring at thy feet.

Sweet Night! of love the tender nurse,
 I offer unto thee
 The holiest and the purest vows
 That e'er can offer'd be.

Hast thou, sweet Night! a maiden seen,
 Array'd as seraph bright?
 She wanders oft in yonder grove;
 O tell me, gentle Night!

Awake, O breeze! and bear my song
 To that fair seraph bright;
 Tell her that love awaits her steps
 In the bowers of moonlight.

Then, welcome be thy silent hours,
 Thy moon and thy star-light,
 Thy deep repose, thy bowers of bliss;
 Thrice welcome, gentle Night.

THE REDBREAST'S SONG.

MOTACILLA RUBECOLA.—*Ibid.*

COME listen unto me, love,
 Beside the eglantine;
 Or listen unto me, love,
 Beneath the shady pine.

I wish not far to roam, love,
 Delighted to entwine
 In some sweet rosy bower, love,
 Thy gentle arms with mine.

I wish, afar from noise, love,
 From fraud and strife malign,
 With thee, in peace to dwell, love—
 Such wish is surely thine.

I like a quiet home, love,
 Where I, and all that's mine,
 In one encircling band, move
 With thee and all that's thine.

I love to look around, love,
 On cherubs that are mine;
 And oh! how sweet the thought, love—
 Those cherubs, too, are thine.

I like a quiet spot, love,
 Where all such things combine
 To make us truly blest, love—
 A home, almost divine.

EPIGRAM.

"I BLESS the marriage knot," cries bride-
 groom Will,
 "Because it ties so firm two hearts in one."
 "There's many a one would bless it gladder
 still,"
 Cries Nick, "if that same knot were made
 to run."

ENORT.

SONNET.

THE POET.

Lost in some sweet abstraction of his muse,
 The youthful poet wanders on his way;
 Fancy, in bright diversity of hues,
 Rich as young Flora's coronet in May,
 Or as the rainbow, glittering through the
 ray,
 Which the sun prints on April's watery
 face,
 Lures him a votary to her sentient sway,
 With fine-hued forms of ornament and
 grace.
 Ah, poverty! in vain would'st thou efface
 His generous glowings—high-raised hopes
 divine;
 In vain would traffic's hireling sons debase
 Those glorious lights that from heaven's ra-
 diance shine;
 From wrapt Imagination's proudest sphere,
 The poet shines a central planet here.

ENORT.

SONNET.

HOME, SWEET HOME.

My wearied mind on you, my cottage sweet,
 Leans glad, as homewardly my steps draw
 near
 Where thou hast found thy sylvan joy's
 retreat.
 And, hark, what sounds of merriest mirth
 I hear!—
 It is my children: they have caught the
 song,
 As through the woods I trill'd my artless lay,
 And the blythe-footed elves trip light along
 To meet their father on his homeward way,
 Like bees thick clustering round some
 floweret's bell.
 Some mount his neck, some cling to either
 knee,
 How rich each sweet embrace, with heart-
 fond swell,
 Press'd on their roseate lips of infancy!
 Meanwhile a richer bliss 'tis mine to share,
 When, at my cot arriv'd, Anna, I find thee
 there.

ENORT.

SONNET

TO AN ABSENT SCHOOLFELLOW.

SAY, playmate of my boyish pastime hours,
 When void of care, with spirits gay and free,
 Both at one time in W—'s classic bowers,
 Trod the green paths of childhood's
 delight;
 Firm as the ivy round the oak's broad
 Our friendship grew, and both our hearts
 entwin'd;
 Ah little thought I at our parting, when
 We swore the self-same love should
 bind,
 Affection thus should lose its recompense,
 And all our vows prove fruitless as the
 We meant not to deceive, for innocence
 Held her pure seat, then, in each breast;
 But destiny, which wings fate's way
 dart,
 Slew our young hopes, and fix'd our
 apart.

SPIRIT OF PHILOSOPHICAL DISCOVERY, AND OF THE VARIOUS SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS.

Analysis of a Species of Phosphate of Iron from the department of Vienne, Upper.*—

This mineral is of a brown colour, and crystallizes in the form of needle-like rays, as some specimens of manganese, with small blue specks. It produces a green olive dust. Exposed for some time to contact with the air, it acquires a reddish heat and colour, and loses weight in the proportion of 0.084 : 0.1. Five grammes† treated with hydrochloric acid, left a residuum of 15.00ths, composed of grains of quartz and mica. The solution, which was of a brownish yellow colour, was treated with an excess of strong solution of potass. The precipitate (washed in boiling water, until it exhibited no further signs of alkaline) weighed, when well dried, 304. It was then recognized to be a compound of oxide of iron and manganese, which were separated by boiling in hydrochloric acid, mitigated with water, afterwards diffusing the solution through a *litre* (nearly 2½ wine pints) of this liquid; and, by degrees, precipitating the oxide of iron by the carbonate of potass. This oxide being again washed in cold, and then in boiling water, dried till of a red heat, weighed 0.551. The oxide of manganese remained in solution in the liquor, and was precipitated by a sub-carbonate of potass, washed and calcined to a red heat: its weight being then equal to 0.072 of the peroxide. This experiment, four times repeated, afforded a mean of the chief constituents of this mineral in its entire form.

Peroxide of Iron....	56.2	Phosphoric Acid 27.84	
— of Manganese 6.76		Water	9.2
Bel. Unit.		100.0	

The absorption of moisture by papers of different kinds, after being dried strongly before a fire, then weighed, exposed to much damp for twenty-four hours, and then weighed again, have been found by Mr. T. Griffith to be as follows:—

Foolscap....	18	2	per cent. of the dry weight.
Cartridge ..	17	1	ditto.
Brown.....	15	3	ditto.
India	11	6	ditto.
Filtering ..	5	0	ditto.

Brande's Journ. No. 37.

Native Gold, in larger and more valuable lumps than usual, has lately been found in the mines of Slatousk, in the province of Orenburg, in Russia; nine of these lumps, found in one day, weighed 58lbs. The largest,

* Comprising the late province of Limosin—its capital is Limoges.—*Edit.*

† A gramme is a French weight, containing about 5 grains, 576 of which (French) are equal to 472.5 (English). More accurately, a gramme contains 15.432 grains, and is the weight of a cubic centimetre of water. A centimetre = 0.39370 Eng. in. [*Brunton's Compendium.*]

weighing 16lbs., was immediately sent off to be presented to the Emperor.

An improved Filtering Apparatus has been invented by Mr. Donovan, of the Dublin Society, which will be found extremely useful for filtering such liquids as are liable to be affected by the atmosphere. The apparatus consists of two glass vessels, the upper vessel, which contains the solution or liquid, having an air-tight tube projecting from its bottom, which is inserted in the mouth of the lower vessel, either by mean of a perforated cork, or by having the tubes ground to fit. The lower vessel has also a projecting neck, which opens perpendicularly to receive the lower end of a bent tube, connected with the top of the upper vessel; these connections being also air-tight. The upper vessel, with its contents, being thus placed on the lower vessel, and the connecting pipes fixed in the two necks, it is obvious that as the liquid percolates through the filter into the lower vessel, it will displace an equal volume of air, which will ascend by the small pipe into the upper vessel; thus, the liquid is cut off from all contact with the atmospheric air, except the small portion (equal to its own volume) which it displaces from the lower jar. In filtering any of the volatile fluids, as ether, ammonia, &c., the advantages of this very simple apparatus will be evident.

Air-blasts.—According to M. Guy Lussac (who has been making considerable researches connected with the expansion of and heat evolved by the different gases), atmospheric air does not undergo any change of temperature in passing through an aperture, whatever may be the degree of pressure of the blast; but the sensation of cold experienced, in standing near an air-blast, arises from the expansion of the air into a larger volume, at the instant of its evolution from the bellows or air-shaft of a blowing machine.

The Larva of Insects, which abound in stagnant waters at this period of the year, have often been known to produce distressing complaints when taken into the human stomach. A case of this nature is related by Dr. Yule, in the last number of the Phil. Journ. A young lady from Dumfriesshire had been afflicted for about a year with dyspepsia, aggravated by symptoms more than usually severe. She became daily more emaciated and weak, and was concluded to be dying of an incurable decline, when (a violent fit of coughing coming on) a number of insects of the coleopterous kind were observed among the ejected contents of the stomach, mixed with a considerable quantity of blood. After

this, with very simple means, the patient daily recovered her health. There is every reason to believe that many of the stomach complaints, which baffle the best medical advice, owe their origin to animalculæ taken into the stomach, either in the state of *ova* or *larva*, in the interstices of fruits and vegetables, and in river or pond water. To give our readers any caution respecting eating fruits, we are well aware would be an useless task: but as it is probable that much greater mischief arises from the use of impure water, we strongly recommend all those who are obliged to use pond or river water (particularly at this season of the year, and after an unusually hot summer) to boil it in every case before use, as the only mode of destroying the animalculæ. Though it is now common to filter such water, yet the *ova* of many insects are so exceedingly minute as to pass through any filter without injury, and on being taken into the alimentary passages, are, in fact, placed in a hot bed, where they soon become *larva* of large size, and often occasion great suffering to the unfortunate patient.

Lightning Rods.—For a tower, the stem, being that part which rises above the building, should be from fifteen to twenty-five feet above the roof, according to the area of the building: the domes and steeples of churches, being usually much higher than the surrounding objects, do not require so high a conductor as buildings with extensive flat roofs: for such, therefore, it will be sufficient that the stem rises six or eight feet above the weathercock; and being light, it may easily be fixed without obstructing the motion of the vane.

For a powder-mill, it must be fixed with the utmost care and precision; and should not be placed on the buildings, but on poles, purposely erected at eight or ten feet distance. The stem should be seven or nine feet long, and the poles of such a height as to raise them fifteen or twenty feet above the building. It is advisable to have several rods around a magazine; which, however, if a tower or lofty building, may be thought sufficiently defended by a double-copper conductor without stem. But as the influence of such conductor will not extend beyond the building to which it is annexed, it cannot attract the lightning from any distant object.

The stem of a lightning-rod for ships consists merely of a copper point, screwed into a round iron-rod, entering the extremity of the top-gallant mast. An iron bar, connected with the foot of the rod, descends down the pole, and is terminated by a crook or ring, to which the conductor is attached; which, in this case, is formed of a *metallic rope* (the use of which is generally recommended, because of the brittleness and consequent difficulty of bending rod-conductors), connected at its lower ex-

trémity with a bar, or plate of metal, attached to the sheathing of the Small vessels require but one; larger should have one on the mizen, and on the main-mast. It has been proposed to have conductors fixed to the sides of the mast, and the electric fluid conveyed by strips of metal, over the sides of the vessel. But this mode is objectionable; and perhaps the best method that has yet been devised, is to convey the electric fluid immediately to the water, by a series of long copper rods. A few months ago, a vessel with powder on board was struck by lightning and set on fire; the conductor, at the time, being loose, it was drawn upon deck. It is allowed, in experiment, that the stem of a lightning-rod is an effectual preserver to the building which it is the centre, and whose height is twice the height of the stem: by this rule, a building, sixty-feet square, requires a stem raised fifteen or eighteen feet from the middle of the roof; and a building, one hundred feet square, requires a stem of thirty feet. Such a stem is often used; but it is better to have one stem of that height, to be half so high; one thirty feet from one end of the building, the other a like distance from the other end, and consequently two at sixty feet distance from one another, and this rule should be followed for larger or smaller buildings.

Flint Glass.—Opticians and astronomers have long lamented the imperfection of reflecting telescopes, from the impossibility of obtaining flint glass for lenses perfectly homogeneous, without striae or other defects, and of sufficient size. The difficulties have been at length removed by the invention of M. Guinand, an ingenious self-taught artist of Brenets, in the canton of Neuchâtel, Switzerland. In his youth he assisted his father as joiner, and at the age of thirteen became a cabinet-maker. Having seen an English reflecting telescope, he procured leave to take it to pieces and put it together again. This gave him an impulse to the pursuit of that object, and afterwards gained him so much credit, that when he attempted to manufacture flint-glasses, meeting the same difficulties which others had experienced, he (at the age of thirty-five) to make experiments on the manufacture of glass. With the advantages except those which his poverty supplied, he erected a furnace of his own hands, and continued, for many years, a series of expensive and laborious experiments, labouring occasionally in mechanical employment to earn the means of subsistence and of purchasing the necessary materials for his experiments, his crucibles, and his glass. He noted the particulars of every experiment that he might be able to repeat any time. At length he

containing portions perfectly ; these he separated, by saw- into sections, selecting those ere free from defects, and re- here to the crucible. After- roved upon this process, by in moulds. The refraction nd's glass varied at almost ; but the whole mass was ctly homogeneous, that any taken from the top and bottom le, had the same refractive Guinand obtained such repu- manufacture of achromatic in this glass, that he was y scientific men from differ- Europe; and, in 1805, was avaria, 250 miles from his employment of M. Frauen- ated optician. Here he con- ars, occupied almost solely in re of glass; and it is from t. M. Fraunhofer's achromatic e acquired so well-merited a After returning from Bavaria ountry, M. Guinand carried o a still higher degree of per- in the last years of his life, manufacturing discs of eleven es (English measure) per- ceous, and free from defects. y circumstances of M. G. i divulging the process of glass; but arrangements by the French government he secret, when the artist, eightieth year, died after a His son remains in posses- cess, and it is hoped that an which opens the way to such ditions in the field of astro- ch, will not be lost.—*Am.*

of the Moon.—Several learn- ave gone near to the actual n often laughed-at, but now phetic sentence (penned ra- an in expectation) in Bon- omy (p. 312). "We can o make optical instruments act, to render animals visible ince;" nay, it is even said, yel's new telescope, (M. M. 36,) animated beings, roads, amples, &c. have been dis- surface of the moon.

Experiments of the sponges have made the subject of some researches, by Dr. Grant, of hich were communicated to n Society at a late sitting. eed two portions of sponge es) taken from the rocks in irth, in a glass of sea-water, es opposite to each other, t of two inches, when they h other with feculent mat- t placed one of them in a

shallow vessel, and just covered its sur- face with water: on strewing some pow- dered chalk on the surface of the water, currents were perceptible, at a great dis- tance, and bits of cork or paper were driven to the distance of ten feet. A piece of coal was repeatedly placed on the orifice (which may be called the rectum of the sponge), and as invariably displaced by the current of water ejected. A globule of mercury dropped on the aperture, how- ever, stopped the process until another ori- fice was made, in the vicinity, by means of a needle, when the current was renewed, and continued even when the original ori- fice was again opened. By adopting this plan, Dr. G. clearly ascertained that the current of water never enters by the same apertures through which it issues, and although he employed the microscope in his experiments, yet the process is dis- tinctly perceptible to the naked eye. It thus appears that the round apertures on the surface of a sponge, are destined for the conveyance of a constant stream of water from the interior of the body; the stream carrying off the excrementitious mat- ter, which may be perceived in whitish flakes, depositing themselves on the bot- tom of a confined vessel. By the aid of the microscope, certain small round bodies, of an opaque yellow colour, were also ob- served to be ejected, which Dr. G. con- sidered as the ova of this interesting class of marine animals, formerly considered as be- longing to the vegetable kingdom.

Spots on the Sun's Disc have appeared very numerous, and occupying a large space, the extent from the uppermost to the lowest being equal to 111,366 miles. Sir William Herschel attributes these spots to the emission of an æriform fluid, not yet in combustion, displacing the great luminous atmosphere, which is afterwards itself to serve the purpose of supporting combustion. Hence he supposed the appearance of se- veral spots to be indicative of the approach of warm seasons, and he has attempted to maintain his opinion by historical evidence. How remarkably the hot weather and the appearance of solar spots, this summer, illus- trate and confirm this theory.—Mr. Emmett has made many observations on these won- der-raising appearances, all of which tend to disprove such regularity of motion, as to bring them into or hide them from sight, for equal portions of time; while they con- firm the opinion of older philosophers, as to the opposite belief. According to Mr. E., they remain visible twelve days eight and a half hours, and invisible fifteen days three and a half hours; which nearly agrees with the times given by Kirchius, Stan- nyan, Cassini, &c.; and no imperfection of instruments, nor inaccuracy of observa- tion, can fairly be urged to account for the difference between these and equal times.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

FOREIGN SOCIETIES.

Sittings of the Institute, of Monday, 1st August.—Dr. Surun addressed a letter to the Academy, in which he attempted to prove that *fear* was a great agent in the contagion of the yellow fever.

Observations by M. Arago on the elevated Temperature of the Atmosphere this Summer.

—"The thermometer rose to $33^{\circ} 3'$, on Thursday, the 19th July. It is rare that the heat is so intense at Paris: yet, in 1793 it rose two degrees higher; but the heat was not then continual, as at present." M. A. wished to ascertain to what depth the heat penetrated the earth, and what was the law of decreasing heat; and obtained the following results:—"It must be premised that the mean temperature of Paris is about $10^{\circ} 5'$, at which height the thermometer stands all the year round, if placed on a depth of thirty to forty feet below the surface. At present the solar heat is sensibly felt at twenty-five feet deep, and the thermometer was at $11^{\circ} 5'$.

At 20 feet it rose to 12°

15 feet 15°

6 feet 18°

1 foot 6 in. .. 28°

At the surface of the earth the heat was, in the garden of the observatory, at 53° when plunged in river sand; and at 55° if placed in *dark-coloured earth*."

M. Geoffroy de St. Hilaire read an extract of his work on those monstrous human conceptions designated by the name of *anencephale*. The character of these formations consists in the opening of the cranio-vertebral tube. M. St. H. enumerates twenty-seven species and varieties. M. G. St. Hilaire also read reflections on the popular opinion of monstrous births. He principally dwelt on a case recently published by two physicians, of an anencephale born in the department of the Var, which states that—1st, it presented an organization similar to that of the toad; 2d, this circumstance appeared to be owing to fright at seeing a toad on the bed. The following are the facts:—The mother had a great horror of toads: the father-in-law, to cure her, when she was pregnant about three months, threw a large toad on her bed at night*. Powerfully affected with this act of barbarity, she left her father-in-law's house, and returned to her parents. In due time she was delivered of the anencephale, which all present declared to resemble a toad. Notwithstanding this, M. de St. Hi-

laire combats the idea of a foetus assuming the likeness of an object that had produced fright, and observes, that all the species of anencephale, from the insertion of the head immediately on the shoulders, present a similar appearance, and that the internal organization had no affinity with that of the reptile; the fright having operated only in this case, as in all others, of imprinting a vicious direction on the organization of the foetus in the first periods of its development.

Sittings of the Institute, on the 8th—M. Arago stated, that, on examination, he is led to believe that the Marseilles Comet is not the comet called the Short Period Comet.

The Marquis de la Place observed, that the very data furnished by M. Pons proved as much. The slow motion of the new comet was such, that M. Pons was obliged to observe it several days in order to be certain that it had any motion. This alone suffices to distinguish it from the other, which moves with an extreme rapidity.

Dr. Audouard, in a collection of memoirs on the Nautical, Typhus, or Yellow Fever, addressed to the Academy, attributes the yellow fever to the slave trade, and thinks crowding so many unfortunate beings together develops the infection, which becomes contagious. He concludes his letter, saying: "I am even surprised myself at the number of facts which tend to prove the truth of the opinion I have adopted." Dr. Lassis, the non-contagionist, read a memoir, forming a curious contrast with the letter of Dr. Audouard. He still persists in the absolute non-contagion of the plague or yellow fever; and contends, that all the *pretended* contagious fevers had their origin in the places they ravaged, and that the sanitary measures adopted to prevent the effects of contagion were themselves the causes of the mortality that occurs. Among other instances, in support of this doctrine he cited the plague of Lyons in 1604, when many persons left the city, who nearly all perished, while those who remained were saved. At the same period, the inhabitants of Digne were afflicted with the plague and fearing that they should be shut up in the town, and the threats of their neighbors to burn the town and all in it to prevent the infection from spreading, took up arms, forced their passage out of the place, and were thus preserved from destruction. He stated that the same thing happened at London during the great plague. He affirmed, that in 1822, the patients at the *Hôtel-Dieu*, at Paris, were really afflicted with the *yellow fever*, which created much uneasiness as to the sanitary state of the capital at the time; and added, that if the sanitary measures had been adopted which are usual under such circumstances, the yellow fever would have extended death

* The folly of such actions is evident;—the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, finding his wife terrified at the sight of a mouse, had a sackfull collected, and one day, when they were alone, turned them out of the sack. The princess was pregnant at the time: "a mouse was not born," but the fright killed the lady.

on throughout Paris. He concluded his memoir by reflections on the *Epizootie*, which had been so fatal to cattle in France, which, he said, confirmed his doctrine. If, he argued, animals perished in such great numbers, the mortality is solely owing to the precautions taken to stop the supposed contagion. To prevent all communication with the sick animals, they are shut up in stables and cow-houses, where the want of air, fresh food, exercise, and cleanliness kills them, and this is attributed to contagion; precautions are then doubled with the healthy animals, and the disorder increases. The epizootie of 1815 was owing, according to the Doctor, to the precautions taken to prevent the cattle being stolen by the allied armies. He adds, many animals, already attacked, got well by his advice being allowed, that they should be sent out to graze as usual. He adopts the same arguments on the disorders which have carried off so many horses this season; on which subject he cites a curious fact. An eminent veterinary surgeon declared in his report to the Minister of the Interior, that the malady was contagious; and in his report to the Minister at War, he declared the reverse!

A model of a new balloon has been sent to the French Institute, with which the inventor proposes to navigate the air in any direction. If 200 subscribers, at thirty francs each only, can be obtained, it will enable him to construct his machine. He engages to reimburse the subscribers and divide the profits with them, if any.

M. Everets presented a work entitled, *New Ideas on Population*; in which he specially proposes to refute the theories of Malthus.

Mortality of Children.—There are born in Paris about 22,000 annually; about two-thirds of these are sent out to nurse in the country: of these, the mortality, during the year, is three out of five; while of the 1 to 8,000 nursed in Paris, more than die within the year. In the very poor quarters of Paris, where the streets are narrow, and the inhabitants wretched, mortality is about nine in ten in the year. In the country, when good air, peace and comfort are united, as in the country, the mortality during the first year is only one in eight. At the Foundling-hospital at Paris, where they were all sent to the establishment, of 7,000 who were received annually, there only remained at the age of ten!

The Academy, considering the importance of these facts, decided on communicating to the *Société Maternelle*, and other societies whose object it is to aid mothers. Hitherto these societies have only recommended mothers to nurse their children; but it is evident that other concomitant circumstances more than counterbalance the advantage more charitable, therefore, to send their children to nurse in

Dr. Barry read a memoir on the means of arresting the progress of any venomous bite, by preventing the absorption of the matter. He had made the experiment on animals, by laying bare a muscle and depositing in it strichnine, or hydrocyanic acid, and then cupping the part, which was attended with success, even after tetanic convulsions had taken place.

M. Dupin, presenting his *Course of Geometry and Mechanics*, combated the opinion of those who imagine that the knowledge of geometry is only necessary for the construction of machinery. He stated that upwards of 150 arts and trades would derive great advantage from the artisans being instructed in that science. M. Dupin took a glance at the relative state of industry in France and England, and was forced to acknowledge the great inferiority of France; and cited as a proof, the stagnation of French commerce and manufactures, compared with the "prodigious augmentation of the commerce of England. It is not (said he) that we have gone back; but England has made an infinitely more rapid progress." He added, that it was only in the mechanical arts that England excelled. For example, chemistry in France is far from being behind that of any other nation. The Berthollet's and Fourcroy's had persuaded the government to found establishments for facilitating its progress. It will be the same with the mechanical arts, if analagous establishments are encouraged. Already the schools formed in different towns of France, and the lectures given in them, give the brightest hopes.

M. Morcau de Jonnes, read a note on the official inquiries, proving the contagion of the yellow fever and the plague. He maintained, that the yellow fever of 1802 was brought to Marseilles by the American vessel the *Columbia*. The government of that period consulted the faculty of Montpellier, which unanimously decided that the fever was contagious. In 1816, the faculty of Paris decided unanimously that the yellow fever was contagious; declaring that "the yellow fever is contagious, and susceptible of being imported by maritime and other communications, and is equally transmissible by men and merchandize."

In 1817, M. Lainé, the minister, instituted a committee, composed of disinterested persons of all professions, who had been eye-witnesses of the facts they stated, as well in America, as in Egypt, Syria, and Asia Minor: their decision was unanimous, that both the yellow fever and plague were contagious. The committee of the colonies formed the same year, and composed of persons who had inhabited Martinique and the coasts of Guadaloupe, unanimously declared the yellow fever contagious both from persons and things. M. de J. proposes a future examination of the results obtained in the British and Ottoman Empires.

PATENTS FOR MECHANICAL AND CHEMICAL INVENTIONS.

TO JOHN VALLANCE, of Brighton, for his New Method of Communication, or Means of Intercourse, by which Persons, Goods, or Intelligence may be communicated from one Place to another with greater Expedition than by Steam Carriages, or Carriages drawn by Animals.—Feb. 13, 1824.

The subject of the present patent must be considered as most extraordinary. It is proposed to construct hollow cylinders of cast-iron, large enough to allow carriages with passengers and goods to pass through them; a series of these cylinders are to be united, and extend from town to town, the junctions being made sufficiently air-tight to allow of a vacuum being produced within. The carriages, formed to the dimensions of the cylindrical trunk, are to be projected from place to place by the pressure of the atmosphere rushing forward to occupy the vacuum. The junctions of the cylinders are to be bound round with rolls of flannel, coated with tallow, and an external hoop to keep the joints air-tight. They are to be supported upon blocks of masonry, or brick-work; and where it becomes necessary to deviate from a straight line, or from a horizontal position, the inclination must be made as gradual as possible. In this way trunks are to be formed, extending from station to station, and may be carried over rivers by means of bridges, or through hills, if necessary, by means of excavations; and air-pumps, of very large dimensions, are to be constructed at each end of the trunk, for the purpose of exhausting the air within. The cylinders that form the trunk being arranged as above described, the carriage is to be introduced, and the doors are to be shut, that the external air in exerting its pressure against the closed end of the carriage may impel it forward. The air-pump is now to be put in action; and, as soon as the air is exhausted from the interior of the cylinders, the force of the air from the open end of the trunk, drives the carriage forward with a velocity proportionate to the degree of the exhaustion within.

The velocity of this carriage might be increased or diminished by a greater or less degree of exhaustion produced in the trunk; but the speed could not (the inventor thinks) be conveniently carried beyond one thousand miles per hour, as that is the velocity of air rushing into a vacuum. In order to avoid any retardation of the carriage, by the friction which the air would experience in passing along the sides of the trunk, it is proposed to have air valves opening into the trunk at every mile of its length, which are to be rendered air-tight by mercurial joints; and as the carriage passes the valve, a small lever is to open it, and allow the air

to rush in. It is intended that the interior of the trunk should be marked at every mile, and lighted lamps are to be attached to the carriage, that the conductor may know where about he is: a lever also is to be connected to the carriage, by pressing upon which, the conductor may produce a friction sufficient to stop the carriage. The pumps are to be kept working all the time that the carriages are in progress, in order to preserve the state of exhaustion as nearly as possible. When the natural pressure of the air is insufficient to propel the carriage with the desired velocity, the air-pump at the posterior end of the trunk is to be employed in injecting air, so as to produce a plenum, while the pump at the reverse end is exhausting to produce a vacuum. A contrivance is proposed, consisting of a long series of pipes, extending from the starting-place to the station of the next air-pump, to convey intelligence when the pumps are to be put in action. —
Abridged from the London Journal of Arts and Sciences.

TO JOSEPH CLISELD DANIEL, of Stoke, Wilts, for his New Improved Method of Weaving Woollen Cloth.—7th July 1824.

These improvements apply to power-looms of the description employed for weaving woollen cloths. The principal novel features, consist in the introduction of a spring behind the lathe or batten, to which the crank-rod is attached, that causes the lathe to vibrate; the employment of a weighted lever, which tumbles to and fro on the treddle shaft, for the purpose of throwing the warp open to receive the shuttle; and the introduction of oblique brushes or card-rollers in the breast beam, in order to stretch the cloth out towards the sides, and prevent its wrinkling on the work-beam as it rolls up. The Patentee's claims are comprised under the following heads:—bringing the shuttle through the warp gradually, and without a jerk; in continuing the pressure of the reed against the shoot while the position of the warp changes; enabling the lathe to be at rest when the shuttle passes; assisting the changing of the warp, and keeping it open by a tumbling weight; and, lastly, stretching the cloth, in its width, as it rolls on the work-beam.—*London Journal of Arts and Sciences.*

A LIST OF THE PATENTS which, having been granted in October 1811, will EXPIRE in the present Month of October, viz.

Oct. 1.—To W. STRAHAN, of Poole Cottage, Cheshire: for his new method of making culinary salt.

30.—To J. MIERB, of the Strand, Westminster: for accelerating the evaporation of liquid or solid bodies, and destroying noxious vapours, by passing such vapours, mixed with a current of air, and with steam also in some cases, through the fire, employed to heat the bodies to be evaporated.—See our 33d vol., p. 356—see also tallow-melting, vol. 54, pp. 107 and 400.

30.—To F. KORNIG, of Castle-street, Finsbury-square, London: for further improvements on his patent printing machinery.—Under date of 29 March, 1810.

30.—To R. WITTY, of Hull, Yorkshire: for further improvements on his patent rotative steam-engine; under date of 14th Feb. 1810.—See our 30th vol., p. 159, and vol. 33, p. 458.

30.—To J. C. DYER, of Gray's-inn, Middlesex: for machinery for making cards for the carding of cotton, wool, &c.: communicated from abroad; this has proved an important and highly valuable concern to the patentees, now resident at Manchester.

30.—To R. L. MARTYN, of Tillington, Sussex: for his agricultural hoe, for hoeing turnips and other crops.

30.—To W. RUDDER, of Birmingham, Warwickshire: for his improved cocks for drawing off liquids.

30.—To T. DAVIES, of Brewer-street, Middlesex: for his improved buckles for fastening various things.

30.—To I. CURR, of Bellevue-house, Sheffield, Yorkshire: for his method of making ropes, with uniformly twisted and distended strands.

30.—To T. PEARSALL, of Willsbridge, Gloucestershire: for constructing the rafters and laths of roofs, and other framings of buildings, of iron plates on edge.—See our 33d vol., p. 355.

30.—To I. LOWNDES, of Hollen-street, Middlesex: for his improved method of heating baths.

A LIST OF NEW PATENTS, granted in July and August 1825.

July 26.—To C. FRIEND, of Bell-lane, Spitalfields: for improvements in the process of refining sugar.—Six months.

26.—To J. REEDHEAD, of Heworth, Durham: for improvements in machinery for propelling vessels, both in marine and inland navigation.—Two months.

26.—To J. E. BROOKE, of the township of Headingley, Leeds, and J. HARDGRAVE, of Kirkstall, in the same township: for improvements in, or additions to machinery used in scrubbing and carding wool, and other fibrous substances.—Six months.

26.—To D. O. RICHARDSON, and W. HIRST, both of Leeds: for improvements in

the process of printing or dyeing woollen and other fabrics.—Six months.

26.—To J. KAY, of Preston, Lancaster: for new and improved machinery for preparing and spinning flax, hemp, and other fibrous substances, by power.—Six months.

30.—To R. WITTY, of Sculcoats, Yorkshire: for an improved chimney for Argand and other burners.—Six months.

30.—To J. LOAN, of Fishpond-house, near Bristol: for a machine for effecting an alternating motion between bodies revolving about a common centre or axis of motion; also additional machinery or apparatus for applying the same to mechanical purposes.—Six months.

30.—To the Rev. W. BARCLAY, of Auldeare, county of Nairn: for an improved instrument to determine angles of altitude or elevation, without the necessity of a view of the horizon being obtained.—Six months.

30.—To R. BADNALL the younger, of Leek, Stafford: for improvements in the manufacture of silk.—Six months.

Aug. 8.—To S. BAGSHAW, of Newcastle-under-Line, Stafford: for a new method of manufacturing pipes for the conveyance of water and other fluids.—Two months.

10.—To G. CHARLETON, of Maidenhead-court, Wapping, and W. WALKER, of New-grove, Mile End-road, Middlesex: for improvements in the building or constructing ships or other vessels.—Six months.

11.—To S. LORD, J. ROBINSON, and J. FORSTER, all of Leeds: for improvements in the process of raising the pile on woollen cloths and other fabrics, and also in dressing the same.—Two months.

11.—To W. HIRST, H. HIRST, W. HERCOCK, and S. WILKINSON, all of Leeds: for an apparatus for preventing coaches, carriages, mails, and other vehicles from overturning.—Six months.

11.—To J. S. LANGTON, of Langton Juxta Partney, county of Lincoln: for an improved method of seasoning timber and other woods.—Six months.

11.—To J. PERKINS, of Fleet-street, London: for improvements in the construction of bedsteads, sofas, and other similar articles.—Six months.

12.—To H. R. FANSHAW, of Addle-street: for an improved apparatus for spinning, doubling, and twisting or throwing silk.—Six months.

12.—To J. BUTLER, of Commercial-road, Lambeth, Surrey: for a new method of making coffins, for the effectual prevention of bodies being removed therefrom after interment.—Two months.

15.—To M. LARVIERE, Frith-street, Soho: for a machine for perforating metal plates of gold, silver, tin, platina, brass, or copper, being applicable to all the purposes of sieves hitherto employed, either of canvas, linen, or wire.—Two months.

MONTHLY REVIEW OF LITERATURE, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN.

Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early Notice of their Works requested to transmit Copies, if possible, before the 16th of the Month

LETTERS on England. By A. DE STAËL, 8vo. — This is a work, valuable in itself, for much good sense, the evident fruit of considerate observation; and not less so from shewing in what light our national character, social condition, and institutions may be regarded by an intelligent, and evidently impartial foreigner. Even this impartiality, however, must not be expected to render him equally acceptable to all. National pride is apt to listen to no voice but that of its own egotism; and there are John Bulls among us, who, whatever may be the balance admitted in our favour, in summing up the aggregate, will not be satisfied unless the same advantage be admitted in every individual item of the account. We, however, are not of this number; and though there are some descriptions of mental habitude and acquisition in which he thinks we are surpassed by the scientific luminaries of France, we are ready to admit, that he has looked upon England with a philosophical spirit and an impartial eye, and has drawn his comparisons more with a view to the reciprocal melioration of both countries, than with any tendency to the envious or splenetic degradation of either. Thus, in his second Letter (on *the comparative progress of civilization in France and England*), having shewn, by instancing the great parallel events in the political history of the two countries, from the signing of our Great Charter in 1215, to the Bourbon Restoration in France (for the parallel to our revolution in 1688 has not yet occurred), England has always had the start about a century and a half in the career of liberty, he thus adopts and amplifies the “fundamental distinction of M. Guizot (*Essais sur l'Histoire de France*):

“That the progress of civilization in England has always advanced on a level with that of liberty, and frequently even has only been the consequence of it; while in France it has preceded, or remained independent of it.”

He proceeds, however, very justly, to observe, that the real state of the two nations is not to be judged “by comparing their ‘most eminent intellectual flowers.’” [A vile phrase, *intellectual flowers*: but let the translator answer that.]

“I think it certain that, in the select portion of the French nation intellectually considered, there are more minds gifted with the faculty of generalizing their ideas, connecting them with philosophical principles, and expressing them in a brilliant or original manner, either in books or in conversation. I believe too, that, on descending to the other extremity of the scale, we shall find in the uninstructed classes more natural vivacity, more quickness in seizing new ideas,

more of that intuitive spirit, with which the spires the inhabitants of the countries favour. But it is not a few men of wit, or even of few bold thinkers, or a few ingenious theories constitute the moral and political strength of a nation. This strength consists in the average intelligence, in the general knowledge of the laws and practical institutions, to which the details of human affairs appertain.” — “In this respect, our country in Europe is on a par with England.”

That this comparison should, by some, be cavilled at, is not surprising. We are, however, the accuracy of the statistics, and are satisfied with the admission — proofs so cheerfully presented by the author, that the *practical results*, in a point of view, are all in favour of our country.

It is really mortifying not to be able to follow this intelligent author through successive topics, *the division of labour*, and its influence on agriculture, wealth, population and morals; the *men* of aristocracy and democracy; the influence of the press; the influence of the newspaper press; our public opinion; the influence of the Parliament, Parliamentary Reform

Upon some of these topics, indeed, we do not, in all respects, exactly agree with de Staël: particularly upon the last, in common with his Whig friends, he considers property (*i. e. accumulated property*) as the basis of representation, instead of considering that what is usually called property, is itself the creature of labour (*i. e. originates in the inherent right of every individual in his capacity of productive effort*), and cannot, therefore, be superseded by any accumulation, personal rights, or protective claims, from whom, primarily, it originated, whose labour it is still augmenting and sustaining. In some minute points of detail, also, the caviller might find some unimportant mistakes in the details of local customs; but, upon the whole, we venture to pronounce these Letters on England equally worth the attention of the native and foreigner.

A Critical Inquiry regarding the Author of Junius, proving the Letters to have been written by Lord Viscount Sandwich. GEORGE COVENTRY. 8vo. — Our will remember, that in a former Number of our present volume, a correspondent attempted to assign the honour of these famous letters to J. H. To be certainly it must be admitted, that the individual fact advanced in support of the hypothesis is a strong one. It is, however, but an individual fact; and, of itself, insufficient to counterbalance the external and internal evidence to the contrary.

supposition. The style of J. II. ke his mind (to waive all other ions), though clear and powerful, liant, or versatile. It was pre-imaginative—pungent. not elo- to labour could have enabled him and sustain the style of Junius : he was of its beauty and excel- t less insufficient are the grounds ch the pretensions of Sir Philip Edmund Burke, Sir William . &c. &c., have been attempted held; and, hitherto, we confess s at least, the inquiry has appear- nvolved in impenetrable mystery : ight add, not worth half the mar- trouble which the literary world ested concerning it. The pre- e, however, comes before us in ferent shape, at least of *proba-* d it has the collateral merit of a good deal of interesting infor- concerning the political history of to which the letters refer. We owever, been able to discover in tents any thing that should ac- any attempts to suppress the pub- unless it be that some relative ight feel themselves galled at ace which, not by the author, but the author, becomes inevitably the course of preliminary inquiry, the notorious affair of Minden, of the British arms was com- by personal pique and animosi- ; that some attempts at suppres- been made is apparent, not only rief notice prefixed—[“ *The pub- spectfully informed, that this is the need for publication by Mr. Mur- vember last*”]—but from the cir- : of its coming forth at last, full costume of elegance as to pe and embellishment, without of any publisher. “London: G. Woodfall,” and the names of Neale and Stockley, 352, Strand, sible on the engraved title-page rtrait prefixed, being all the in- given that can guide even the any one who might wish to pro- ry. If our space would permit, , on this very account, be some- le in our examination; since in as a work itself is difficult of alysis and extract are the more to curiosity. But we must con- lves to a very brief sketch.

prefatory remarks, Mr. Coventry s twenty-four predicaments, that y one of them have been appli- he author of the Letters of Ju- , in the course of the work, we io more than justice to admit, only these positions are com- oved, as far as Junius is con- it that in every one of these pre- Lord George Sackville stood. is, therefore, thus far made out

LY MAG, No. 415.

as a very probable one. Nor do we at present recollect any additional predica- ment deducible from the Letters of Junius, under which Lord G. Sackville can be affirmed not to have stood. The proba- bility is, in fact, throughout strongly sup- ported. The enmities and partialities of Junius, and the enmities, or provocations to enmity, and the partialities of Lord G. S., are identified; as are also the communi- ties of sentiment, and even of language, in the letters of the one, and the parliamentary speeches, &c. of the other; and the fac- similes present certainly quite as much re- semblance as might be expected between the *careless* hand, in which the same indi- vidual might write his hasty letters, and that in which he might be expected to transcribe (and we have the evidence of Junius himself that he did carefully tran- scribe) that which he was *elaborately* pre- paring for the press. It, also, must be ad- mitted that, in addition to the general pro- babilities so strongly sustained, there are some particular incidents that push pro- bability almost to the verge of demonstra- tion. We might instance Lord G. S.’s so- licited interview, when he felt the approach of dissolution, and his remorseful apology to Lord Mansfield, for some unexplained wrongs, *some injustice done to him in the fluctuations of politics and the heats of party*. Still stronger is the light thrown on the his- tory of the well-known letter to the “vaga- bond” Garrick, by the new proven fact of Lord G. S.’s occupying a house at Richmond which overlooked all usual access to the palace there, and the facilities, from such approximation, of so intriguing a spirit for detecting the object of Garrick’s visit. But the most conclusive of all, is the argument founded upon that *private* letter of Junius to Mr. Woodfall, in which he says

“That Swinney is a wretched but a dangerous fool. He had the impudence to go to Lord George Sackville, whom he had never spoken to, and ask him whether or no he was the author of Junius—take care of him.”

We confess that we know not how to re- sist the conclusion that this “cannot be satisfactorily explained in any other way than that Junius and Lord G. Sackville were one and the same person.” How else could Junius know that Swinney called on Lord G. S.? That he had never spoken to Lord G. S. before? What question he had the impudence to ask Lord G. S.?—What intimacy, confidence, and unfathomable se- crecy must there have been between Junius and Lord G. S., if they were not, in fact, one! In short, to those who feel them- selves interested in the inquiry, we recom- mend Mr. Coventry’s volume, as by far the most satisfactory of any thing we have met with upon the subject.

The Life, Writings, Opinions, and Times of the Right Hon. George Gordon Noel By- ron, Lord Byron; including, in its most ex- tensive

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tensive Biography, Anecdotes and Memoirs of the Lives of the most eminent and eccentric, public and noble Characters and Courtiers of the present polished and enlightened Age and Court of His Majesty King George the Fourth. In the course of the Biography is also separately given, copious Recollections of the lately destroyed MS. originally intended for posthumous publication, and entitled, Memoirs of my own Life and Times, by the RIGHT HON. LORD BYRON.—(So stands thus far—the line thus glaring in dashing capitals to gull the unknowing ones—the title; but, after the armorial motto, and another motto from Shakspeare creeps in, in letters significantly small) *By an English Gentleman, in the Greek Military Service, and Comrade of his Lordship. Compiled from authentic Documents, and from long personal acquaintance. 3 vols. 8vo.*—To the eye of the adept, however, the very masquerade of this title-page has the effect of naked sincerity. It is a palpable advertisement of quackery. It bears it in its very physiognomy. Nor are the Dedication and the Introductory Address less instructive to this end. The former is to Mr. Canning, “to whose genius,” we are informed, “France, Russia, Germany, Italy, Greece, and the United States of North America, have paid homage as one of the brightest ornaments of this country”—a bespattering, in consequence of which, this comrade and acquaintance of whomsoever he chooses to write, or rather to compile about, assumes to himself anon the honour of being “under the patronage” of the Right Hon. Secretary. In the latter, after lamenting the suppression of Lord Byron’s autobiography, the author, vauntful of the vast sources of original information opened to him by his comradeship and personal acquaintance, for discharging the incumbent duty of “repairing the loss, and justifying Lord Byron to posterity,” thus proceeds:

“It is with this view—the view of paying that tribute, and doing that justice to his memory, which, strangely unnatural, his relatives have denied him—that we now step forward with our volumes of Biography, which, with the advantage of long personal acquaintance, we have compiled from most authentic and copious documents; and, since we are deprived of his self-written Memoirs, we must rest satisfied with the most circumstantial account of his Lordship, as such documents (*and they indeed are all-sufficient*), and with what his most intimate friends and his own writings, can offer, together with such particulars as can be gleaned from the most reputable and unquestionable quarters, and saved from the ‘wreck of matter.’ In the society and friendship of his Lordship we have been long happy, as well in England as in Italy and Greece, alike witnesses of his zeal and magnanimity, sharers of his toils, and fellow-mourners with the citizens of Missolonghi over his cherished remains; and having followed him to his native and dearly beloved England, at once the fount and the grave of his happiness and his misery, and beheld him laid in the lowly vault of the picturesque little village-church of Hucknell, we took our last look, and were able to leave his grave only through the resolution of justifying him to posterity, by giving to

his country, and to the world at large, the Biography of his valuable life.”

Here is promise enough, one would think; and a pretty specimen (at least in the passage we have marked with italics) of the tasteful novel-like sentimentality with which the ensuing biography is to be adorned. But this is not all; even Lord Byron is not subject enough for the mighty mind that is to fill out these three octavo volumes—nor can the sentimentality of picturesqueness furnish sufficient embellishment. From novel we are led to pantomime, and presented with the following harlequinade:

“It will, indeed, be found a most extensive Biography, as it involves Anecdotes and Memoirs of the Lives of the most Eminent and Eccentric—Public and Noble—Characters and Courtiers of the present polished and enlightened Age and Court of his Most Gracious Majesty King George the Fourth. Kings, Queens, Princes, Dukes, Peers and Peereses, Lords, Ladies, and Commoners, Poets and Postasters, Clowns and Pantalooms, Britons, Franks, Spaniards, Italians, Germans, Greeks and Turks, are all in turn brought into play, to perform their parts upon the stage of the life of the Noble and Eccentric Bard; and we may venture to add with confidence, that it will afford much interest, and excite in particular much pleasure, in the minds of those who have performed whole acts of their life with him.”

If we had been any thing but Reviewers, these specimens would have been quite enough for us: notwithstanding the assurance that the Life about to be presented to us was such a desideratum that, without it, the world itself, “this goodly frame of nature,” would be absolutely imperfect.

“The Life of such a man as Lord Byron—the *poète guerrier*—was confessedly and indubitably a great desideratum in literature; one, indeed, which the literary world could not dispense with, but must have, remaining absolutely imperfect without it.”

We, however, have been obliged to wade through the three volumes; pleonasm, puns and all: * for ours is not the custom to review unread. The result is, that we are obliged to pronounce almost all the authorities and documents so vaunted about, to be such as may be derived from newspapers, reviews, and those apocryphal publications with which the Dallases, the Perrys, the Medwins, and such-like book-makers, had previously inundated the literary market. A more complete specimen of book-making, perhaps, was never put together with paste and scissors. Whole pages of quotations, by twelves and twenties at a time, are strung together, with prying details of the subjects of his Lordship’s respective works, and quotations from them that

* His Lordship, we are told, while a schoolboy, although “weak in body,” and “by no means the strongest either in frame or constitution,”—“gave many striking proofs of an undaunted and intrepid spirit, notwithstanding his labouring under the disadvantage of lameness.” The fame of Mr. Moore is also vindicated (vol. I. p. 230), by a careful record of the puns provoked by his name.

in every mouth, and anecdotes that seen again and again repeated. To it the bulk of nothingness, the same hical ground is trod over four different—in the history of the successive—in the history of the travels which and the subjects and materials of these—in three chapters of a pretended, or Recollections of the destroyed in chapter after chapter of extracts (tending) from various letters of Lord ; in which, however, the extracts are only strewn, and consist almost of little scraps which have already appeared in other publications. Then we also, some five chapters of extracts others, generally not original either, persons about Lord Byron; some manufacturers of which knew probably as much of his Lordship as intended “comrade and acquaintance” . After these (as if all the rest had been mere gleanings—and gleanings even in the common field) we have a couple of sets of professed gleanings; and, to bring the rear, no less than seven chapters (towards the third volume) of the history of the Greek insurrectionary war.

The pretended Recollections of the aged M.S. (the contents of which, it is not granted, will be believed “to be no venerable secret, since they were perused by L——b, and Lady B——h, and persons of feminine, or loquacious gender—there is one passage of most atrocious coyness, ostentatiously marked with incomprehensible commas, as though it were a literal translation; but which is of itself quite sufficient to destroy the credibility of the whole; it is not to be believed, that even the mystic of the wedding-chamber could be made the subject of whole pages of descant by the bridegroom? could be put upon permanent record destined for the public gaze?

neither the chamber-door, the curtain, the coverlet of the bed, could be a barrier against the exposition of the vulgar and malicious pen? Could Lord ——could any gentleman—could any that had the feelings, or was worthy the name of man, have penned such a libel?

the morals of this tramped-up publication are just of a piece with its authentication.

“Nature,” says this delicate and sentimental book-maker—

“Nature revolts at a perpetuity even of conjugal love. There is something in the idea of the loss of a wife that sits uneasy upon the stomachs of some men; while others give a gulp and swallow it down without wry faces. ‘Our state,’ said a galley-slave, to the oar, ‘would not be so bad, if it was the name of it.’ It may be much the same with us.”

Wretchedness, according to the same author, is the very soul of poetry and of

of every kind of genius (and Poets in particular are fond of ‘potations deep.’)—“A Poet with a bottle is like a workman without his tools;

he may possess talent, will, and industry, but he cannot get on.”

The criticisms are also of equal acumen; and the language sometimes not inferior to the other merits: as perhaps the reader may have conjectured from the few quotations we have made, without particular references to such phrases as “disrelish for company not proceeding from morosity or misanthropy,” &c. But censure is wearied, not exhausted; and for the sake of relief we will observe, as the nearest to commendation the compiler has furnished us with the opportunity of approaching, that there are some few anecdotes, or episodes rather, that we do not remember to have met with before (as that of the Protégé, p. 93—8, and of the Circassian Slave, p. 123—31, vol. 3), so honourable to Lord B. that we should like to have them upon better authority: but, coupled with the general contents of these fudge volumes of “Life, Writings, Opinions and Times,” we can regard them only as pretty outlines for novels and romances. As for the “extensive Biography, Anecdotes and Memoirs of other eminent, eccentric, public, noble, &c. &c. &c. characters;” that panorama of the age of his most Gracious Majesty King George the Fourth, promised in the harlequinade puff of the address—for these we have looked in vain through the whole exhibition. Glimpses of distinguished names, indeed, we have; but of biographies, or even anecdotes, not so much even as might have been picked up from the gleanings of newspapers.

The first volume is adorned with a handsomely engraved portrait of Lord B.; the second with a very beautiful one of the Countess Guiccioli; and the third is accompanied by a fac-simile of his Lordship’s handwriting, commending the original pictures from which the portraits are professed to be engraved.

A Letter to the Right Hon. Sir Charles Long, on the Improvements proposed, and now carrying on in the Western Part of London. 8vo.—In this small, but very desultory pamphlet, which rambles backwards and forwards from Temple-bar to Tothill-street, from Charing-cross to Chelsea-hospital, from ponds and palaces to provisions for orphans and the tippling of Chelsea pensioners at low public-houses, and from banking the Thames to musing among the remains of Phidias at Montague house,—and which seems to have been written with no very accurate information relative to the plans of improvement already resolved upon, or in agitation,—there are some suggestions worth attention (as, for example, the removal of that barbarous incumbrance Exeter ‘Change, and widening of the Strand from Charing-cross to Fleet-street); but there is also much superfluous and unavailing matter, and much bad taste,—such as veneration for that filthy obstruction Temple Bar—itsself a bar, indeed, to every prospect of a proper opening

opening, or a street adequate to the population and the traffic, from Charing-cross to St. Paul's : which certainly ought so to be opened, that from one we should have both a convenient progress and a clear view to the other. There is, also, a principle suggested in it, from which we shall not withhold our marked reprehension. The grand improvements in the neighbourhood of the Park, and the erection or expansion of splendid palaces (and this letter-writer would have one palace that, with its appendages, should cover a mile of ground) ought to exclude, it seems, according to him, the common mob ; that rags and wretchedness might not approach, as at present, the confines of regal and princely splendour. St. James's Park should be open only to the *well-dressed* public ! Now, for our parts, if rags and wretchedness cannot be prevented in this flourishing and wealthy community !—we would wish them to be brought under the eyes of royalty and opulence as much as possible—that they may at least be aware how much misery there is for them to relieve ; and we should be sorry to cease to see the threadbare part of the community occasionally resting themselves on the benches of the Mall, or taking their pennyworths of milk from the cow. We love the splendour, but we hate the seclusion of princely edifices ; and shall begin to abhor, instead of admiring, the improving grandeur of our architecture, if the consequence is to be an abridgment of the liberties and recreations of “ the common file.” There is too much of this both in town and country ; and we are sorry to see, what we think our gentry may some time or other have cause to be sorry for themselves, that the expansion and the splendour of their mansions is too frequently accompanied by a walling out of the *very eyes* of the commonality from all participation in the improvements which their taste and expenditure are spreading around themselves. Here, a lofty rampart is erected around their demesnes—there, a path across their parks, which for centuries has shortened the way of the rustic labourer from village to village, is to be shut up by these new improvements, or turned in circuitous direction, lest a smock-frock, or a patched jacket, should come “ between the wind and their nobility.” This is not meeting the spirit of the age—this is not the way to endear the higher to the lower classes of the community. Nor are we much enamoured with the letter-writer's project for a Committee of Taste to superintend the improvements of the metropolis, although Sir C. Long should be at the head of it : because we believe that such a committee (like all other committees of government appointment) would, ultimately, become a mere political job ; and that taste would have much less influence in its operations than party interests, and personal considerations and intrigue.

Memoirs of the Court of France Year 1684 to the Year 1720, translated from the Diary of the de Dangeau, with historical and Notes. 2 vols. 8vo.—We are satisfied with *Memoirs of the Court* XIV. ; and disgusted with the fact that there are even Englishmen who make that frivolous oppressor and homicide still a sort of idol ; him with the name of great. I think of drawing-rooms—but a J also : a royal Beau Nash, who, useful for mankind, had the revenues of a nation to dispense, in his master's ceremonies ; and what he could not do in the gaudy luxuries of the saloon revels, he had talent enough to do in the worst possible way—in the pillage, slaughter, and the splendours of a nation. For a part of his reign, he contrived to be popular ; for the great (and small) are fond of rare and he took care they should have of these. They found, however, that they had been “ paying too dear for their whistle ;” and the name of the *Monarque*, towards the close of his reign, was meditated on at length, breathed, with “ curses not loud but true.” His death was a theme of universal lamentation ; and the nation mourned in smiles. There are drivellers, among us, (dead to the feelings of humanity and dazzled by the toys and gewgaws which the childishness of mature age, as of infant years, can continue to be amused), who still continue to rave about magnificence, and patronage and splendour of courts, and school urbanity, and liberality to the poor, and to toad-eaters, and Asiatic pomp, covering a nation with gorgeous and can gravely doubt whether the extravagance of Louis XIV. is not more than counterbalance the good with which he overwhelmed so many millions of the human race—subjects, the people of foreign realms. Commerce and manufactures flourished, we are told, during his reign. Yes, for a while he did : but the people starved, and extravagance turned the fountains of prosperity into sources of bankruptcy and embarrassment. The arts, also, beneath his sway : they did as they could minister to adulterous indulgence of royal vanity. He owes the world of art even, that he is to be proud of, to the patronage of Louis XIV. ? The gallery of the Louvre in which the unfading colours of the past still dazzle the eye in all the splendour of profane and incongruous gory, shews that this species of extravagance waited not for birth from the munificence of this bedizened monarch. The city-like palace of Versailles, with its forty thousand dependants and of all ranks and classes, saw the

he artizan was in rags, and the pined and famished over the fields (plied their waste.) exhibits, both and without, the pomps of a merc-taste; and the works of Marly, supply the fountains of the spewing perpetuate the memory of the clumsy of mechanics, which the profu-expenditure did little to reform.

for literature, what did it owe to *Grand*, but its debasement? To must ascribe, not its birth, but its tion. He loved to be chaunted in es, and could reward the chaunter; ileau tuned his harp, that should ounded to better themes, and the laurels of Turenne on the vo-s brow of the royal pageant. He o be called a Titus; and, justly per-bought the first genius of the world by to speak to him, after he had l him with that title.* But was the l spark that kindled the spirit of e, and made him, for almost a cen-he day-star of European literature, on the eye of Louis XIV.? What secution and exile owed Voltaire to To a legacy of 2,000 livres from de l'Enclos, he was indebted for his ; and the foundations of his fortune to have been laid by English pa-; during his exile. So much for the time age of Louis le Grand! The unt bigotry of his declining years; ste of his ultimately unavailing wars, their inordinate burthens, and the un-able debts that they entailed upon ty; and, finally, his revocation of ict of Nantz, to please a fanatical an, did not contribute much, we think, to the intellectual glory or rtial prosperity of his country; and ies of ensuing events, down to our mes, shew what he had done even stability of its institutions. O! but a splendid court! which enabled a of courtly literati to fill diary upon among others that would be more g, perhaps, to court ladies at their with such important records as the ng:

M.—The King took the diversion of hawking him of Vesiné; the King of England and the f Wales were there, but the Queen of Eng-s not present; she has been indisposed for ys past: madame and madame la duchesse horseback. A black kite was taken, and the and an order for six hundred francs for the cover; he gives this sum every year for the ck kite that is taken in his presence; for-e gave the horse on which he rode, and his ; gown. Last year he gave the same sum is taken in the presence of the duke de Bour-but he caused to be inserted in the order, was not to be taken as a precedent, it being y that the King should be present.

"Thus I hope was pleased," said Voltaire, as g was passing from the theatre. His Majesty rwhelmed with astonishment and indigna-t a poet should dare to speak to him unbidden.

"May 7th.—The marshals of France sentenced a captain of dragoons, named Aubri, to fifteen years' imprisonment, for having whipped with rods one of his fellow captains, with whom he had a quarrel, and whom he thus assaulted in the morning while in bed; this was considered as a species of as-sassination.

"Aug. 20.—Marly. The parliament of Dijon has condemned to the stake a curate of Seurre, accused of the errors of Molinos, and of having fallen into great abominations. This curate was very intimate with Madame de Guyon and Father la Combe.

"Dec. 1.—The King took medicine; he takes it every month, on the last day of the moon."

How interesting! to know on what day of the month kings took physic, when queens had catarrhs, and princesses the green-sickness! Yet, such is the fiddle-faddle by which book-makers get pudding, and their trumpeters drink port and claret.

Antediluvian Phytology, illustrated by a Collection of the Fossil Remains of Plants, peculiar to the Coal Formations of Great Britain; by EDMUND TYRRELL ARTIS, F.S.A., F.G.S., 4to.—Having been favoured with a sight of this splendid specimen of scientific research, on the eve of its publication, we lose no time in anticipating its appearance, as a valuable acquisition to our comparatively scanty stores of geological illustration.

"The study of Fossil Plants," says Mr. A., "has been very little cultivated in this country; indeed the progress made by us in this branch of geology is far inferior to that by the continental geologists; who, notwithstanding the paucity of their materials, have made considerable exertions, being aware of the great importance of the study of fossil plants, for clearing away many difficulties in the theory of geology." "It cannot be said," he continues, "that our naturalists do not possess equal talents and perseverance with them; and it is certain that our quarries, our pits, our mines and our museums, exhibit an immense mass of materials, &c."

The author then proceeds to shew the foreign assistance ("the French and German naturalists") he has been obliged to appeal to in the prosecution of his inquiries; and, regretting "the depressed state of English literature in this respect," points out, we verily believe, the only true and influential source of our comparative deficiencies in this and several other departments of physical science.

"The progress of this peculiar study appearing to have been impeded, in this country, by our unfortunately insisting on a connexion between two such independent branches of knowledge, as philosophy and religion."

After observing that, "it is but as yesterday, that the similar difficulty arising from the scriptural account of the motion of the sun round the earth was abandoned;"

"May it not be hoped," he continues, "that in a liberal and scientific age, a free scope, at least, will be given to philosophical enterprise; and that the geologist will be no longer constrained, upon pain of incurring the charge of irreligion, to adopt the ancient Chaldean cosmogony, further than may be consistent with more recent and careful observation."

We trust it may: for sure we are, that till this unnatural alliance between the dogmas of theology and the researches of science shall be dissolved, the progress of knowledge and the great objects of human improvability must be crippled and impeded. What a disgraceful uproar did interested rivalry, on this pretence, recently excite in the case of Mr. Lawrence! The anatomist, forsooth, must not see as far even as his knife can carry him, nor the geologist dig with open eyes into the bowels of the earth, for fear the facts that stare him in the face should controvert some venerable dogma, not of religious obligation, but of antiquated cosmogony:—as if the prophets and the apostles, nay, the Author of Christianity himself, came into the world not to reveal and teach to us our obligations and duties towards God and man, but to confirm the errors of ignorance, and prescribe the limits of philosophical discovery.

We hail the appearance of a more enlightened era; and congratulate the geologist on the accession of these beautiful illustrations of so obscure and difficult a branch of his science. The work is in its very nature incapable of analytical abridgment; we have, therefore, only to add, that it is executed with taste and splendour, both in the graphic and typographical departments; and exhibits twenty-four specimens of fossilated vegetable remains, (the generality of which have never before been figured or described, some of which have no known parallels among existing plants, and some of which are of very rare and even unique occurrence)—drawn by Curtis and engraved by Weddell, and accompanied by letter-press explanations of their respective generic and specific characters, their synonyms and localities; together with observations upon each.

Remarks on Steam Navigation, and its Protection, Regulation, and Encouragement. In a Letter to the Right Hon. W. Huskisson, Treasurer of the Navy, and President of the Board of Trade. By T. TREDGOLD, &c. 8vo.—In this sensible little pamphlet, Mr. T. calls for attention to the growing importance of steam navigation, and the necessity, now that it is extending its accelerated steerage to the distant shores of America and Hindostan, of a systematic superintendence, that may guarantee the safety of such mode of voyage. Having alluded to the necessary precautions in the structure and conduct of the various parts of the machinery, and shewn that, with due attention to these, this accelerated species of navigation “is safer than that by an ordinary sailing vessel;” and having justly observed that “the passengers cannot be expected to procure such examination” as may be required—he proposes the appointment of authorized inspectors, whose duty it should be to ascertain the sufficiency of every part of the workmanship, &c., and to grant certificates of the same, without

which, of course, no steam-vessel be permitted to ply; and also a code of instructions,” as “the manufacturers, acting &c. He observes that, in “as confidence in steam-vessels their effect on commerce will be and their use become more general. T. particularly recommends the iron, notwithstanding its great weight, as being more malleable, in preference to wood. In considering the disadvantages of steam navigation for commercial purposes, “when voyages are long the quantity of fuel required leaves very little tonnage for goods.” But it is “that, in process of time, the saving will be proximate to doing the same about two-thirds, or, perhaps, three-fourths of the fuel.” In the mean time, the facilities of personal transit and commerce are already greatly extended; the facilities of intercourse with Ireland; and the facilities of the Company, sanctioned by Parliament, “from the port of Valparaiso, south-west of that country, a steamer of a large class, to proceed to Nova Scotia, and to New York in a fortnight; and another every month to Madeira and the Leeward Islands, returning by Bermuda and Fayal.”

Mr. T., in his “Appendix, on the speed of steam-vessels,” demonstrates, by a series of calculations, that the tonnage for the voyage should be proportioned to the velocity, rather than to the time of the voyage, concludes, that “for mere passage-vessels, the mere swiftest transit should be considered, where the conveyance of goods is not the object, “the velocity should be as great as the nature of the trade, &c. will admit for “if the velocity be doubled, the tonnage for goods (by means of the saving in quantity of fuel) will be reduced to less than one-eighth of the quantity required at a lower velocity.”

A Key to Nicholson and A Practical System of Algebra. Authors.—The merits of the *Practical Algebra*, by Messrs. Nicholson and Rowbotham, we have already commended with due praise. The authors have completed the obligation on themselves by presenting it with a key to the solutions, which is an inestimable advantage to the student, and one which no other work of the kind will present him. We direct the reader's attention more especially to the solutions of the biquadratics &c.; all the roots are worked out in Bonycastle and others, no one example is given. It would be to repeat our commendations of the key itself to say more upon the key. We add, that it is printed with the

as, and finished in the highest style of geographical execution.

Improvements in Civil Architecture, proving the necessity, utility, and importance of a perfect System of Ventilation, to render buildings equally durable as Walls, by new, and simple Methods, without Diminution of its Strength or Beauty; also some new and Useful Remarks by Eminent Architects, &c. &c. &c. By JOHN BURRIDGE, Patentee of Ventilating Bricks, &c.

We have already taken so much notice of Mr. Burridge's very useful invention in another department of our work, (12, Sup. p. 625), that little remains for us to present beyond the announcement of a pamphlet before us. The title-page sufficiently explaining its object; and certainly more universally important to building masters than the prevention of dry rot will be pointed out; nor could any one, tending to preclude the probability of the recurrence of that fatal disease in the timbers of future buildings, have more opportune than at this time, thousands, and tens of thousands—might perhaps have said hundreds of thousands of new houses are rising, with magical celerity, in and around our great metropolis; and when our extended public buildings, are conducting plans of such magnificence, as ought to be accompanied with a solidity and durability that should record to distant centuries the spirit and the taste of our generation. The introductory remarks, on "Terminating Dry Rot," are, therefore, recommended, and indeed the whole pamphlet, the attention of all builders, and promoters of buildings. The pamphlet is dedicated to Dr. Birkbeck, of whom it is said—

the indefatigable zeal and deep interest you uniformly and successfully manifested for the promotion of British Commerce, in the promulgation of your practical knowledge of the arts and sciences, be the power in human power to promote the active industry, and, consequently, the universal happiness of mankind, posterity will record your name in her annals, and look back with delight to the establishment of patriotic institutions, conferring endless blessings on millions yet unborn."

Revision and Explanation of the Geographical and Hydrographical Terms, and of a Nautical Character relating to Winds, Clouds, Changes which take place in the Atmosphere, &c. By JOHN EVANS, R.N. 12mo.

—So long ago as in the month of March (vol. lix. p. 118), notice of this useful little work was made by one of our correspondents; and, at the same time, a short critical notice of it was inserted for insertion among the articles of the *Review of Literature*—by what accident, probably excess of matter, it missed its way, we know not. It is now, according to our system of prompt notice,

rather out of date. But though authors have fair warning, that all the favour they can expect at our hands, by sending copies of their works, is, that they shall be noticed according to their merits: yet so much we think is due to them, that they shall not be thrown by in silence—though sometimes, perhaps, the authors may wish they had been so. We think it, therefore, right to say now, though more briefly, what we meant to say then, that this is a useful publication, not less so for lying in small compass; and that we perfectly agree with Lieut. Evans, that in navigation, as in all other arts and sciences, it is of high importance that there should be a perfect uniformity in the use of the same terms by persons of the same nation, as the only means of avoiding dangerous mistakes. To this desirable end the present Revision and Explanation may essentially administer.

The Dance, Pythagoras, Plato's Dream, and other Poems. By S. BARUH, Author of "The Loves of the Devils," "Rape of the Lips," &c. &c. 12mo. Poems?—other poems! No, indeed, Mr. S. Baruh, not poems—rhymes, indeed, they are, though, sometimes, queer ones, but not even metres. Those who attempt to write verses, if they have no ears to scan, can generally count their fingers; S. B. cannot even do this—or, if he can, he heeds it not—half a foot too much, or half a foot too little, he deems, perhaps, of no importance in such verses as his—they are destined for eternity, he seems to imagine, and therefore the feet they move on may be like eternity—of which the half is equal to the whole. But Mr. B. tells us that he has been praised, and, therefore, he writes again;

"But, when you're prais'd for verses half a score,
You're tempted oft to write a dozen more."

We wish he had been contented with a dozen—if it had even been a baker's dozen, we might have got through them without actually yawning; but 134, not lines, but pages!—it is really too much for patience. But by whom can he have been praised? Not by reviewers, that is clear; for he is in a mighty passion with them, and lampoons them in such verses as these—

"The half-starv'd, crack-brain'd, miserable garret-
reter,

And the commanding potent reviewer!"

That is *re-view-er*, we suppose, by license of poetic pronunciation, or *verse-mouth*, as Dr. Southey would call it:—*re-view-er*! But why not? As Mr. B. had annihilated a syllable in one line, why should he not create one in the other? But by whom, then, have his "Loving Devils," and "Ravished Lips," &c. &c. been praised? Not by the ladies, delightful as lovings and lip-ravishings may be to them,—that is equally certain: for he lampoons them, also, most grossly—tells them that "their silly tongues deform their pretty faces;" and that

"Then

"They criticise, and kill, and damn, and fight in
A manly style—they set up such a clatter,
It sounds like drumsticks struck upon a platter."

So that it is clear the blue-stockings have
been at him, also; and yet he will write,
and continue to be praised (by himself?)
for—

"'Gad, I don't fear their blus-ter-ing and raving."
"Take them all in all, or by the quire."

We bring these two lines together, because
they prove that Mr. B. can make as good
verses with nine syllables as with ten; and
we will add that also which rhymes with
the latter of these, as containing a just esti-
mate of the author's own poems.

"They're only fit to put behind the fire."

The Cigar. 2 vols. 16mo.—Multum in
parvo. Fun in many a whiff of verse and
prose, which may give a zest to the pipe,
or may alternate with the glass, and furnish
agreeable interludes to those who do not
like mere *dry* smoking. Here are anecdote
and dialogue, song and tale—always brief,
and copiously diversified; and the travel-
ler, with his twist of Indian weed in his
mouth, may carry one of them in his hand,
if he lack a companion to talk with on the
road, or clap a volume, for meet occasion,
in each pocket, without feeling their weight
as a clog upon his motions.

*Gratitude, a Poetical Essay; with other
Poems and Translations, by Capt. FELIX
M'DONOUGH, Author of "The Hermit in
London," "The Hermit in the Country,"
"The Hermit Abroad," "The Highlanders,"
and other popular Works, 12mo.*—Criticism
has little to object against this little volume,
either in matter or manner; but we cannot
flatter Capt. M'Donough that his verse
will sustain the reputation of his prose.
The following may be taken as a fair speci-
men—only that we are not aware of any
other such instance of grammatical solecism
as occurs in the sixth of these lines.

"In riper years, when more observing man
Views the creation's rich extensive plan,
Ascends the mountain, treads the enamell'd plain,
Admires the cataract, or boundless main,
Courts the cool shade of stately verdant trees,
Pores o'er the brook, or pleasures in the breeze,
Inhales the sweets of aromatic flower,
Given from its bosom to the sunny hour—
Full of religious gratitude, he sighs,
Inspir'd by thoughts which dwell beyond the skies,
To holy ecstasy he's forced to yield,
And owns the God of nature, thus reveal'd."

FOREIGN LITERATURE, &c.

GERMANY.

An Historical Society has been formed
at Francfort, whose object is to give to the
public a complete collection of German
History. M. de Koppe has published a
Manual of German History. M. de Rau-
mer is expected to publish the two last
volumes of his History of the Emperors of
the House of Suabia. The second volume
of a work, entitled, *Deutsches Land und*

Deutsches Volk; or, Germany
German People, has just been
by Messrs. Guldinuths and Jaco-
first has taken the graphical part,
the historical, which contains man-
tations on the private life, man-
customs of the people; and on
sciences, religion, language, and c-
lations: it is embellished with
charts and maps. The first volun-
ther work has also just appeared,
Altere Geschichte der Teutochen—
Ages of German History. The at-
poses to furnish three more, to be
up to the establishment of the
kingdom in 813.

ITALY.

Quadro des principali popoli an
A description of principal antien
with a geographical chart, by th-
lier Giovanni Tamascia, is a sel-
remarks on the different nation:
the fall of the Western Empire, ta-
cipally from the Greek and Latin
but avoiding the fables, and seek-
to present the most important and
stantiated facts.

RUSSIA.

Bibliographic Leaves.—Such is
of a Journal published in the Rus-
guage, intended to form a complete
gical repertory of modern national
It consists of one printed sheet, v-
pears twice or three times a mo-
taining short notices and criticism
works, societies and the arts, and of d-
in history and philology; also, bio-
sketches of the patrons of literatur-
literary men and artists. Each co-
may demand ten copies of the she-
contains his work. The number
published contain notices of the
works published in Russia, of whi-
appear to be a great many, and c-
in almost all the languages of Euro-

DENMARK.

Greve Johan Fredric Struensee
History of Count John Frederic &
condemned to death in 1772 for his
son, and of his ministry.—Though
mory of Count Struensee has lo-
reestablished in public opinion, he
till now found an impartial histori-
present memoirs seem as impartial
as could be consistent with the
not injuring those men of merit, w-
whose relations may have taken pa-
transactions alluded to. The auth-
that the unfortunate Queen Carol-
tilda, had long refused to sign certi-
fications; but that, in fine, believing
the only means of saving the life of St-
she consented. After tracing the
letters, perceiving the minister,
Rathlau, looking at her with a
triumph, she threw down the pen a-
ed, and the minister, with the
coolness, took up the pen and fin-
signature.

THEATRICAL REVIEW.

HAYMARKET.

THE principal novelty here has been a new comedy in three acts, called *Paul Pry* from the pen of Mr. Poole. The scene is laid in a country village; and the humour of the piece depends, in a considerable degree of course, upon the character from which it is named—a sort of village Marplot, who, for want of better employment, peeps through key-holes by the hour, and jumps in at windows at peril of his neck, to satisfy his restless curiosity about the affairs of his neighbours. It will readily be conceived how happily such a character is accommodated to the peculiar vein of Liston. The opportunities for indulging that humour, may be judged from a brief sketch of the plot. *Mr. Witherton*, a gentleman who, from dread of the restraints of matrimony, has reached the age of sixty unclogged by hymeneal fetters, is, however, not less enthralled under the dominion of two intriguing servants—*Grasp*, his steward, and *Mrs. Subtle*, his housekeeper; who have contrived to prevail upon him, by a variety of frauds and deceptions, to disinherit his nephew; and the latter appears to be on the very eve of drawing him into that identical matrimonial snare, which he had hitherto so exultingly avoided.

He has a neighbour, *Col. Hardy*, a good-humoured, arbitrary, retired veteran, "who was happy when he was a bachelor, happy when he was married, happy when his wife died, and has been happy ever since," but who is very determined to have his own way, and very fond of plotting: in both which particulars he is imitated by his daughter and others of his household. He introduces the discarded nephew and his wife into *Witherton's* house, as a humble dependent, and a sort of upper servant, to counteract the plots of the intriguing domestics; while with reference to his own family, he has determined, by mere weight of parental mandate, to marry his daughter to one *Harry Stanley*, but whose very name he does not condescend to reveal to the daughter, who is commanded to make herself ready to receive him. *Miss Hardy*, however, like "*Rosetta*," has fallen in love, without knowing it, with the very person her father had resolved to marry her to; and disguises, equivocate, and impositions, the counterparts of those in "*Love in a Village*," lead, through resistance and counteraction, to the same harmonious conclusion: which the blundering curiosity of *Paul Pry*, while it appears to embarrass, eventually facilitates; as it does also the other part of the plot—the frustration of *Mrs. Subtle's* matrimonial scheme, and the reconciliation of *Witherton* and his nephew.

There was plenty of drollery on the part of Liston, and some good acting on the

part of Farren, in the old Colonel; Mrs. Glover, in the intriguing housekeeper; and Madame Vestris, in the arch chambermaid *Phæbe* (who introduced some pretty saucy songs): but why Mrs. Waylett should have been exhibited in the character of the lover, *Harry Stanley*, especially while such an actor as Vining was lying on the shelf, we are at a loss to conjecture. Actresses, who wish to advertise themselves as in the market, may indeed be glad of an opportunity of shewing a neat limb; but surely the stage might afford opportunities enough for this in the disguises so frequent of feminine characters. Actual inversion of sex in the representative of a character, to say nothing of the moral decency, destroys the illusion of the scene; and, to a correct taste, produces disgust, instead of dramatic enjoyment.

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.

Mr. Mathews has renewed his pretensions here as an actor, and has been received, of course, as a favourite. In the Dramatic scene, however, we cannot regard him as being quite "At Home." His *Mr. Blushington*, in the "*Bashful Man*," did not give us back the image of our mind, as formed there by the original story. It gave us only Mr. Mathews, making himself at once, as buslingly and stiffly awkward as he could; but it was not the embarrassed awkwardness of a *bashful* man. It may perhaps be questioned whether the very eye of Mr. Mathews does not put the assumption of this characteristic, for any continuance, out of his sphere. But, in fact, it is not as an actor that the merit of Mr. M. appears conspicuous. His *Mons. Tonson* is, indeed, an unparalleled instance of admirable mummery and caricature; but his humour, generally speaking, is of a class perfectly distinct from what may properly be called dramatic: it displays itself not in the happy identification, and consistent support of individual character; but in shifting from character to character, or rather from caricature to caricature, by rapid transition; and mingling a broad mimicry of the peculiarities of others with his own peculiar mannerisms, so as to effect the most ludicrous associations of contrary impressions—at once the most glaringly like, and the most invidiously dissimilar—which constitutes the genuine irresistible of mimic ridicule. In this piece, however, Mr. Mathews has one scene of genuine acting—the drunken scene, which we have sometimes seen him perform to the very top of admiration—passing through all the gradations and transitions, we might say of the *physique* and *metaphysic* of intoxication: from its hilarity to its stupor; from its laughter to its tears; from its moralizings and its prayers, to its devil-may-care bravadoes. But even this, on the present occasion,

sion, he marred, in some degree, by forgetting his almost last stage of inebriation—to get upon the chair and make a mock-barrister's speech. The mimic (as with all persons who indulge in mimicry is perpetually the case) got the better of the actor. The spirit of this critique applies alike to his successive performances.

A very successful operatic drama (an obvious translation from the French) has been produced here called the "Shepherd Boy," in which Miss Kelly exercised her dominion over the heart in appeals of such exquisite and natural pathos as covered all the romantic improbabilities of the fable; and to which the humour of Keeley, Bartley, and W. Chapman, and the very creditable acting of Cooper, gave the relief and variety which such exhibitions require. But why will Miss Kelly pretend to sing?—this pretence marred her *Yarico* (in Colman's interesting hodge-podge), which was in other respects an exquisite piece of acting. The characters ought to have been changed. Miss Paton, who did nothing for *Wowski*, would have played *Yarico* at least very prettily, and sung it exquisitely; and in *Wowski*, whose very songs are those of acting, not of voice, Miss Kelly would have been every thing that could be desired.

But we must bid farewell to Theatres. The colossal domes and Covent Garden, have unforgotten portals, and will demand henceforth attention.

DRURY LANE

Opened on Saturday, 24th, with *tus*; but, with the exception of splendid embellishments, presents only but the falling-off from Terry's sell, as *Mephistophiles*. It has been marked on this occasion, that such is not "giving the Devil his due." However, it seems, to be be-devil some tune. *Faustus*, and *Der* are announced for regular altern-

COVENT GARDEN

Did itself more honour, by Monday, 26th, with a tragedypeare's—*Julius Caesar*. On the Mr. Warde (from the Bath theatre) appeared in the character of I who is to supply the place of I we must defer our observations to the ensuing Number. At present only space to observe, that it is a creditable performance, and successful.

NEW MUSIC.

"*My own Dear Maid.*" *Ballad.* T. A. Rawlings. 2s. Cramer and Co.—This ballad is truly an elegant morceau, displaying a great deal of exquisite feeling; the true sense of the poetry is kept up throughout with great judgment and nicety of taste; the harmonies are pleasing, and possess but little of the German mania for chromaticism; upon the whole, it is a song well worth the attention of every lover of the vocal art, and is far from being difficult of accomplishment.

"*The Blind Boy.*" *A Ballad, sung by Master Smith.* J. A. Tattet. 1s. 6d. Welsh and Hawes.—There is a plaintive style throughout this song which harmonizes admirably with the character of the poetry. It appears to be produced principally from the arrangement of a running accompaniment, generally in thirds or sixths above the vocal melody; we can scarcely account for the effect alluded to in any other way, as the air is in a major key, and the composer has been by no means profuse of his diminished intervals. The song is altogether pleasing, though not of so high a class as "Forget me not," which we have had occasion to mention before, by the same gentleman.

"*Soldier, awake, the Day is peeping.*" *Song from the Crusaders.* G. B. Herbert. 2s. Goulding, D'Almaine, and Co.—There is a peculiarity of style in this air which,

perhaps, gives us more pleasure than more elegant melody possessing to originality. The general effect of the harmony, with the frequent trills, the relative major, and *vice versa* music of the old masters forcibly collection, and the quaintness of the melody might call us back even to olden time. Yet, though we have heard ourselves so favourably of this, we doubt whether it will please the taste of our readers.

"*Away, away, in vain that maid.*" *W. Fitzpatrick.* 1s. 6d. This little ballad, though of a simple character, is elegant and effective. The commencement reminds us of Mr. "Oh softly sleep, my Baby Boy." The resemblance is not sufficiently great to be considered as a plagiarism; to the relative minor, at the end of the melody, though by no means produces an excellent effect.

"*Pass the Bottle round.*" *A Song.* W. Fitzpatrick. 1s. 6d. *Staff.*—This air is a good deal of Moore's anacreontic songs—the best of which it is not inferior. It is evidently, intended to be sung at social meetings without accompaniment, which, from the simplicity of the melody, it is peculiarly well adapted for. It is a short chorus at the conclusion

verse, in the construction of which the composer has not been particularly careful; in one instance, in a harmony of three parts, the bass and second move in octaves. It appears almost invidious to notice so trivial a fault, in so pleasing a composition, but we cannot lose an opportunity of elevating our critical noses.

"*Charity.*" *A Song, sung at the Musical Festivals by Mr. Braham. By W. H. Cutler, Mus. Bac., Oxon. 2s. 6d. Willis and Co.*—We should have expected that Mr. Cutler, for occasions like those indicated on the title, would have exerted himself to produce some accession of laurels—something which should do honour to the singer and the situation; but it appears that the composer's energies were dormant at the time, and he certainly has not drawn very deeply, either on his hoards of science or invention, to furnish the quota of matter. The recitative is occasionally good, but seems unconnected in many parts; the intermediate symphonies do not possess sufficient character. The Ritornel, after the word *Charity*, is strangely uncouth; we will venture to suggest to the singer whether the C flat is not much more expressive of the feeling on the word *dark* than F, as it at present stands. The Andante Cantabile commences sweetly. The Allegro, though pretty and spirited, is much too trivial for the nature of the song. We must recapitulate that we should not object to this song, were its début more unpretending; but when we hear of its being composed for the oratorios and musical festivals, we expect a vocal composition of the highest class, to which title it cannot certainly aspire. How many grades is it below the song, "Let the shrill Trumpet," by the same author!

"*Fair Geraldine.*" *Song. By John Barnet. 1s. 6d. Cramer, Addison, and Beale.*—This little song, in the Spanish style, is evidently borrowed from Piantadina's *Philomela*, but we cannot say that it equals the original. The symphonies are very good, but the general effect of the song is more peculiar than beautiful.

"*As the Tree seems more Bright.*" *Song. John Barnet. 1s. 6d. Cramer and Co.*—The melody, in six-eight time, is pleasing and simple; it is very similar, in some passages, to Braham's little song in *Zuma*, but the composer has much overloaded the accompaniments—there are two or three chords which grate dreadfully on the ear; we are not generally scrupulous on the subject of these new-fangled German cacophonies, but here are two we really cannot tolerate, nor, we should imagine, would Mr. Barnet himself, if he accurately examined them—1st. we have B flat, D, E flat, F and A; 2dly. D flat, F natural, F sharp, A natural, and A sharp sounding together;

surely Mr. B. cannot defend this, even putting its discrepancy with the style of the ballad out of the question.

"*The Green Leaves are Dying.*" *Rondo. By T. Finden. 1s. 6d. Goulding, D'Almaine, and Co.*—A very pleasing simple little ballad; the minor is well introduced, and the return to the original subject, when properly managed, always produces a good effect.

"*Brignal Banks.*" *A Glee for four Voices. By Mrs. Miles. 3s. Willis and Co.*—This is truly a lovely piece of music. The fair composer has precisely entered into the vein of the poetry; it is in a light, naïf style, in which she has been highly successful on several former occasions. In some points, it resembles some of Calcott's best soprano glees: one passage in particular, for two sopranis, is almost borrowed from "The Friar of Orders Grey." The solos are very effective, and the whole glee, as a simple composition, is one of the most pleasing we have met with.

PIANO-FORTE.

Book the 1st of Twenty-four Grand Studies for the Piano-forte. By Henry Hertz, revised and corrected by Mr. Moschelles. 5s. Cocks and Co.—These studies differ materially from those of Cramer, Steibelt, &c., in exhibiting a much greater variety in the compass of each piece. In the exercises of Cramer, for instance, the composer has generally chosen one particular passage for the formation of the hands, of which, solely, the lesson is composed, by running through a short course of modulation. In the Studies before us, though there are many practical exercises, they are delightfully interspersed with passages of expression and simple counterpoint, and, even for the purpose of exhibiting, they are well worthy of acquisition. The stretches for the hands are sometimes tremendous, and, as a practice, they will have an excellent effect in widening the span.

Fantasia, for the Piano-forte, introducing the Air "L'on revient toujours." Composed by Steibelt. 3s. 6d. Goulding and D'Almaine.—This fantasia is one of Steibelt's best productions in that style. The introduction is beautiful. The theme, from *Joconde*, is simple and elegant; and the six variations, which form the principal part, are spirited and characteristic.

Impromptu, for the Piano-forte. By Moschelles. 2s. 6d. Cramer and Co.—This lesson is brilliant, original and short—which last qualification is rather a rarity in the piano-forte compositions of the present day; it is interspersed with legato passages, which produce a charming variety; and is altogether such a lesson as we should recommend to be committed to memory, for the benefit of admiring friends.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS.

THE *Ferry across the Tay at Dundee*, which was formerly subject to many inconveniences and much danger from the passage-boats, now affords one of the finest proofs of the advantages resulting from the use of steam-boats. The boat employed at this ferry is what is termed a "twin boat," or two narrow boats connected together by the decks, so as to form a platform throughout their whole length. The interval between the sides is about eight feet, which allows a free passage to the water, and receives the paddle-work of the steam-engines, placed at the extremities of the axle in each boat. At each end of the platform a space is railed off for cattle, and the intermediate space appropriated to foot passengers, with cabins for shelter in wet weather. Both ends of this vessel being similar in all respects, it is not necessary to turn her on landing or embarking. Both the divisions of this twin-boat have perpendicular sides and flat bottoms; and the boat, though ninety feet long and twenty-nine broad, only draws four feet and a half water, or five feet four inches when laden to the full, with 100 head of cattle and an equal number of passengers. It is said to be in contemplation to employ a similar steam-boat on the passage across the Severn.

Volcano.—The only active volcano that has yet been discovered in the immense territories of the United States, is a small one (from which no lava has yet been observed to flow) about four miles west from Lake St. George, Essex county, state of New York.

An Explosion of Inflammable Gas, attended with very remarkable circumstances, occurred a few weeks back in a well near the fort at Leith. Two men, while sinking a well, had arrived at the depth of eighty-seven feet without finding water. The strata cut through consisted of stiff dark-coloured clay, containing rounded pebbles of quartz, slate, hard sandstone, and coal. On driving their *jumper* (or working chisel) into the clay, they found it suddenly sink down about six inches into a cavity below, which was immediately succeeded by a tremendous rush of air from the hole, which even carried upward masses of clay above the heads of the men, who instantly gave the signal for being drawn up. One man being brought up, the bucket was lowered for the other, and the unfortunate man was drawn up about thirty feet, when, he appearing to be almost insensible, and the men above apprehensive of his falling out of the bucket, it was again lowered to the bottom of the well. A man humanely offered to slide down by means of the rope to assist his unfortunate comrade below: the oppressive nature of the noxious gas, however, prevented his pro-

gress, and he was immediately obliged to re-ascend. A lighted candle was now brought to the mouth of the pit, in order to detect (what might have been most naturally expected in such a situation) the presence of carbonic acid gas. But, instantly on the approach of the light, a dreadful explosion took place, which filled the entire cavity of the well, and threw up a volume of flame to the height of forty feet above the surface of the ground, attended with a report equal to that of heavy ordnance. It was two hours before the unfortunate man was drawn out from the well—of course quite lifeless: and it was nearly a fortnight before the well could be purified from the foul gas—carburetted hydrogen; though, from the powerful smell of sulphur, this substance was also present. The gas continued to be evolved in considerable quantities for several days, and was repeatedly fired previous to the further ventilation of the well. Very singularly, the gas seemed to increase in quantity in wet weather. From subsequent workings, it was ascertained that the gas escaped from a large cavity (the size of which could not be determined), where it must have been long confined by the superincumbent pressure of the strata. Doubtless, in a nearly similar way, though usually on a smaller scale, the *blowers*, or jets, of inflammable gas originate in our collieries, occasioning the loss of many valuable lives annually, from negligence in not always using the safety-lamp, in any or every situation that is at all doubtful, or liable to the accumulation of fire-damp.

Number of Christians.—By a calculation ingeniously made, it is found that, were the inhabitants of the known world divided into thirty parts, nineteen are still possessed by Pagans; six by Jews and Mahometans; two by Christians of the Greek and Eastern Churches, and three by those of the Church of Rome and the Protestant Communion. If this calculation be accurate, Christianity, taken in its largest latitude, bears no greater proportion to the other religions than one to five; and, according to a calculation made in America, and republished in London in 1812, the inhabitants of the world amount to about 800,000,000, and its Christian population to only 200 millions, viz. the Greek and Eastern Churches, thirty millions; the Papists, 100 millions; and the Protestants, seventy millions. The Pagans are estimated at 461 millions; the Mahometans at 130 millions; and the Jews at nine millions.

The destruction of insects prejudicial to gardens has been accomplished by freely using the following mixture, as a wash for the stems and branches of plants, in open weather in January or February, viz.

Tobacco

Tobacco leaves, cut small, are infused in hot water—but not boiled, which would dissipate the essential oil; in the infusion, gum arabic is dissolved, and the flour of sulphur intimately mixed therein: this is also a valuable pickle for seed-wheat.

Mr. Jennings has prepared a Lecture on the Nature and Operations of the Human Mind, which will be given in London at some of our public rooms in the course of the winter.

A Royal Sardinian edict, lately issued, directs that, henceforth, no person shall learn to read or write, who cannot prove the possession of property above the value of 1,500 livres, about £60 sterling. The qualification for a student is the possession of an income to the same amount.

"In Egypt," says Dr. Richardson, "the crocodile is generally accompanied by a small bird that takes alarm on the slightest noise, and, flying past the crocodile, awakes him from his slumbers in time to retreat from a person advancing to examine or to fire at him."

A walrus or sea-horse was lately discovered on the rocks at Fierceness, Orkney; and being shot at and wounded by a shepherd, it took to sea, and was followed by him and some others in a boat. The man fired a second time, and pierced the animal through the eyes; it then lay on the water apparently lifeless, but on the boat coming alongside, and one of the men catching hold of the fore-paw, the walrus made a sudden plunge, and carried the man to the bottom with him, who was with difficulty saved upon his rising to the surface. Another shot killed the animal, and they towed him ashore in triumph. The skin of the walrus, which is now dried, measures 16 feet by 14 feet; and the tusks, which are much worn at the ends, protrude from the head about 12 inches. The entire skull is sent to the Edinburgh Museum. This is the first instance of any of those formidable inhabitants of the polar regions having been seen off the coasts of Great Britain.

Curious Fact in Natural History.—It is a fact not much known, that the eel, though it lives in an element that seems to place it beyond the reach of atmospheric changes, is yet singularly affected by high winds. This is well known to the inhabitants of Llanthgo, who have an excellent opportunity of observing the habits of that animal in the lock adjoining the town. The stream, which flows out of that lock at the west-end, passes through a sluice, and falls into an artificial stone reservoir, from which it escapes by a number of holes in the sides and bottom. These holes are too small to let eels of a common size pass, and hence the reservoir answers the purpose of an eel trap, or *crane*. The fish, however, are rarely found in it in calm weather; but when strong winds blow, especially from the west, these tenants of the waters seem

to be seized with a general panic, and hurry from their lodgments like rats from a conflagration. At these times, they rush through the outlet in crowds, and fall pell-mell into the reservoir, from which they are speedily transferred to the frying-pans of the burghesses.

FOREIGN. NORTH AMERICA.

New-York.—The object of the Athénée, in this city, is the publication and dissemination of new and remarkable facts relating to natural history. The President, Mr. Wheaton, at the opening of the Society, says: "We have had to clear deserts, to maintain our personal security by continued wars with the Indians, provide for our wants, establish our political, and defend our moral existence. Thus, we had but little time left for the cultivation of the ornamental arts, imagination and literature—every thing was sacrificed to more urgent wants—what little comparative leisure we had, was necessarily devoted to agriculture, industry, and commerce. But, prosperity having been guaranteed by the wisdom of our government, and liberty and security become the birthright of every citizen, mental cultivation has claimed a more general attention; literary societies have been formed and are forming every day, and America may, without presumption, hope, that her national literature will soon rival her public institutions."

At Charlotte County, in Virginia, there lives at this time a couple, of whom the man is 118 years of age, and his wife 117. The former, Alex. Berkley, is a Scotchman by birth, and served under the Duke of Marlborough in the reign of Queen Ann, and after her death emigrated to America, served in the English army under General Wolf, and was present at the defeat of Montgomery at Quebec. He has been married ninety years, and has had several children, who have all preceded him to the tomb.

Philadelphia.—*American Philosophical Society.*—Franklin was the principal founder of this society, in 1743. In 1766, another was formed on the same plan; and, in 1769, these two were united under the title, *American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia for the Encouragement of useful Arts*. The principal object of this institution is the cultivation of mechanical arts; but it has also thought fit to extend its views to history, moral science, and general literature; and has collected many valuable documents relating to the history of the United States.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg.—The emperor has sanctioned the project of a Technological Institution at Moscow, for the propagation of the arts relative to manufactures. The youth of *free condition* may be admitted from sixteen to twenty-four years of age, and

and their instruction afforded gratis. Their studies will comprize commerce, manufactural statistics, merchandize, chemistry, technology, mechanics, hydrostatics, &c. applied to manufactures and drawing. The general course of study will continue for two years; after that time, the scholars will be placed, according to their own choice, in special classes, where they will be taught the necessary details, in the various processes to which they may determine more exclusively to direct their attention. The term for these classes is one year. After having finished their studies, the scholars will receive a certificate of their abilities.

COURLAND.

Two plans of public utility at present employ the minds of the Courlanders; one, the establishment of a bank in Courland, which it was at first hoped would be independent: but the emperor refused his consent, and only permitted one dependent on that at St. Petersburg. The other is of more general utility; the Vindau is to be rendered navigable, and connected by a canal to Niemen; from 1,500 to 2,000 soldiers are expected immediately to commence this great work. There is also a plan for opening a communication between the Black Sea and the Baltic by means of a canal.

SWEDEN.

The king has granted to two scholars (one from the university of Upsal, the other from that of Lund) who have distinguished themselves by their knowledge of constitutional law, a stipend of 200 crowns a year to each, for the space of two years, in order that they may give themselves up entirely to study.

GREECE.

The National Assembly at Astros has declared that public instruction shall be under the immediate superintendence of the legislative body; by whom it has been decreed, that "a central school of arts shall be established at Argos, and the minister of the interior be entrusted with the execution." An inspector-general of instruction is named, who is to inform government of the state of the schools already established, to propose the establishment of others where required, and examine the capabilities of the instructors, and to superintend the establishment of libraries and museums for remains of antiquity, &c.

Athens already possesses five schools: two on the plan of mutual instruction, containing four hundred scholars; two others for the instruction of ancient Greek, with the French and Italian languages; and one for history and philosophy;—all formed since last winter, in the midst of foreign wars and civil dissension.

ITALY.

Pisa.—M. Paoli Savi, professor and director of the Musée at Pisa, has discovered a new species of rat, generally confounded with that called by Linnæus *mus rattus*, or

mus tectorum; and promises to make known their habits, as well in a state of liberty as servitude.

The able sculptor Ph. Albacini has just finished a statue of Achilles, which has obtained the approbation of connoisseurs. The hero is represented as attempting to draw from his heel the fatal dart, sped by the hand of Paris. His enraged countenance, in which pain and despair are mingled, is raised to heaven as if in reproach. All who have seen this work, agree in commending the vigour of the limbs, the grandeur of the subject, and the beautiful execution, which is worthy the reputation of the sculptor. The Duke of Devonshire is the purchaser.

GERMANY.

There is at present in Berlin a boy, between four and five years old, who has manifested an extraordinary precocity of musical talent. Carl Anton Florian Eckert, the son of a serjeant in the 2d regiment of Fencible Guards, was born on the 7th of December 1820. While in the cradle, the predilection of this child for music was striking, and passages in a minor key affected him so much, as to make tears come in his eyes. When about a year and a quarter old, he listened to his father playing the air "Schone Minka" with one hand, on an old harpsichord; he played it, with both hands, employing his knuckles in aid of his short and feeble fingers. He continued afterwards to play by ear. He retains in his memory whatever he hears, and can tell at once whether an instrument is too high or too low for concert pitch. It was soon observed, that his ear was sufficiently delicate to enable him to name any note or chord which might be struck without his seeing it. He also transposes into any key he pleases, and executes, with the greatest facility, pieces of fancy extempore. A subscription has been opened to buy him a piano-forte, as he has grown tired of the old harpsichord, and two able musicians have undertaken to instruct him.

NEW ZEALAND.

At the Society Islands, improvements in the arts of civilized life are rapidly proceeding. A sugar manufactory has been established at Otaheite, where sugar is made from the native cane, and a building, designed for a cotton manufactory, has been erected at Eimes, the machinery for spinning and weaving having been imported from England, and is to be put in motion by water-power. Cotton grows spontaneously in very great abundance.

NETHERLANDS.

Ghent.—Besides the grand exhibition of pictures, open every three years, at the ancient capital of Flanders, there is an annual exhibition at the Society of Fine Arts and Literature; which was open during a great part of the month of May. The funds were appropriated to the relief of those who suffered from the inundations in Holland.

POLITICAL

POLITICAL OCCURRENCES, &c.

“ **I**F the dissolution of Parliament should take place shortly, so soon after the defeat of the Catholic Question, it is considered that a great accession of strength will accrue to the Anti-catholic party—that is, one side of the Ministry will be strengthened, and the other weakened. But the weakened party, by far the ablest in talent, may be disgusted, and retire; and then what becomes of the stronger, thus denuded and exposed? The cause of Catholic Emancipation is obviously betrayed in the Cabinet, if its adherents suffer the election to take place and continue in office.”

These considerations, if indeed the subject has been in consideration, seem to have had their weight: for it is now pretty generally believed in well informed circles, that no dissolution will take place. It is said that the King himself, by advice of Lord Harrowby, and others of his more moderate counsellors—even of the Earl of Liverpool, has put his direct negative upon the measure. Others, indeed, affirm, that the question has never been even in contemplation; and that, during the whole time in which the politico-stock-jobbing rumour has been afloat, there has never been that degree of general attendance of cabinet ministers in council, which the consideration of such a subject would naturally require. If a certain party in the cabinet have been desirous of such a measure, in the hope, as is suggested, of turning out eighteen or nineteen of Mr. Canning's partizans, by means of the *No Popery* war-whoop, it must have been with a view of so weakening his influence in the House of Commons, and, by consequence, his weight in the Council, as might probably have induced him to resign. But who have they to supply his place, or confront him on the benches of Opposition?

We have reason to suspect that the affairs of Greece have occupied the attention of the Privy Council much more than the dissolution of Parliament. Greece is indeed a puzzling question. That it will be permitted to fall again under the dominion of the Turks we do not believe:—but the crisis perhaps may come—perhaps may not be distant, when it must be decided whether it shall be the protégé of England, or a province to Russia.

The Burmese war has not closed. Resistance, on the contrary, has met our forces at every step, and the con-

test rages fiercer than ever. Three thousand British troops, at the last accounts, were buried in tangled forests and impervious swamps, while 50,000 Burmese had collected in Sir Archibald Campbell's rear, menacing Rangoon, and rendering retreat destruction. The attempts to conquer a vast empire, and a warlike people, with such a force, seems little short of insanity. It is now plain, that all the anticipations of success lately entertained were mere romance. The next accounts are awaited with extreme anxiety. All that perseverance and bravery can accomplish we may hope from our troops, but their scanty numbers raise fearful forebodings.

It is stated from Port-au-Prince that “The President Boyer has left that place for Cape Haytian with all his staff, secretary of state, secretary general, &c. and that the people there are quite dissatisfied with the arrangement with France, and fancy they have been sold.”

Cape Haytien, it should be recollected, was the seat of Christophe's government, but fell into the hands of Boyer on the termination of the contest between them. It is the point, therefore, in which the popularity of the President is the least to be depended on.

Proceedings have been instituted against the two best known and most esteemed Parisian Journals, for their attacks on the Ministry and the Jesuits, which, of course, in the indictment, are described as attacks on the Church and the Government of France. By the last law on the press, the public prosecutor, in attacking a journal, is not bound to present any *specific* article as containing the libel, but may collect the political discussions of a whole year, and ask the court to decide on their tendency. If the *Cour Royale*, in its wisdom (with the assistance of a jury) thinks that the tendency of the cited articles is either anti-monarchical, anti-religious, or anti-moral, it may suspend the publication, or decree its final suppression. In this case the *requisitoire*, or information of the attorney-general Bellart, which is given in a supplement to the *Etoile*, demands from the court the suspension of the *Constitutionnel* and *Courier Française* for three months. Happily the tribunals have, for the last twelve months, participated with the press

press in the alarms which the Jesuits have excited, and have, consequently, opposed themselves to the intended Jesuitical prosecutions. How far this may avail in the present case is yet to be seen.

"Lord Cochrane left town in the latter end of August, after taking leave of the Greek agents. His lordship speaks in terms of the greatest confidence respecting the success of the cause. His plan of operations has been warmly approved of: and such was the importance attached to the acquisition of his unrivalled naval skill and undaunted courage, that as soon as the negotiation between his lordship and the Greek agents was brought to a successful termination, a messenger was sent off to Greece with the satisfactory intelligence."

Such were the statements at the beginning of the month. It has since been said that Lord Cochrane returns to the Brazils to resume his command. The present prospect of affairs, however, makes this unlikely. Lord C. will surely not return to fight the battles of the Emperor of Brazils against the South American Republics: still less to assist an imperial traitor to surrender against the independence of the Brazils to Portugal.

The French papers concur in describing the situation of Spain as fast approaching to a crisis, the existence of its present administration being rendered extremely precarious by the attacks of disaffection both on the side of the constitutionalists and the serviles. At Seville, 300 persons of the former class are said to have been arrested for treasonable proceedings; while, on the other hand, the servile leader Bessieres has met the doom of a traitor, for having taken the field, to deliver the king from the captivity in which he is held by his ministers. This wretched and distracted country unites the evils of despotism with those of anarchy—suffering at once from the tyranny of government and the turbulence of factions, and experiencing all the miseries of civilized society exasperated by the crimes and cruelties incident to a state of nature. Each province seems to shake off its connexions with the rest; each class of the people lives in declared hostility to the other; and each partizan of opposing doctrines is armed with fury or fanaticism. The friends of the king rebel against his government, on pretence of delivering his person from bondage. The zealots of monarchy endeavour to

dethrone the monarch in favour of his brother. The supporters of legitimacy take arms against the crown to defend the church; the monk, the royalist volunteer, and the revolutionary patriot mingle in the fray. Yet in the midst of this general turmoil and confusion, while consigning to the executioner their former friend Bessieres, and filling their prisons indiscriminately with liberals, carlists, monks and royalists, they are discussing in council the propriety of establishing the inquisition, and sending out a handful of disaffected soldiers to regain possession of the New World.

The accounts up to the 24th afford fresh proof that the revolt of Bessieres has been followed by certain intelligence of an insurrection in Valencia, headed by General Chambo, and one in La Mancha excited by General Locho. Ortiguera in the province of Burgos, and another chief in the province of Grenada, have followed the example of Locho, and proclaimed Charles V.

Great preparations are described as going on at Presburg for the coronation of the Emperor, as King of Hungary.

The governor of Buenos Ayres, or more properly speaking, of "the province of Rio de la Plata," has always regarded the occupation of Monte Vide by the Portuguese and the Brazilians, as an usurpation; and representations had been made on that subject by the Buenos Ayres minister to the court of Rio de Janeiro. On the 9th of May, the government addressed a message to the General Congress of the Rio de la Plata province, then sitting at Buenos Ayres, on the war in the Banda Oriental. It is stated, that the force of the insurgents has been greatly augmented by the junction of numbers of the inhabitants. In short, the Brazilians are said to be confined to the places they garrison, and that only one small imperial division, moving on the banks of the Uruguay, ventures to keep the field. The Brazilian admiral has demanded, that the government of Buenos Ayres should give up all claim to the Banda Oriental. The answer of the Buenos Ayres general was, that he must withdraw his forces from before the place, as a preliminary measure to negotiating. No doubt was entertained in Buenos Ayres, that the war with the Brazils was to be a common cause with all the South American republics.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORTS.

Extract from a Meteorological Journal, kept at High Wycombe, Bucks. Lat. $51^{\circ} 37' 3''$ North, Long. $40' 3''$ West. By JAMES TATEM.

Days.	Thermometer.		Barometer.		Rain.	Wind.	Weather.	Remarks.
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.				
July								
26	68	47-50	30-03	30-06	—	■	Fair	
27	75	44	30-03	29-99	—	N	Do.	
28	76-73	49-50	29-96	29-95	—	N	Do.	
29	70	39	29-93	29-99	—	N	Do.	
30	74-25	40-93	29-98	29-79	—	E	Do.	
31	79	41-50	29-73	29-73	—	E	Do.	
Aug.								
1	82-80	57	29-77	29-73	—	SW	Cloudy.	
2	67-75	50-25	29-74	29-69	0-0375	S	Changeable.	
3	64	57-50	29-79	29-65	0-24375	S	Cloudy.	Thunder about 3 p.m.—gale of wind at night.
4	61	51-35	29-31	29-93	0-43125	SE	General cloud.	
5	66	50-50	29-27	29-23	0-2	SW	Fair till night.	
6	62-25	49-25	29-49	29-36	0-31875	W	Frequent showers.	Thunder about 1 p.m.
7	65-59	48	29-50	29-46	0-0375	W	Fair till night.	
8	64-50	53	29-45	29-44	0-0125	SW	Fair.	
9	59-75	46-50	29-45	29-44	0-1875	SW	Fine morning—then wet.	
10	63-25	40-30	29-55	29-45	0-44375	W	Fair till night.	Thunder about 4 p.m.
11	62-39	46-06	29-79	29-69	0-0125	■	Fair.	
12	64-50	55-50	29-79	29-68	0-0375	W	Fair.	
13	63	53	29-37	29-18	0-3025	SW	Frequent showers.	
14	61-75	54-38	29-23	29-16	—	W	Fair.	
15	60-45	53-50	29-43	29-10	0-03725	W	Dull and heavy.	
16	62-35	50-25	29-59	29-53	—	W	Fair.	
17	64	52-25	29-61	29-59	—	SW	Threatening rain.	
18	62-25	51-25	29-64	29-60	0-00125	NW	Dull and heavy.	
19	62-25	40-25	29-67	29-94	0-01875	NW	Do. with misty rain.	
20	62-25	53-56	30-06	30-06	—	NW	Variable.	
21	67-39	51-30	30-17	30-16	—	NW	Threatening a storm.	
22	62	57	30-04	29-96	—	NE	Fair.	{ Thick heavy atmosphere.
23	60-50	47	29-94	29-85	—	NE	Do.	
24	65-59	48-50	29-68	29-66	—	NE	Do.	
25	68	49	29-88	29-67	—	NE	Do.	
26	67-50	54	29-69	29-68	0-025	NE	Fair until night.	
27	55	54	29-84	29-74	0-675	NE	Nearly continual rain.	

Thermometer.

July 28th.

Greatest variation } 39° { At 3 P.M. 78° .
in the day } { Midnight 39° .

Barometer.

August 4.

Greatest variation } $39-100$ ths { At 8 A.M. $29-31$.
in the day. } of an inch { 10 P.M. $29-93$.

The quantity of rain that has fallen since the 1st of August is 2-6525 inches. The temperature has been low since the first of the month, and the barometer very unsteady; still the weather has been propitious to the agriculturist, and the harvest is nearly completed.

N.B. As it is proposed to continue these Reports regularly every month, it may be proper to state that the thermometer is observed three times every day—at eight o'clock in the morning, three in the afternoon, and ten at night; and that the extreme of cold is sustained by a self-registering thermometer; the height of the barometer is registered twice—at 8 A.M., and 10 P.M. The rain-gauge is examined every morning at eight o'clock; consequently the quantity measured shows how much has fallen since the preceding morning, at the same hour. The direction of the wind given is that which has been most prevalent during the day, when it has been variable.

High Wycombe, 28th August, 1825.

JAMES G. TATEM.

Temperature of London, for August 1825: 9 A.M. North Aspect, in the Shade.

	°		°		°		°
1	68	9	Cloudy	64	17	Fine	63
2	70	10	Wet	—	18	Cloudy	64
3	67	11	Cloudy	61	19	Do.	63
4	68	12	Fine	62	20	Fine	60
5	Cloudy	13	Wet	64	21	.....	—
6	Wet	14	.....	—	22	Cloudy	64
7	—	15	Cloudy	67	23	Do.	65
8	Wet	16	Wet	62	24	Fine	64
					25	Cloudy	64
					26	Fine	65
					27	Wet	63
					28	Cloudy	—
					29	Wet	64
					30	Cloudy	65
					31	Fine	69

Drum-street, Sept. 13, 1825.

Q IN THE CORNER.

Newbury Mass. No. 415.

2 M

MAY 23, 1825.

MEDICAL REPORT.

THE last month has not been marked by an extraordinary prevalence of any particular class of diseases. Cases of genuine cholera have occurred, but, as noticed in a former report, they have been mild in their character, and readily controlled by medicine. One case, however, to which the reporter was hastily summoned, was characterized by symptoms resembling those of the *spasmodic* or *asphyxic cholera* of the East-Indies. The patient was suddenly affected with violent vomiting, immediately followed by copious evacuations from the bowels, and the most excruciating pain in the abdominal region: the pulse became feeble and intermitting, the face pallid, and the extremities cold; this state of things, however, did not last long, the patient soon became better; and, with the exception of paleness of the face, blueness of the lips, and a feeling of lassitude, little remained to call for medical treatment.

Diarrhoea, with more or less general indisposition, has been of frequent occurrence. Fever continues to prevail; and several fatal cases have been reported to the writer. Some cases of continued fever have fallen under the care of the writer himself. The subject of one of these, a fine young man, twenty-two years of age, was with difficulty saved: to the active treatment adopted in the first stages of the disorder, to the youth, and unimpaired constitution of the patient, is to be attributed the favourable termination of this case.

During the month, the writer was consulted in a case of acute hydrocephalus; but too late in the progress of the disease to do any good. The remote causes of this malady, the reporter ventures to affirm, still require to be elucidated.

Inflammatory affections about the chest have, since the date of the last report, called for the interference of the medical practitioner. On the invasion of these forms of disease, an unhesitating use of the lancet, and a rigid adoption of the usual depletory methods of treatment, have been indicated—these measures to be perseveringly followed up; till all the evidences of local inflammation have been removed.

Among children, measles and scarlatina have prevailed, but not extensively. It is the painful duty of the reporter to remark, that cases of small-pox, occurring in subjects who have undergone vaccination, have been far from infrequent: the attention of medical men has been powerfully excited by the interesting fact; and the confidence of the public in vaccination has been somewhat shaken; but, it is important to know, that small-pox so occurring, has, with very few exceptions indeed, appeared in a mild and mitigated form; and, that the best informed and most experienced practitioners, are not less zealous in their recommendations of the Jennerian practice.

The writer has been lately consulting patients tortured by chronic rheumatism, this disease, and many other chronic diseases, occurring in individuals whose occupations are sedentary, might be moved by the adoption of some of *domestic gymnastics*. "When the physical structure of man in Frederic of Prussia," it appears that nature had formed us rather more robust than sedentary men of the present day. It is certain that gout, disturbances of the digestive function, and apoplexy, disorders very seldom experienced by the present generation, although there are modes of exercise to be preferred to incessant inactivity. It is the opinion of the writer, that measures as are practised by the ancients, *training* for running, wrestling, &c. if imitated in a modified manner by the present generation, whose avocations preclude active bodily exertion, would be of great service in the attack of diseases, give vigour to the system, and contribute towards a healthy old age. The *rationale of training* pursuing prescribed modes and degrees of exercise, to increase the vigour of the muscular apparatus, to produce, generally, a high degree of health. In addition to the exercises, a strict regimen must be prescribed; the diet simple, moderate in quantity, and of the most nutritious kind. The meals taken regularly, with suitable intervals of time between them—early hours of waking, and sufficient sleep secured. Under such a system, the individual gains flesh; or, if he be too corpulent, undergoes a reduction of size, commensurate with his increased labours and exertions. Inpiration is performed with more ease, and exertions are now made, and sustained, far beyond the former capacity of the individual. The functions of the system much improving, the processes of sanguification, and assimilation, are formed without any "let or hindrance." The physical powers become as robust as the original constitution of the individual. The writer will admit: the mental faculties there be not "a mind diseased" under such a course of discipline, to have acquired strength, and the entire man to be fit for those duties which his station require him to discharge.

JAMES

Bolt Court, Fleet-street,
Sept. 24, 1825.

In my former Medical Report, logne-sur-Mer, I mentioned the use of the town, and the abundance of mineral water, as tending to prevent any malady peculiar to the climate, which I had experienced by me nearly six years, in practicing

lish, who had made it their abode. To that report I have scarcely any thing to add; for, with the exception of some cases of rubeola, and of cynanche parotidea, we have had no specific malady amongst us. Bowel complaints, as is usual every where at this season, have been frequent of late, and in some instances attended with a considerable degree of fever; but I have not heard of any fatal case. Indeed, such is the exemption of Boulogne from fever, that I have only seen one purely idiopathic case since my last report. During the spring and early summer months, variola has been exceedingly prevalent in all our neighbouring towns, with whose inhabitants we have had, of course, unrestricted communication; yet that disease has not gained a footing among our population. I particularly remark this circumstance as a proof of the difficulty of drawing conclusive inferences from isolated facts, in opposition to universal experience and observation; for had the disease been the plague in place of variola, the anti-contagionists would with avidity have embraced the fact, as establishing the non-contagious nature of that disease. About a fortnight ago a poor family, having one or two children sick of variola, migrated to this place; yet the infection does not appear to spread.

It may be superfluous to introduce here what has been long and generally remarked, that the climate of the Continent differs

materially in its effects upon our feelings, from what we experience by residing in corresponding latitudes in insular situations. What the cause of this may be, I do not pretend to determine, as there is no difference, by the test of experiment, in the physical and chemical properties of the atmosphere in those situations. Continents are warmer in summer and colder in winter; on the other hand, the atmosphere over islands is probably at all times more humid, and consequently must also differ from the former in its proportions of electric and magnetic fluid; but whether it be owing to the operation of those fluids or not upon our bodies, I daily hear it remarked, by invalids particularly, that they enjoy more lightness of feeling on this side of the channel, much greater and more permanent than they experienced in England. This was expressed by Dr. Johnson as the pleasant effect he felt from continental air when he visited France:—see his life by Boswell. As coming within the scope of this report, I have further to observe, to the credit of our countrymen, residents at this place, that a committee has been formed in correspondence, with the Humane Society of London, with whose assistance an establishment is formed for the recovery of the drowned, of which there have been frequent heart-rending occurrences here.

H. ROBERTSON, M. D.

Boulogne-sur-mer, Sept. 8, 1825.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE present Report, for the most part, must be the echo of the preceding. Our correspondents, generally, had formed a prospective judgment, which events have sanctioned. The *golden* crop, wheat, has proved the most abundant, not only in the three kingdoms, but on the Continent, in Canada, and the United States. We have few districts in which this is not found to be considerably above an average; the straw particularly bright and clean, with far less appearance of blight upon the whole plant, than might have been expected from so variable a season. From the favourable state of the weather, great part of the wheat has been carried and secured in a state of perfection; some, however, has been both cut and carried too soon—a usual error: whence the sample is injured, and, if speedily thrashed, it will have a rough and moist feel. In *fortunate* Scotland, they boast of a wheat crop, one-third above an average, with a more satisfactory account of all the other crops than we have received from any other part of the island, potatoes excepted, the quality of which is described as fine. Less is said than heretofore on the supposed scantiness of the stock of old wheat, which is now in request, at an advance of price, to grind with the new, hur-

ried to market in its moist state, with the view, it may be presumed, of taking advantage of the present favourable rates: for the circumstances of the farmers are now so fortunately improved, that they are able to hold their corn, and prevent any sudden depression of the market. Indeed, our accounts from the country are universally satisfactory, both with respect to the farming and the labouring class—the latter finding full employment, on considerably better terms than they have obtained of late years. In all this sunshine, there yet hangs a cloud over the minds of the land proprietors and cultivators, touching the probability of a change in the corn laws in favour of free trade, they taking for granted their just right and title to the monopoly. This, however, must give way; but *when*, we believe, has not yet been decided by those in whose power the decision lies. We have heard that the subject awaits the investigation of a new Parliament. Barley is the next crop to wheat in point of quantity; perhaps, on the whole, approaching to an average. It has been well harvested, and much of it of fine quality; some sprouted and discoloured by the showers during harvest. Oats, peas, beans, tares, clover and other seeds, short crops,

crops. Hay, fine and light in bulk. Potatoes, a scanty crop, and much of inferior quality, but the breadth planted, as usual, very great. Hops fully as defective as has been supposed, to the probable ruin of some planters. Shell fruits abundant; most others deficient both in quantity and quality. Live stock, both fat and lean, varying occasionally, but yet at a high price, notwithstanding the near approach of the formerly cheap, or autumnal season. The rains have been greatly beneficial, both in the production of a luxuriant and beautiful crop of after-grass, and in causing the arable lands to work well. Sowing wheat, with rye and winter tares, for spring feed, will soon be finished, rivaling the harvest in successful dispatch. The rains have greatly improved that part of the turnip crop which

survived the drought; but if plants cannot be very productive whence, and from other causes prefer oil-cake fed meat, will opportunity in the ensuing year their relish in beef, mutton, veal.

Smithfield:—Beef, 4s. 0d. Mutton, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.—L to 6s. 2d.—Veal, 5s. 0s. to 6s. 4d. to 6s. 6d.

Corn Exchange:—Wheat, 4 Barley, 32s. to 50s.—Oats, 2 Bread (London), 10½d. the l Hay, per load, 63s. to 105s.—80s. to 130s.—Straw, 36s. to Coals in the Pool, 36s. 0d. to Chaldron.

Middlesex, 23 Sept.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT

SUGAR.—The shortness of the supply, and consequent decrease of stock Plantation sugar, continues to excite the attention of Buyers. The stock at present about 19,000 casks less than at the corresponding time last year; 1 of several West-India ships during the last week, will occasion a better supply. Refiners shew a reluctance to sell humps at present quotations; consequently done has been limited. For grocery descriptions, however, there continues demand, at an advance of 2s. per cwt., and purchases have been made at delivery two months hence. Of crushed Sugars two or three parcels have quoted prices. East-India Sugar by auction 1635 bags, good and middling to 40s., damp and damaged 33s. 6d. to 37s. 6d. per cwt. Of Foreign Sugars Havannah Sugar continues in demand at 42s., inferior sorts are more plentiful 41s. per cwt. 405 chests of White Havannah offered by public sale were 51s. 6d. to 55s. per cwt.

Molasses—brisk at 34s to 34s. 6d. per cwt.

Coffee.—The public sales during the last ten days have gone off very coloury Plantation (in consequence of the large quantity offered) at a per cwt.

Cotton.—The sales of last week were extensive, principally for exportation; sold amounted to 6425 bags, at about former prices. The demand for Cotton firm up to the 21st, after which the inquiry rather slackened—but without prices.

Spirits.—Rum continues in fair demand, at former prices. The Government for 150,000 gallons, was taken at 1s. 10d. 9—16 per gal.

Hops.—The duty is estimated at only £22,000; prices have consequently £1 per cwt.

Provisions.—Butter market steady, at former prices. Bacon in demand. Pork rather higher.

Courses of Exchange.—Amsterdam, 12. 2.—Hamburgh, 36. 10.—Paris, twarp, 12. 3.—Rotterdam, 12. 3.—Bordeaux, 25. 50.—Vienna, 9. 57.—Cadix, 37.—Gibraltar, 31.—Leghorn, 49½.—Genoa, 45.—Naples, 40½.—Oporto, 51½.—Dublin, 9½.—Cork, 9½.

Prices of Stocks.—The 3 per Cent. Reduced, 90½; 3 per Cent. Consols, Cent. 1832, 103½; New 9½ per Cent., 98½; Bank Stock, 229.

Prices of Bullion.—Foreign Gold in Bars, 3l. 17s. 10½d. per oz.—New 3l. 17s. 10½d.—Silver in Bars, Standard, 5s. 0½d.—New Dollars, 4s. 11½d.

Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies, at the Office and WOLFE.—Barnsley Canal, 160l.—Birmingham, 340l.—Derby, 160l.—Chester, 133l.—Erewash, 100l.—Forth and Clyde, 100l.—Grand Junction and Liverpool, 100l.—Mersey and Irwell, 0.—Neath, 107l.—Nottingham and Oxford, 100l.—Stafford and Worcester, 140l.—Trent and Mersey, 100l.—and Foreign, 100l.—Guardian, 100l.—Hope, 50l.—San Fire, 0l.—Chartered Company, 50l.—City Gas-Light Company, 100l.—Leeds, 100l.

MONTHLY PRICE-CURRENT.

ALMONDS:—

Sweet Jordan, per cwt. 12*l*.
Bitter 3*l*. 18*s*. to 4*l*. 2*s*.

ALUM per ton 14*l*. 10*s*. to 15*l*.

ASARS:—Quebec Pot, per cwt. 30*s*.

United States 32*s*.

Quebec Pearl 34*s*. to 35*s*.

BARILLA:—

Teneriffe per ton .. 12*l*. to 18*l*. 10*s*.

Carthagena 22*l*. to 23*l*.

Alicant 20*l*. to 21*l*.

Sicily 21*l*. to 21*l*. 10*s*.

BAIRSTONE:—Rough per ton 7*l*. 10*s*. to 8*l*.

COCOA:—

West-India per cwt. 60*s*. to 80*s*.

Trinidad 78*s*. to 85*s*.

Grenada 76*s*. to 95*s*.

Caraccas (none.)

COFFEE (*in Bond*):—

Jamaica per cwt. 55*s*. to 65*s*.

——, fine 66*s*. to 80*s*.

——, very fine 81*s*. to 104*s*. 6*d*.

Dominica 62*s*. to 88*s*.

Berbice 62*s*. to 110*s*.

COTTON WOOL (*in Bond*):—

West India, common, per lb. 9½*d*. to 10½*d*.

Grenada 11*d*. to 13*d*.

Berbice 11*d*. to 12*d*.

Demerara 11*d*. to 12*d*.

Sea Island 16*d*. to 28*d*.

New Orleans 8*d* to 1*s*.

Georgia, Bowed 8*d*. to 13*d*.

Bahia 11½*d*. to 12½*d*.

Maranham 11½*d*. to 12½*d*.

Para 10½*d*. to 11½*d*.

Mina 10½*d*. to 11½*d*.

Pernambucco 12½*d*. to 13½*d*.

Surat 6*d*. to 8*d*.

Madras 6½*d*. to 6¾*d*.

Bengal 5½*d*. to 7*d*.

Bourbon 10*d*. to 13*d*.

Smyrna 11*d*. to 12*d*.

Egyptian 11*d*. to 12*d*.

CURRENTS per cwt. 76*s*. to 82*s*.

FINE:—Turkey 45*s*. to 60*s*.

FLAX:—Riga per ton 46*l*. to 53*l*.

Druana 46*l*. to 48*l*.

Petersburgh 46*l*. to 48*l*.

HEMP:—Riga per ton 47*l*. to 48*l*.

Petersburgh 43*l*. to 44*l*.

——, half clean 35*l*. to 36*l*.

INDIGO:—

Caraccas Floras .. per lb. 11*s*. 6*d*. to 13*s*.

Sobra 9*s*. to 10*s*.

East India 7*s*. to 12*s*. 6*d*.

IRON:—

Petersburgh, per ton 21*l*. to 22*l*.

British Bar 13*l*. to 13*l*. 10*s*.

OILS:—Palm per cwt. 29*l*.

Whale, Cape (*in Bond*) per tun 22*l*. to 23*l*.

Galipoli 43*l*. to 44*l*.

Linseed 23*l*. 10*s*. to 24*l*.

Lucca per jar 7*l*. to 7*l*. 10*s*.

Florence per half-chest 25*s*. to 27*s*.

PEPPER (*in Bond*) per lb. 5½*d*. to 6½*d*.

PIMENTO (*in Bond*) .. per lb. 10½*d*. to 11½*d*.

RICE:—East-India .. per cwt. 17*s*. to 22*s*.

Carolina, new 38*s*. to 40*s*.

——, old 37*s*. to 38*s*.

SPIRITS (*in Bond*):—

Brandy, Cognac, per gall. 3*s*. 2*d*. to 3*s*. 3*d*.

——, Bourdeaux 2*s*. 1*d*. to 2*s*. 2*d*.

Geneva, Hollands 2*s*.

Rum, Jamaica 2*s*. 0*d*. to 3*s*. 0*d*.

——, Leeward Island .. 1*s*. 10*d*. to 3*s*. 2*d*.

SUGAR:—

Jamaica per cwt. 66*s*. to 89*s*.

Demerara, &c. 65*s*. to 75*s*.

St. Kitts, Antigua, &c. 66*s*. to 74*s*.

Refined, on board:—

Large Lumps 44*s*. to 45*s*.

Good and Middling 45*s*. to 49*s*.

Patent Fine Loaves 52*s*. to 56*s*.

TALLOW:—

Russia per cwt. 36*s*. to 37*s*.

TAR:—

Archangel per barrel 16*s*. 6*d*. to 17*s*.

Stockholm 16*s*. to 16*s*. 6*d*.

TEA (*E.-India Company's prices*):—

Bohea per lb. 2*s*. 2*d*. to 2*s*. 3½*d*.

Congou 2*s*. 6½*d*. to 3*s*. 7*d*.

Souchong 3*s*. 9*d*. to 4*s*. 10*d*.

Campoi 3*s*. 4*d*. to 3*s*. 10*d*.

Twankay 3*s*. 5½*d*. to 3*s*. 10*d*.

Hyson 4*s*. 4*d*. to 6*s*.

Gunpowder 4*s*. 11*d*. to 6*s*. 8*d*.

TOBACCO (*in Bond*):—

Maryland, fine yellow, per lb. 2*s*. to 2*s*. 6*d*.

——, fine colour 8*d*. to 1*s*. 10*d*.

Virginia 5*d*. to 9*d*.

WINE (*in Bond*):—

Old Port, per pipe 138 galls. 24*l*. to 56*l*.

Lisbon .. per pipe 140 ditto 28*l*. to 35*l*.

Madeira 25*l*. to 95*l*.

Calcavella 38*l*. to 44*l*.

Sherry .. per butt 130 ditto 28*l*. to 68*l*.

Teneriffe per pipe 22*l*. to 32*l*.

Claret per blid. 18*l*. to 58*l*.

Spanish Red .. per 252 galls. 16*l*. to 30*l*.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES, announced between the 23d of July and the 19th of August 1825; extracted from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

DOD, R. High-street, Southwark, linen-draper
Gregory, S. Manchester, calico-printer
Hampson, G. H. Great Yarmouth, hatter
Vign, W. Tovil, near Maid's-lane, butcher

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY FILED.

COLEY, H.F. Broad-street, wine-merchant, Sept. 8
Emerson, J. and S.S. Whitechapel-road, confectioner
Ford, R. Bridgewater, merchant, Sept. 5
Huddy, G. Wellington-place, Stepney, seed and hor-
se-merchant, Sept. 9

LEYER.

Levin, W. L. East India Chambers, Leadenhall-street, merchant, Sept. 9

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 56.]

Subscribers' Names are in Parentheses.

ADAMS, J. Bristol, grocer. (Gosden, Bristol); and Hurd and Johnson, Temple
Adams, W. Wallingford, Berks, innkeeper. (Whitman and White, Lincoln's-inn)
Barnes, W. Millar-lane, chemist. (Sutton and Sons, Milledale-court)
Barnes, T. Dennington, merchant. (Cuthbert and Alcock, Halesworth; and White, Tottenham-yard)
Barnes, T. Liverpool, cane and flour-dealer. (Hinds, Liverpool; and Chester, Staple-inn)
Bate, T. Hastings, chemist. (Birch and Garth, Great Winchester-street)
Biss, A. E. Bath, bookseller. (Gaby, Bath; and Adlington and Co. Bedford-row)
Bishop, O. Great East-champ, butcher. (Tones, Fishmongers'-hall)
Boddington, C. J. Hook-norton, Oxford, innkeeper. (Humphreys and Porter, King's-arm-yard)
Bossey, W. Colchester, grocer. (Stephens, Dedford-row)
Bradfield, J. London-wall, grocer. (Davies, King's-arm-yard)
Bridges, G. B. Oldham, Lancashire, draper. (Wood, Manchester; and Hurd and Johnson, Temple)
Bryon, J. Lynn, ironmonger. (Smith and Co., Birmingham; and Long and Austin, Gray's-inn)
Bull, C. E. Bristol, grocer. (Williams, Bristol; and Poole and Co. Gray's-inn)
Chadwick, J. Kensington, carpenter. (Fitch, Union-street, southward)
Clarke, J. Leeds, cabinet-maker. (Lee, Bradford; and Lambart, Gray's-inn)
Clarke, D. Walsall, Stafford, draper. (Lowtas, Manchester; and Parkin and Prampton, Gray's-inn)
Criswell, D. Nottingham, twist-machine maker. (Long and Austin, Gray's-inn)
Cross, C. Ludgate-street, victualler. (Thompson, Clement's-inn)
De Bar, J. Gloucester, coach-maker. (Matthews, Gloucester; and Beckett, Golden-square)
Dickson, J. Fish-street-hill, haberdasher. (Oakland and Murray, London-street)
Dole, R. High-street, Southwark, sham-draper. (Hurd and Johnson, Temple)
Evary, T. Fore-street, Lincolns, anchor-smith. (Smith, Bevington-street)
Ferguson, J. Catterick, scrivener. (Hirst, Northampton; and Lodington and Hall, Serjeant's-inn)
Ferry, S. High-street, Shoreditch, tripman. (Brough, Shoreditch)
Fisher, T. Taddington, Middlesex, maker. (Smith and Son, Richmond; and Hume and Smith, Great James-street)
Gallier, G. Radcliffe-street, draper. (Gates and Hardwick, Lawrence-lane)

Goold, H. M. F. Brighton, dealer. (Palmer and Co., Bedford-row)
Harrison, H. A. Liverpool, haberdasher. (Crowder and Maynard, Lothbury)
Harper, J. Jun. (Wells, Oxford; and Ellis, Gray's-inn)
Hippesley, H. Shipton-Mallet, Somerset, brewer. (Hever, Cheltenham; and Adlington and Co., Bedford-row)
Jensen, J. Bath: haberdasher. (Helling, Bath; and Makinson, Temple)
Kestling, E. and E. Harnley, Stafford, tin-merchants. (Tomlinson, Staffordshire pottery; and Clowes and Co., Temple)
Lawson, R. P. Hestington, Lancashire, leather-cutter. (Dean, Tooka-court, Curator-street)
Law, Wm. Wood-street, haberdasher. (Van Sanden and Tindale, Dowgate-hill)
Lynn, G. Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, hat and colour grinder. (Edmonds, Chancery-lane)
Manning, T. B. Portsea, music-seller. (Parr, Surrey-street, Strand)
Mansell, J. Birmingham, timber-merchant. (Bower and Fleming, Gray's-inn-place)
Marland, V. Norwich, brewer. (Parkinson and Staff, Norwich; and Taylor and Reece, Temple)
Moss, J. Deventry, woolen-mercer. (Wardle, Deventry; and Lodington and Hall, Serjeant's-inn)
Mortimer, R. Solesfield, Bradford, dyer. (Moulton, Bradford; and Morker and Dawson, Temple)
Nicholson, J. Workington, Cumberland, sewer-dealer. (Hodgson and Son, Whitehaven; and Falcon, Temple)
O'Reilly, E. Exmouth-street, agent. (Lefevre, John-street, Blackfriars-road)
Park, T. J. Westbourne-place, Chelsea, builder. (Hartley, New Bridge-street)
Parry, H. and J. Underwood, Change-alley, Cannon-hill, bill-brokers. (Hindman, Bevington-street)
Robson, R. Seymour-place, Mary-le-bone, carpenter. (Hallett and Henderson, Northumberland-street, Mary-le-bone)
Rowdell, J. Hoxton, victualler. (Mortimer and Maltin, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn)
Rowell, F. Copthall-court, merchant. (Fox, Antis-friars)
Robson, D. and W. Hinds, Liverpool, merchants. (Pitt and Clay, Liverpool; and Blackstock and Bond, Temple)
Shiers, E. Manchester, cotton-merchant. (Solomon, Manchester; and Hurd and Johnson, Temple)
Smith, J. Ludgate-hill, woollen-factory. (Tanner, New Bevington-street)
Stevens, J. Norwich, yarn-factory. (Parkinson and Staff, Norwich; and Poole and Co. Gray's-inn)
Wah, P. Bristol, linen-draper. (Halliday, Bath; Williams, Bristol; and Makinson, Temple)
Wheelhouse, W. Norwich, linen-draper. (Taylor, Featherstone-buildings, Holborn)
White, J. Jun. Bishop-Wearmouth, iron-merchant. (Thompson, Bishop-Wearmouth; and Hume and Symonds, Gray's-inn)
Williams, D. Deptford, plate-merchant. (Wells, Bedford-street, Bedford-square)

DIVIDENDS.

AISTROPE, J. M. Gresham, Sept. 27
Barnard, O. Westgate, Sept. 27
Bossey, W. and E. Stafford, Sept. 21
Bunley, J. J. Little Lever, Lancashire, Oct. 3
Burton, M. Philpot-lane, Oct. 20
Butterfield, W. M. Aldgate-street, Sept. 13
Buxwell, J. Leadenhall-street, Oct. 1
Byers, W. Wood-street, Chancery, Sept. 24
Chubb, W. Bristol, Sept. 20
Clark, G. R. New Shrewsbury, Shropshire, Oct. 7
Clifton, T. Chester, Sept. 20
Cox, J. Wells, Oct. 4
Crank, J. Barnby, Oct. 10
Crompton, J. Liverpool, Oct. 8
Dawson, W. Kingsland-upon-Hill, Sept. 20
Dillon, J. Tulse-hill, Stafford, Oct. 11

Dring, T. Bristol, Sept. 18
Ellis, T. Exeter, Sept. 24
Field, T. and J. Du Vivier, Hull, Sept. 21
Ford, H. Portsmouth, Oct. 13
Hall, H. Nelson-terrace, Kingsland, Oct. 1
Hansen, R. B. Bedford, Sept. 13
Hattersley, M. Eikon-with-Harrowgate, Sept. 20
Harbert, W. son, Lincolns, Montgomery, Oct. 1
Howard, J. and Co., Harghson, near Dorton, Lancashire, Sept. 27
Humphreys, H. and W. Lancashire, Liverpool, Sept. 20
Hurdale, J. Bristol, Oct. 1
Lacey, W. Coventry, Salop, Sept. 17, Oct. 11
Levy, J. Hammersmith, Oct. 1
McNair, A. Abchurch-lane, Oct. 11
Miles, R. London, Sept. 24
Mitchell, E. and S. Norwich, Oct. 8
Moss, J. Acorn Barn, near Manchester, Oct. 3

Musket, J. Conyngton, Sept. 27
Nash, J. Bristol, Oct. 8
Pack, J. Andover, Sept. 17
Richardson, G. Macclesfield square, and T. Viner, Chancery-street, Queen-square, Sept. 4
Robinson, T. and Co., Manchester, Sept. 20
Robinson, S. Fenchurch-street, Oct. 1
Sagar, R. and Co., Bury, Lancashire, Sept. 14, and 20
Salter, T. Manchester, and E. Pearson, London, Oct. 3
Smith, W. and J. Atkinson, 10 Abchurch-lane, Nov. 20
Squire, J. Kew, Oct. 8
Stanley, E. Old Kent-road, Nov. 8
Stickney, W. Welford, York, Oct. 10
Telford, J. and W. Arnold, Liverpool, Oct. 8
West, W. Newbury, Bedfordshire, Sept. 17
Wood, T. Bolton, Oct. 4

WORKS IN THE PRESS, AND NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IBER of the Asiatic Society has in the press, "An Historical View of Hindoo Astronomy, from the earliest to the present time."

The twelfth and last volume of the edition of the "Théâtre Complet des Œuvres de M. Raoul Rochette, is just in publication.

James Cooper will publish in a new edition, an Anatomical Description of the Human Viscera, as connected with the

H. Barker is preparing for the press a Biography of the late Dr. Parr.

A translation of the novel "Marabout," is about to appear in Paris.

A new Collection of chaste Amatory Sonnets from the best authors, will appear in the next month.

A new edition of Bishop Andrews' "Prælectiones Quotidianæ," first published in Greek and Latin, is nearly ready.

"Fruits of Faith," with Elegies and other Poems, by H. Campbell, are now in the press for publication.

A translation of Scotch Border Songs, will appear in Paris within a

A new French Biography, entitled "Vies des Contemporaines," will be published by the publication of two more volumes in the course of the month.

"D'Arnha," a comic poem in the dialect of the late Mr. George Arncliffe, is announced for publication.

A part of a new work, entitled "The Best Words of the best Authors," will be published on the 1st November. A part will appear monthly until the work is completed, which will not exceed twelve parts, with highly finished

A new work on the Phytology, illustrated by a series of the fossil remains of plants from the coal formations of Great Britain. J. Artis, is announced in 4to.

A new work, political, geographical, and statistical, of the United Provinces of Rio de Janeiro, will soon be published.

A new work Paris has in the press, a work on the active Functions, and on the various ailments incident to their disordered state, with a general view of Curative

Dr. Smith's Practical Treatise on the Management of a comprehensive Manual of Hygiene, is nearly ready.

A new work on Epidemic Cholera, and on the Diseases of India, including medical and topographical Reports, &c., by James Esq. of the Madras Medical Department, will soon be published.

A new work, "The Mask," a Novel, by Mrs. Chatterley; "Montville, or the Dark Heir," by Mrs. Chatterley; and "The Stranger of the Val-

ley, or Louisa and Adelaide, an American Tale, are announced for publication.

Sephora, a Hebrew Tale, descriptive of the country of Palestine, and of the manners and customs of the ancient Israelites, may shortly be expected.

Outlines of Truth, by a Lady, are in the press.

Botanical Sketches of the Twenty-four Classes in the Linnæan System, with fifty specimens of English Plants, taken from nature, containing an account of their place of growth, time of flowering, and medicinal properties, with many Plates, are announced.

Nugæ Sacre; or, Psalms and Hymns and Spiritual Songs, will soon be published in a neat pocket-volume.

A new edition will shortly appear of the "Vanity of this Mortal Life, or of Man as considered only in his present Mortal State; with a dedicatory Epistle to a Mourning Family, by John Howe, M.A., of Magdalen College, Oxon.

A translation of the Six Cantos of Klopstock's Messiah, in Verse, will shortly be published.

"The Camisard, or the Protestants of Languedoc, a Tale, in three vols. 12mo., is nearly ready for publication.

The Secret Correspondence of Madame de Maintenon and the Princess des Ursins, from the original MS. in the possession of the Duke de Choiseul, is nearly ready.

Memoirs of Monkeys, &c. &c., fcp. 8vo., may shortly be expected.

Herban, a Poem, in Four Cantos, is announced.

An Epitome of Classical Geography, with Historical Notices of the most important Ancient Nations, &c., by W. C. Taylor, A. B., will speedily be published.

The Plays of Clara Gasul, a Spanish Comedian, are announced for publication, in post 8vo.

Part II. of the Economy of the Eyes, by Dr. Kitchener, is just ready for publication.

Messrs. Treuttel and Würtz have in the press, both in English and in French, Secret Memoirs of the Royal Family of France, during the Revolution; with original and authentic Anecdotes of contemporary Sovereigns, and other distinguished personages of that eventful period: from the journal, letters, and conversations of the Princess Lamballe. By a Lady of Rank, in the confidential service of that unfortunate Princess. Each edition will be published in two vols. 8vo., and will be accompanied with a portrait and fac-similes.

A Greek and English Dictionary, on the Plan of Schrevelius, is announced. Besides the various parts of words usual in that work, this Dictionary will be found to contain all the inflexions of words used in the

New

New Testament; and also the words peculiar to those Greek Tragedies commonly read at schools. By the Rev. John Groves.

The Antiquary's Portfolio, or Cabinet Selection of Historical and Literary Curiosities, in two vols. post 8vo., will speedily be published.

The Hearts of Steel, a new historical novel, by the author of "O'Halloran," &c. may be expected in a few days.

The Blessings of Friendship, and other Poems, by James M'Henry, A. M. will soon be published.

Mr. Moore's long-promised Life of the Right Hon. R. B. Sheridan, with a Portrait from an original Picture, 4to., is now just ready.

London's Encyclopedia of Agriculture will appear in a few days. Also, the Gardener's Quarterly Register, and Magazine of Rural and Domestic Improvement, to be continued every month.

Mr. Galt has in the press a work which may shortly be expected.

The Highest Castle and the Lowest Cave, or Events of Days that are Gone, by the author of "The Scrinium," is now just ready.

The Life and Adventures of Pandurang Hari, a Hindoo, will shortly be published, in three vols. 12mo.

Instructions for Cavalry Officers, translated from the German of General Count Diamark, by Captain L. Beamish, 4th Dragoon Guards, are just ready.

The Mirror of the Month is in the press.

A Century of Surgeons on Gonorrhoea, and on Strictures of the Urethra, is announced for publication.

A work on the plan of the German Literary Almanacks, will be published early in the month of November next, by Messrs. Baynes and Son, of Paternoster-Row. The volume is intended more especially for the religious reader of literary compositions, and will, therefore, contain only those productions that have an obviously religious or moral tendency. The illustrations (twelve in number) are by Martin, Westall, Corbould, Wright, Brook, &c.; and the engravings by Heath, Finden, Mitchell, Melville, &c. &c.

We are informed that a complete History of the City of Westminster is in preparation. It will contain, besides anecdotes of the illustrious individuals who have resided in it, an ample illustration of the sports and pastimes which took place in the palace of Whitehall during the reigns of James and the Charles's. Every object of architectural and topographical interest will be duly noticed.

The Rev. C. Wallbelevod, Theological Tutor at the York College, has just published the fourth part of his Improved Translation of the Bible, with Notes critical and explanatory, and with practical Reflections, for the use of families. This part completes

the Pentateuch, with an abstract of the Mosaic Law, systematically arranged; and a Dissertation on the Jewish books and economy.

Mr. Thomas Sharpe has announced a Dissertation on the Coventry Pageants and Mysteries. A history of the earliest dramatic entertainments of this country has long been wanted, and this promises to be a curious and highly interesting publication.

The Speeches of Mr. Canning, we are given to understand, are in the press, under the superintendence of a gentleman and a scholar, in every respect qualified for the task. The work is to consist of two volumes, with a preface, notes, &c.

Reprinting for publication, Reports of the Parliamentary Proceedings of last Session, systematically arranged and criticized, 1 vol. 8vo.—Also, in another volume, to be had separately, if required, Abstracts of all important Papers presented during the Session.—To be continued annually.

Dr. Ayre, author of the work on the Functional Derangement of the Liver, and other organs of digestion, has in the press a work on the Pathology and Treatment of Dropsies; the Second part, which will be published in a few weeks, containing an Inquiry into the Nature and Treatment of the Diseases of the Liver.

Joseph John Gurney has an 8vo. volume in the press, to be entitled, *Essays on the Evidences and Doctrines of Christianity*.

Mr. J. Bentley has in the press, an Historical View of the Hindu Astronomy, from the earliest dawn of that science in India down to the present time.

A Panoramic View of the City of Liverpool, taken from the opposite side of the river, is about to appear.

A new edition of Howe's Discourse on the Redeemer's Dominion over the Inhabitable World, to which is prefixed a short account of the Author, &c.

An annual work is announced under the title of *Janna*. We are promised the first volume before the termination of this year. The prospectus states, that the most distinguished literary men in the kingdom are engaged in the undertaking. It will appear in one volume, post 8vo. and will consist of Tales, original and translated, occasional Essays, popular Illustrations of History and Antiquities, serious and comic Sketches of Life and Manners, &c. &c.

Next month will be published, a translation of La Motte Fouqué's charming Romance, *The Magic Ring*; a work which came out long before *Ivanhoe*, and is said to rival that *chef-d'œuvre's* delineations of tournaments, tilts, and all the life of chivalry.

Mr. Allan Cunningham is preparing for publication "*Paul Jones*," a Romance, in three vols. post 8vo.

Shortly will be published, a historical novel, in three vols. 12mo., entitled "*William Douglas, or the Scottish Exiles*."

ly ready, in one vol. 12mo., the *and Housewife's Manual*, containing out approved modern Receipts for soups, gravies, sauces, ragouts, and fishes; and for pies, puddings, pastry, and preserves; also, for baking, &c. making home-made wines, &c. &c. The whole illustrated by numerous notes and practical observations on various branches of domestic economy, by Mrs. Margaret Dods, of the *inn, St. Ronan's*.

At the press, a valuable work, entitled *Contest of the Twelve Nations; or Comparison of the different Bases of Human Character and Talent*, in one volume. This work consists of twelve chapters, each of which a different kind of or turn of mind, is brought into described and copiously illustrated by comparison of its distinctive qualities in modifications. The object of the work, to show that the peculiarities of character observable in every individual may be referred to some one or another of twelve elements, and that he may have his place assigned him in a *classified view* of the diverse human nature.

The forthcoming volume of the *Forget-me-not* will be ready for delivery some time in November. The literary department embraces, among many others, contributions in verse and prose from the pens of Montgomery, Esq., Rev. G. Croly, Esq., Polwhele, J. H. Wiffen, Esq., Seele, Esq., Rev. J. Blanco White, Esq., T. Harral, Esq., Rev. Rodley, Rev. W. B. Clarke, W. C. Esq., H. Brandreth, Esq., Mr. Miss Landon, Mrs. Hemans, Miss Mrs. Holland, Mrs. Bowdich, Miss Gill, Mrs. C. B. Wilson, the late John Bold, Miss Hatfield, &c. &c. &c., highly finished engravings, fourteen in all, are executed after the designs of Singleton, H. Corbould, Prout, Pugin, &c. by Heath, Finden, G. D. Le Keux, Winckle, and other artists.

Critical Essay on the Writings of St. Paul, translated from the German of Dr. Schleiermacher: with an Introduction by the Translator, containing an account of the controversy respecting the authenticity of the three first Gospels since Birkbeck's Dissertations, one vol. 8vo. *Shakespeare's Songs, Ancient and Modern; with Notes, a critical Introduction, and characters of the most eminent poets of Scotland*, by Allan Cunningham, 2 vols. post 8vo.

Elements of the Differential and Integral Calculus, by the Rev. Dionysius Lardner, University of Dublin, 8vo.

Analytical Treatise on Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, by the Rev. Dionysius Lardner, of the University of Dublin, 8vo.

Proprietor of Smirke's Illustrations *ELX MAG.* No. 415.

to Shakspeare has nearly ready for publication, a series of Plates in continuation of that undertaking, but which will consist of original designs, by the most celebrated Artists of the present day, and be found worthy to rank with such distinguished talent.

Mr. Kendall is preparing for the press, "Ancient Knighthood, and its Relations with the past and present state of Society; and particularly with the modern Military Profession." The same author is also preparing for the press, "Geological Errors, and Mytho-Zoology, or Inquiries concerning Sea Serpents, Crakens, Unicorns, Werewolves, Ogres, Pigmies, &c.; to which is added, Contributions to the Natural and Civil History of several known Animals."

LIST OF NEW WORKS,

FINE ARTS.

Engraved Specimens of the Architectural Antiquities of Normandy. By J. and H. Le Keux, after Drawings by Pugin. Part I. med. 4to. £1. 11s. 6d. imp. 4to. £2. 12s. 6d.

Historical Notices of the Collegiate Church, or Royal Free Chapel, of St. Martin le Grand, London, 8vo.

Part II. of the Connoisseur's Repertorium; or, a Universal Historical Record of Artists, and of their works. By Thomas Dodd. 12mo. 7s. 6d.

Number VII. of Views in London and its Environs, engraved by Charles Heath, from Drawings by P. Dewint, W. Westall, A.R.A., and F. Mackenzie. Imp, 8vo. 9s. Proofs, royal 4to. 14s. India proofs, royal 4to. £1.

A Sunrise; Whiting Fishing at Margate. Drawn by J. M. W. Turner, R.A., and engraved on steel by Thomas Lupton. Prints, 15s.; proofs, £1.; India paper, £1. 5s.

Part VII. of the Ladies' Scrap Book, and Picturesque Repository of the Fine Arts: containing sixteen engravings, and eight pages of letter-press. 3s.

LAW.

Eden on the Bankrupt Law. Royal 8vo. 30s.

Swinburne on Descents. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Tamlyn on Terms of Years. 9s.

Williams's Annual Abstract of the Statutes, passed in the present year 1825, 6 Geo. IV., being the sixth session of the seventh Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with notes and comments; the whole carefully abridged. By Thomas Walter Williams, esq.

Impey's Questions on the Practice of the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas. 8vo. 12s.

MEDICINE.

An Exposition of the Principles of Pathology, and the Treatment of Diseases. By Daniel Perring, M.D. 8vo. 14s.

Illustrations of the Inquiry respecting Tubercles.

Tuberculous Diseases. By John Baron, M.D. 8vo. 15s.

An introductory volume to "Collections from the unpublished Medical Writings of the late Dr. Parry." By Charles Henry Parry, M.D. 10s.

Medical Researches on the Effects of Iodine, in Bronchocele, Paralysis, Chorea, &c. By A. Manson, M.D. 8vo. 12s.

Practical Observations on certain Pathological Relations which exist between the Kidneys and other Organs of the Human Body, especially the Brain, Mucous, Membranes and Liver. By John Foshroke, Surgeon. 8vo. 6s.

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OBITUARY OF THE MONTH.

THE EARL OF CARLISLE.

THIS nobleman was, we believe, the oldest member of the House of Lords (though not the oldest man), having taken his seat immediately on coming of age, and having thus occupied it for fifty-seven years. Though his Lordship never attained any great distinction as a politician, a legislator, an author, or a man of talent, he was not deficient in abilities or knowledge of a certain kind. He possessed a considerable portion of literary taste, and displayed that acquaintance with the fine arts, as well as that liberality in encouraging them, which add dignity to rank, and make wealth and high station at once useful and respectable. Along with the Duke of Bridgewater, he purchased the Orleans Gallery; and probably died possessed of one of the best collections of paintings in the kingdom. As a politician, he will be remembered only for being one of the Commissioners for negotiating the peace with America, and the steady supporter of Mr. Fox's party. As a connoisseur, he was honoured with the abuse of Peter Pindar, and at his poetical reputation (for he likewise wrote verses) his relation Lord Byron directed a fearful blow. His Lordship is succeeded in his title by his son, Lord Morpeth, who long occupied a seat in the House of Commons as member for Cumberland, and held office with the Whigs in 1806.

EL EMPECINADO.

D. Juan Martin was the real name of this illustrious patriot and martyr, who has just been sacrificed by the ungrateful Ferdinand and the theocratical faction that lords it over Spain. He was born in a village of the province of Valladolid, in Old Castile, where his parents enjoyed a small property. Their limited means, and the general neglect of all education in Spain, except for the church, forbade him the advantages of education; but he had a strong mind, retentive memory, clear intellect, and a noble and generous disposition. From his childhood he was enterprising and industrious. His early occupation was the sale of charcoal, which he conveyed on his own mules to the neighbouring towns; which gave him that complete knowledge of the roads afterwards so serviceable, as well as his nick-name, El Empecinado. He was about thirty when Buonaparte invaded the Peninsula, in 1808, and in the same year, having joined a small band of his countrymen, who elected him their chief, he took a French detachment, and immediately afterwards formed one of those guerilla parties which became the scourge of the invaders. General Cuesta, seeing his zeal, integrity, and activity, gave him a commission of commander of cavalry, and he continued harassing the French on the banks of the Duero. Some time after-

wards, crossing the mountains of Somo-Sierra, he made the province of Guadalajara the theatre of his exploits, carrying terror to the very gates of Madrid. His rencontres with the French troops, the convoys he intercepted, and the injuries he caused to the enemy, were innumerable. His great celebrity led many good Spaniards to distinguish themselves by the name of Empecinado, as a title of glory to those engaged in the cause of independence. Between the province of Guadalajara and the mountains of Cuenca, he organized a brilliant division, with which he entered Madrid, in 1812, after the battle of Salamanca. The enthusiasm of the citizens was such, that he could not leave his house without being accompanied by an immense concourse, rending the air with their applauses. In 1814 he held the rank of general, as a reward for his services during six years of constant warfare and fatigue. In 1815 he was in great favour at court, but his elevated soul could not stoop to practise the arts of duplicity or flattery. He observed that Ferdinand's conduct was opposed to the interests of the nation, and plunging it into calamities; and had the courage to deliver to the king, in person, an energetic remonstrance. The tyrant took and read it, and with a jesuitical sneer said to him—"Well, although this may be true, thou art not able to pen such a paper as this, and I wish thee to tell me who gave it thee?" Empecinado, pointing to the paper, replied, "My sentiments are expressed there, and I have too much honour to be wanting to the confidence reposed in me." This spirited reply lost him the royal favour, and he was banished to Valladolid; where he was universally beloved and respected. Here he devoted his attention to the cultivation of a farm, on which he intended to spend the remainder of his days. The events of 1820 prompted the patriots of Castile to call him from his solitude; and in a few days an army was enlisted in the cause of freedom, to co-operate with that advancing from Andalusia; but the Castilian patriots had not time to commence their operations, before the king acceded to the constitution. The new Government confided to El Empecinado the temporary command of Valladolid, and afterwards that of Zamora, which trusts he discharged with fidelity and enthusiasm. In 1821, the noted curate Merino having taken up arms, the Government confided to El Empecinado the command of the troops destined to act against him. Merino had commanded a guerilla party during the war of independence, and was dreaded on account of his cruelty. He was particularly well acquainted with the whole range of the mountains of Soria, where he raised his new standard, supported by the clergy.

one of the inmates of the parrheless, El Empecinado, in nt, destroyed the whole of his heir leader was compelled, for a year, to wander from hiding-place to save his life. When, headed by Felice, wished to be revolution, El Empecinado the victims. Stripped of his Zamora, he withdrew to his n the following year, the revolt s on the 7th of July in Madrid, him to arms. He proceeded l with the column marching up aid in defence of Spanish free-ubsequently moved on Siguen- another conspiracy had broken a few days restored order. In 23, a division of the army ie faith," commanded by Bes- hed up from Arragon to New placed the Government in a e. A small body of troops left under the orders of General io sent half his forces to El . The part commanded by i completely defeated in Bri- he loss of all its artillery; whilst beat the royalists' army under e, and, in compliance with the d received, took possession of The defeat of the other divided to co-operate with him mpecinado in an awkward pre- om which he extricated himself nce of mind and knowledge of and, a few days afterwards, he remnant of the royalists, being l of the vanguard of the army

under Abisbal. When the French army crossed the Pyrennees, El Empecinado, notwithstanding the critical situation of affairs, and his rank entitling him to the command of a division, collected a new guerilla party, with which he kept the field till the dissolution of the Government in Cadiz, and the dispersal of the constitutional armies. General Placencia, who commanded in Estremadura, included him in his capitulation with the royalist chiefs, in consequence of which the local authorities provided him with passports to return home. Having signalized himself on all occasions in the constitutional cause, and braved the anger of the king, whose vindictive disposition was well known, he was advised to fly; but he spurned at the idea, and relied on the integrity of his conduct. Scarcely had he joined his family, when the royalist volunteers surrounded his dwelling, tore him from the bosom of all that was dear to him, and carried him a prisoner to Roa. There every indignity that malice and envy could invent, was heaped upon him, till at length his enemies dragged him to a scaffold.

El Empecinado was of the middle stature; he had rather a frowning look, and dark colour; his features were strongly marked, and his person somewhat lusty; his constitution was unimpaired by the most severe hardships, and he was remarkable for the quantity of hair with which his body was covered. In his disposition he was frank, true to his word, indefatigable in the object he was pursuing; and, in short, he possessed all the essential requisites for a soldier.

INTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

IOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

IC meeting was held at the Tavern, Doctor's Commons, on , in order to take into consideration of improvements proposed by es, esq., architect, in order St. Paul's church-yard regular its whole extent; to form a rom New Bridge-street, Black-direct line to the west grand he cathedral, and two lateral pen full views of the north and oes of this magnificent build-

irman, Mr. Slade, said he was n of the original plan of that tect Sir C. Wren, which was reet from St. Dunstan's church pel, by which they might see nd Whitechapel, and the quays on Bridge upwards. These, ad been frustrated by petty and usies. He trusted that would ease with the present project.

Letters were read from the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Earl of Liverpool, the Dukes of Devonshire and Bedford, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c. &c., some consenting to become Vice-Presidents, and others declining, but all approving of the plan. Mr. Elmes explained his designs from a plan before him. He proposed a square about the size of Chatham-place, at the west front of St. Paul's, in the centre of which the committee for erecting the statue of the late King had consented the statue should be placed. A series of resolutions were then agreed to, declaring that it was desirable to throw open the view of St Paul's cathedral; and that a Joint Stock Company, with a capital of one million sterling, be established, by deposits of £3 per share, and increased by £5 deposits, of each of which thirty days' notice to be given. It was also proposed to open a direct communication from the Old Bailey to Apothecaries'-hall, leading straight from Smithfield to Blackfriars Bridge.

[We

[We wish we could add that the nuisance of Smithfield market, is to be removed from the centre of the metropolis.]

The Gazette of Tuesday, the 13th, contains a notice, that application will be made to Parliament in the ensuing session, for leave to bring in a bill to form a new street, so as to continue Pall-mall East, eastward from the King's Mews as far as St. Martin's church, and to widen the communication between Cockspur-street and Craven-street, between the south front of the Union Club-house in Cockspur-street, and the north side of the Strand opposite Craven-street; also to form two streets on the north and south sides of St. Martin's church, till they intersect the Strand nearly opposite the north end of Villiers-street; also to widen St. Martin's-lane on the east and west sides thereof, south of Hemmings's-row and Chandos-street; and also to form a square or open space opposite Charing-cross, which said square or open space is to have the Union Club-house for its boundary to the west, and west side of St. Martin's-lane for its boundary to the east; also giving powers to form a new street from the south end of Spring-gardens to Whitehall and Charing-cross in the line of the court-yard called Buckingham-court; also giving powers to widen the south side of Downing-street, and to improve and alter the south side of Downing-square and the north side of Fludyer-street; also to alter and widen such parts of the present streets as will form entrances into the said intended new streets.

The new street, from the west, will take a direction north-east by north. It will commence opposite to Coventry-street; and by the removal of the south side of Sidney's-alley (taking in Mr. Hamlet's, the goldsmith, and Mr. Gibbon's, the saddler, both in Whitcomb-street), the line will be formed, by the north side of Leicester-square. Then it will proceed in a gentle curve, due north, cutting away Cranborne-alley; and henceforward the line will be straight into the grand street, and opposite Long-acre. This sweep will be effected by the removal of all the houses in Cranborne-alley; the west end of Bear-street, the east end of Great Newport-street, part of Ryder's-court, and the corridor leading into the Panorama. The new street, on entering the grand street, will terminate the improvements in that quarter. The grand street will nearly annihilate all the triangular streets, which are very numerous about the Seven Dials, and particularly Great and Little Earl-street, and Tower-street.

The improvements west of the metropolis will extend through Brompton and Knightsbridge, and to the magnificent square now erecting by Lord Grosvenor, in the Five Fields, Chelsea. At Knightsbridge, the *Old Conduit*, so famous in

former times for the purity of its being repaired and beautified, has been an agreeable object. A superb new is to be erected in the Nursery-ground between Kensington and Brompton, site to Brompton Park. Park-lane will be widened by the removal of the old and the substitution of an iron post. The buildings and improvements about the Regent's Park advance rapidly that looks like magic, and upon a scale of magnificence that is astonishing. The splendour is somewhat marred by the meretricious arches and ornaments of one, in part of the otherwise grand terraces rows of buildings; but the taste which the park itself is laid out, deserves high commendation.

In the neighbourhood of Carlton the MacAdam system, a grand improvement in all wide and open streets, has been adopted, from the Haymarket and the palace; and to all appearance continued the whole length of Pall-mall.

At the breaking up of Bartholomew fair, a circumstance took place, never happened in this country that of the Hyena producing young

MARRIAGES.

The Rev. C. Grant, LL.B., to Catherine Mary, only daughter of the late C. Grant, jun. esq., Judge of Purneah, Bengal. J. Bradshaw, esq., of Grosvenor to Miss Anna Maria Tree, late of Garden Theatre.

Mr. Sydney, of the Life Guards to Miss Fitzclarence.

John, eldest son of Lord John Russell, to Elizabeth Jane, eldest daughter of Lord G. Stuart.

S. Black, esq., of Monte Video to Miss S. W. Olivant.

Capt. G. F. Lyon, R.N., to Louisa, youngest daughter of Lord E. Fitzgerald.

The Rev. B. Broughton, to Frances, second daughter of Mr. B. Fagg, of Ham-hall, Kent.

Major H. Barrington, late 5th Light Dragoons, to Miss B. Foote, of Surrey.

C. H. Gardner, esq., to Emma, daughter of W. Day, esq.

The Rev. H. Withy, to Emily, daughter of J. Mangier, esq., of bridge Cottage.

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The Hon. G. L. Dawson, to the Miss Seymour, youngest daughter, late Lord Hugh and Lady Hounslow.

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Mailey, esq., lieut. R.N., knight of ancient order of St. Ferdinand of 1 of the Lys, to Miss Mann, & Rev. T. Mann, of Cowes.
Atkins, esq., only son of Mr. Atkins, to Anna daughter of Dren, esq., of the British Mu-

ev. H. G. Cholmondeley, to abeth, daughter of the late G. esq., and granddaughter of the Francis.

Count de Gersdorff, to the Hon.iennes, only daughter of the late and Sele.

ck, esq. to Julia Catherine, sehter of the late Hon. T. W.

ght Hon. S. Canning, his Ma-ibassador at Constantinople, tolotte, eldest daughter of J. esq., of Somer-hill, Kent, M.P., usin to the Earl of Caledon.

ms, esq., M.P. for Lincoln, totherine, only daughter of D. esq., M.P. for Cheshire.

an-House, Dr. J. Pitcairn, toungest daughter of D. Thom-writer to the Signet.

r. J. H. Sparke, eldest son ofishop of Ely, to Agnes, young-r of the late Sir J. H. Astley,

Featherstonaugh, bart., to Misslock.

nakery to Miss Grady.

DEATHS.

wager Lady Lloyd.

t, the eldest son of R. Baylis,inchcomb.

Miller, a native of Beverley,etts, late master of the American

Blackaller, esq., of Weybridge. master W. Mansell, late of the f Infantry, one of his Majesty's ights of Windsor.

land-place, 72, Admiral Lord G.C.B.

marle-street, the Right Hon. instone.

fray, esq., formerly of Hyde-fordshire, and many years an strate for that county.

ry advanced age, H. Wood-q., many years town clerk of

as, esq., second son of Lieut.-as.

kwell, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. son.

rdagh, near Chester, Capt. J. to paymaster of the 54th regt. and of the Royal Flintshire l son-in-law of the G. Billing-

26, Mary, eldest daughter of Sir W. Wake, bart., of Courteen-hall, Northamptonshire.

Mrs. Blair, widow of Lieut.-Col. Blair, and daughter of the late Admiral Charles Webber.

At Richmond, the lady of Mr. Wellesly Pole Long Wellesly. For some time she had been much indisposed, and, under the direction of her medical advisers, went about eight days since to reside at Richmond-hill, where she was attended by Sir D. Dundas. On Friday she was able to walk out, and her death was therefore somewhat sudden.

The Earl of Donoughmore, a Peer of Great Britain, and one of the original Representative Peers for Ireland, a Privy Councillor, Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer in Ireland, General in the Army, Governor of the county of Tipperary, &c. Never having been married, his titles and estates devolve upon his next brother, Lord Hutchinson, K.G.C.B., &c.

On the 22d July, whilst proceeding to France, on board the steam-packet Eclipse, R. Preston, jun. esq., of Liverpool, distiller, &c, aged 33. The deceased was the only son of R. Preston, esq., of the above place; and after having endured a long state of deprivation and suffering, from a complaint in his chest, in which he exercised uncommon fortitude, was induced to proceed to Paris, to consult Professor Laenec, in which attempt he unhappily fell a victim to his disease. If talent and worth are sufficient to perpetuate a name, then that of the deceased will be imperishable. He was mild, affable, and beneficent: without ostentation, he was scrupulously exact in fulfilling all his engagements, and manifested a most perfect sense of honour and propriety. As a husband and parent, he was kind and indulgent; as a friend, steadfast and true: tolerant and liberal in his opinions, he was a friend to all mankind. Bitter, indeed, will be the pangs which his loss will occasion to those to whom his infirm state of health still permitted habits of friendly intercourse. Though disease had enfeebled his body, his mind seemed to shine with additional lustre; to them his loss is irreparable; but the recollection of his many virtues, and respect for his great and varied talents, must live "whilst memory holds a seat." As a man of business, few possessed such eminent qualifications; his quickness of parts enabled him to plan and execute with astonishing facility, till disease paralyzed his personal exertions. Of unsullied integrity, his frank demeanour and ingenuous disposition invited and justified confidence. The premature death of this estimable and highly-gifted individual is no inconsiderable loss to the commercial community of which he was a member, and of which

which he was so well calculated to have become an honour and an ornament. He left a widow and three children, and was buried at Broadstairs.

MARRIAGES ABROAD.

Lately, the Count de Niepperg, to the Archduchess Maria Louisa, the widow of Buonaparte.

At Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land, G. C. Clarke, esq., third son of T. Clarke, esq., of Ellenthorpe-hall, Yorkshire, to Miss H. M. Davice, of Hobart Town.

At Paris, J. T. Carlow, esq., to Elizabeth Anne, second daughter of Capt. Rowed, R.N.

At Quebec, Lieut.-Col. Hawkins, of the 68th regt., to the daughter of Gen. Gore, and niece of Admiral Sir John Gore.

At Berne, Capt. J. Hall, Coldstream Guards, to Lucy, eldest daughter of W. Alves, esq.

At Gruyere, an old soldier, aged 86, who had both his legs shot off in a battle, about fifty years ago, was lately married to a woman who is seventy, and was born without arms, which, however, does not prevent her being remarkably active for a woman of her age.

At Muirtown, Capt. W. E. Sutherland, of his Majesty's 33d regt., to Miss S. G. Duff.

At Secunderabad, Lieut. R. Codrington, 46th regt. Native Infantry, to Louisa, third daughter of the Rev. F. Gardner.

At Smyrna, Mr. John Warmington, of that city, to Grace Louisa, eldest daughter of J. Barker, esq., his Britannic Majesty's Consul for Aleppo and its dependencies.

At Demerara, Capt. G. Richardson, to Johanna Catherine, eldest daughter of J. Robertson, esq., of the said colony.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Madeira, R. Young, esq.
61, at Dieppe, G. Crathorne, esq., of Crathorne.

At Rome, his excellency M. Bartholdy, Privy Councillor to the King of Prussia, and formerly Consul-general to his Majesty in the Italian States.

At Portobello, Maj. J. Davidson, late in the service of the East-India Company.

At Boulogne, Henrietta Frances, daughter of the late D. Marston, esq., of St. Catherine's Park, Kildare, Ireland.

At Honfleur, Frances Elizabeth, third daughter of the Rev. E. Green, rector of Burford.

At New York, 36, Mr. Charles Buonaparte.

At the Baths of Landeck, in Silesia, Count Bulow, minister of state to the King of Prussia.

At Kingston, Jamaica, 19, Henry, the youngest son of G. Hibbert, esq., of Portland-place.

At Bencoolen, Mrs. Christiana Nicholson, wife of W. Scott, esq., of Penang.

At Bombay, 22, Lieut. A. D. Graeme, 3d Native Cavalry.

On her passage to England from Calcutta, 51, Mrs. Bainfield, wife of W. Bainfield, esq., formerly of Pentonville.

At sea, Mr. S. Harris, master of his Majesty's ship Thracian.

At Spanish-town, Jamaica, W. Carr, esq., third son of the late J. Carr, esq., of Ryhope, Durham.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

THE Rev. Mr. Prettyman, son of the Lord Bishop of Winchester, to the livings of Alverstoke and Havant, in the room of the Rev. C. A. North, prebend of Winchester, deceased.

The Rev. R. B. Paul, M.A., fellow of Exeter College, has been presented, by the rector and fellows of that society, to the vicarage of Long Wittenham.

The Rev. D. Nantes, to the rectory of Powderham, Devon.

The Rev. J. H. J. Chichester, to the rectory of Loxhore, Devon.

The Rev. J. Davies, rector of St. Clement's, Worcester, to be chaplain to the House of Industry in that city, the Rev. W. Faulkner having resigned the situation.

The Rev. W. Johnson, to the vicarage of Bilsby, near Alford.

The Rev. J. Baker, M.A., Chancellor

of the Diocese of Durham, to the rectory of Nuneham Courtenay: patron, Earl of Harcourt.

The Rev. W. James, M.A., priest, to the cathedral church, Wells, to the rectory of East Lambrook, Somerset, and by the cession of the Rev. C. T. Stoddart, patrons, the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral.

The Rev. J. D. Coleridge, M.A., to the prebendary stall in the cathedral church of Exeter, void by the death of the Rev. J. Carrington.

The Rev. R. Mallóck, B.C.L., to the perpetual cure of Tormoham and Gillington, Devon.

The Rev. H. A. Greaves, M.A., to the Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, to the head mastership of the Department of Classical and Mathematical Studies, and nomination of the trustees.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Domestic and Family History of England for the last Twenty-nine Years.

IRELAND AND DURHAM.

Tynemouth, H. Shadforth, m., to Anna Maria, daughter of Capt. Whitehead.

Leighlington, 65, J. Col-Egglescliffe, near Yarm, Dr. Jackson.—At Bishop-cum, Mrs. J. Harrison, morison, of Sunderland.

LANCASHIRE AND WESTMORELAND.

At Kendal, T. J. Manning, m., and of Barbadoes, to Ann, only daughter of F. Nasr-the Priory, Essex, and m., St. James's, London. She had been previously married to Green, by Bishop Lang.—At Thompson, of Appleby, m., daughter of the late J. Kendal.—At Bolton, R. Edgley, to Jane, eldest daughter of Hardcastle, esq., of Fir-unt.

the Rev. J. Brocklebank, thirty-six years perpetual parish.—At Whitehaven, m., of Duke-street, relict of Elliot.—At Kendal, 73, esq.—At Workington, 84, m.—At Workington, 56, Mary, Capt. B. Scott.—At East-Neir.—At Allonby, Walter, m. Mackenzie, writer to the

YORKSHIRE.

was alive on the farm of Mr. Bingley, which measures to the feet four feet eight between the extremities of the six inches.

measuring a yard in length inches in circumference, in the mill-race of the m. Bradford. The belly is gated, and the back is nearly tile is now in the possession of the druggist, in Westgate. m. St. Mary's, Scarborough, m. esq. to Margaret Sarah, m. Mr. J. Tute.—J. Buckle, m., hall, near Bedale, to Miss m., daughter of the late Mr. L. S. m., W. Waithman, esq., of m. Lancaster, to Elcanor Arm- m., near Harrowgate.—At m., m., esq. to Marianne, m. C. C. Coventry, esq.— m. Shaw, esq. of Netherton, m. of Mr. J. Kilburn, of m. m. m.—No. 415.

Thornhill—At Wakefield, Mr. J. Farquhar Ledger, great nephew of J. Farquhar, esq., of Fonthill Abbey, to Eliza, eldest daughter of the Rev. T. Johnstone, of Wakefield —At Swillington, the Rev. C. Lee, M.A., Lecturer of Hexham, Northumberland, youngest son of R. Lee, esq., to Mary Louisa, eldest daughter of T. Ikin, esq., of Leventhorpe-house.

Died.] At Belle-Vue house, near Scarborough, J. Bell, esq. a member of the corporation of that ancient borough, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the North Riding of this county.—63, Mr. T. Chippindale, of Skipton—At Hotham, 95, R. Clark, esq.—80, the wife of S. Atkinson, esq., of Rippon—At Whitby, the Rev. T. Watson, for fifty-seven years the venerable pastor of a congregation of protestant dissenters in that town—At his seat, Castle Howard, 79, Frederick Howard, Earl of Carlisle, Viscount Howard of Morpeth, Baron Dacres of Gillesland, K.G. &c.—At Sheffield, 57, Mr. Mainwaring, preacher in the methodist connexion —Captain Littlewood, of Cinderhills, near Mirfield. He had just mounted his horse at Wakefield, and was proceeding on his return home, when the stirrup of his saddle broke, and he was precipitated to the ground with such fatal violence, as to fracture his skull, and instantly terminate his existence. The deceased was a fine handsome man, of almost gigantic stature, in the meridian of life.

LANCASHIRE.

A fatal accident lately occurred at the new coal works of — Blundell, esq., of Pemberton, near Wigan. The boiler of an engine burst, by which eight individuals suffered in a most dreadful manner. The engineer was hurled to a distance of fifty yards, and expired almost immediately; four others (boys) are since dead, and a young man, an assistant to the engineer, and two boys, are dangerously wounded.

A destructive fire broke out lately, in the building-yards beyond the Brunswick Dock, at Liverpool. There are five building-yards together there: the fire broke out in that one nearest the south, and in less than an hour the whole of the wood in the yards, with the exception of the northern one, nearest to the dock, was in flames. Five vessels, in progress of building, more or less advanced, were consumed; one, a steam-vessel, was nearly ready for launching; another, a ship of 400 tons burden, was little less forward. Fortunately, in the yard next to the Brunswick Dock,

no vessel was on the stocks. They loosely reckon the loss at fifty thousand pounds.

About five weeks ago, a cow, the property of John Davis, of Glancon, near Lancaster, had her pastern-joint so contused, as to render amputation of the part necessary. Mr. Mayor, veterinary surgeon, of Garstang, was sent for, and he performed the operation so successfully, that the cow may be now seen pasturing in the fields, with the assistance of a cushion for the part to rest upon; and what is most strange, she has not ceased to give the usual quantity of milk, during the whole period that she has been under the care of Mr. Mayor.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. G. Howell, to Sophia Louisa, daughter of M. Anslow, esq., both of Brewood—At Huyton, the Rev. J. Holroyd, of Delph, to Miss Walker, of Prescott Brook—At Oldham, J. Whitehead, esq., of Dobcross, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of G. Wilson, esq., of Waterloo-house, in Oldham—Mr. J. O. Watson, of Liverpool, to Catherine Howard, eldest daughter of the late T. Court, esq., of London.—At Liverpool, S. Black, esq., of Monte Video, to Sarah Wittenbury, only daughter of the late T. Ollivant, esq., of Manchester.

Died.] At Liverpool, 24, Mary, wife of J. M. Brown, esq.—27, Louisa Caroline Mary Ann, wife of J. Addison, jun. esq., of Preston—23, Mr. M. Rigby, son of the Rev. J. Rigby, of Black'ny—Mrs. Morris, wife of R. R. Morris, esq., of Brownlow-hill, Liverpool, formerly of Morris Lodge, Carnarvonshire—At Toxteth Park, Liverpool, J. Newton, esq. of Belmont, Shrewsbury, and of Plantation Mitten Meer Zorg, Demerara—At Pendleton, Sarah, widow of the late T. Ollivant, esq., of Manchester—At Lancaster, Mr. Bailey, comedian, leaving a widow (Mrs. Bailey, of the Bath Theatre) and seven children to lament their loss—At the Wrekin, 22, W. Edwards, esq.—At Mill-hill, near Blackburn, 65, T. Turner, esq.—At Bolton, 76, Mrs. Betty Chapman, great grand-daughter of the celebrated Rev. M. Heywood, of Little Lever, near Bolton, Unitarian minister at Ormskirk.

CHESHIRE.

On Thursday, the 25th August, the centre arch of the bridge now building over the Mersey, at Stockport, fell with a tremendous crash, and in its descent killed two men who were working under it at the time, and severely wounded two others, who were all precipitated along with the ruins into the river. The accident is supposed to have been occasioned by the pressure of the immense mass of stone which had been piled upon this part of the bridge preparatory to the turning of the arch, of which only five courses of stone on each side had been set.

Married.] At Bowden, the Rev. S. Brown, Wesleyan methodist minister, of

Stamford, Lincolnshire, to Mrs. Martha Aldcroft, relict of the late Mr. T. Aldcroft, Altrincham, Cheshire—At Runcorn, J. Marriott, esq., of Liverpool, to Sarah Ann, youngest daughter of the late J. Bury, esq., of Salford.

Died.] At Waverton, 23, J. Jefferson, esq.—At Birkenhead, W. Roylance, esq. of Higher Ardwick—At Whatcroft-hall, Cheshire, Frances Robinson, the youngest child of D. F. Jones, esq.

DERBYSHIRE.

A discovery has lately been made of an immense cavern, situated in the Secondary Limestone, at Matlock, Derbyshire, described by geologists as the grandest continuation of caverns hitherto explored.

Married.] Sir G. Heathcote, bart., of Normanton Park, to Mrs. Eldon, of Park Crescent, Portland-place—At Kenilston, J. Beaumont, esq., of Barrow-upon-Trent, Derbyshire, to the Hon. Mary Curzon, daughter of Lord Scarsdale.

Died.] G. R. Hulbert, esq., of Ashton Lodge, Derbyshire, formerly secretary to the Right Hon. Sir C. B. Warren, commander-in-chief of his Majesty's squadron on the American and West-India stations.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Died.] At East Retford, Mr. J. Hopkinson, better known under the appellation of Serjeant Hopkinson, aged 83. He was upwards of twenty-four years in his Majesty's service; during which period he served in eleven general engagements, ten of which were by sea, in which he officiated as a marine; he was at the taking of St. Eustatia, on the 20th November 1781. He retired upon a pension about thirty-five years ago, and through life he was noted as a man of strict probity.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The Stamford News says, "a large serpent was seen a few days ago, in a field called 'the Lots,' near Crowland, supposed to be nearly eight feet in length."

Married.] J. Williams, esq., M.P. for Lincoln, to Harriet Catherine, only daughter of D. Davenport, esq., M.P. for the county of Chester.

Died.] The Rev. Dr. Evans, rector of South Ranton, Lincolnshire, and one of the vicars of Salisbury Cathedral—The Rev. B. Smith, M.A., 37, rector of Great Ponton.

LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND.

Married.] At Ratby, R. Bicknell, esq., of Liverpool, to Katharine, youngest daughter of J. Pares, esq., of the Newark—The Rev. G. Hunter, of Great Wigston, to Miss Siddons, of Cromford, near Matlock.

Died.] At Osgathorpe, 75, Mrs. Fell, relict of the Rev. J. Fell—W. F. Hulke, esq., Lieut. Leicestershire militia, a great

deputy-lieutenant of the county of Leicester—85, Mrs. Woodruffe, relict of the late J. Woodruffe, esq., of Burton Overy—At North Luffenham-house, Rutland, 87, the Right Hon. Lady Anne Noel, sixth daughter and last surviving child of the late Baptist, Earl of Gainsborough—At Tinwell, 87, the Rev. T. Foster, L.L.D., rector of that place, and Horn Field, Rutlandshire.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Burton-upon-Trent, Myrtila, the wife of Sir J. D. Fowler—At Leek, 61, J. Townsend, esq., brother-in-law to Mr. R. L. Rooke—At his seat, Weston, 64, the Earl of Bradford.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. T. H. Traggett, Fellow of Corpus Christi College, to Louisa, daughter of H. Lane, esq. of Bedworth.

Died.] At Leamington, the Hon. Lady E. K. Heathcote, lady of R. E. Heathcote, esq., of Longton-hall, in the county of Stafford, daughter of the late and sister of the present Earl Balcarras.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Pontesbury, Lieut.-Col. J. Whitney, of Calverhill, Herefordshire, to Margaret, relict of the late Rev. E. Harris, of Arscot, near Shrewsbury.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Daventry, A. Turner, esq., of Arley-house, to Jane, second daughter of the late Dr. B. Wilmer—At Broadway, Mr. G. Pinhorn, of Red Lion-square, to Mrs. Goore, of the former place.

Died.] At Worcester, W. G. Williams, esq., of Cefn y Cwinwyd, Anglesey—At his house in Sion-place, 68, Mrs. Marriot, relict of W. Marriot, esq., of Pershore—At High Park, 76, P. Gresley, esq., one of the oldest and most active magistrates for that county—At Bewdley, 88, Mrs. Skey, widow of J. Skey, esq.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Two Saxon silver pennies have lately been dug up in a field to the east of the pathway leading from St. Mary's Church to the gas-works, Hereford; one of them is of the reign of Burgerd, a King of Mercia, A. D. 855; the other is still more rare, as there is not one in Rudding's book resembling it.

Died.] At Hom house, 41, J. Money, esq.—At Woolhampton, 58, T. M'Ghie, esq.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

Married.] At Bristol, G. H. Peppin, esq., of Dulverton, Somerset, to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Mr. T. Thompson—At Westbury, the Rev. C. Ward, rector of Maulden, Beds., to Susan, daughter of the Rev. R. Foster, prebendary of Wells Cathedral—At Westbury-on-Tyvern, Theophilus Charles, fifth son

of the Rev. W. Beale, of Mount-house, Newent, to Hannah, youngest daughter of J. Cadle, esq., of the former place—At Gloucester, C. Offley, esq., of Upfield Lodge, to Arabella Theresa, youngest daughter of T. Martin, esq., of Gloucester—At Cheltenham, the Rev. J. Lightfoot, B.D., vicar of Ponteland, Northumberland, to Cordelia, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Kettilby, rector of Sutton, Beds.

Died.] At Cheltenham, the Hon. Charlotte Frances, relict of A. B. Bennet, esq.—Suddenly, near Bristol, D. Smith, esq., one of the aldermen of Chester—58, the Rev. J. Worgan, vicar of Petworth.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At North Aston, E. Goulburn, esq. to the Hon. Esther Chetwynd—The Rev. J. Sandford, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late R. J. Poole, esq., of Sherborne—The Rev. H. Foulkes, D.D., to Mary, youngest daughter of J. Houghton, esq., Wavertree, Liverpool.

Died.] At Oxford, 70, Constantine Demetriades, a native of Greece. This very extraordinary character was born in September, 1755, at Naupactus. He came to England, several years ago, with Lord Elgin, since which he has resided chiefly at Reading, and in Oxford, as a teacher of languages. His property, (upwards of one thousand pounds) he has left to four Patriarchs of the Greek church, with directions that his soul, and the souls of his father and mother, may be prayed for continually, during one hundred and sixty years after his decease.

BUCKS AND BERKS.

Married.] At Bray, near Maidenhead, the Rev. G. A. Legge, vicar of Bray, to Augusta Bowyer, eldest daughter of W. B. Atkins, esq., of Braywick Grove—At Twyford, W. E. Gell, esq. to Jane, daughter of the late Rev. W. Perkins, late vicar of Kingsbury—At Aylesbury, J. Fell, esq. to Ellen, only daughter of Mr. Tasker, of Rotherham, Yorkshire—At Iver, Bucks, the Rev. W. Gay, B.A. to Elizabeth, second daughter of J. Chippendale, esq., of the Lodge, Hillingdon, Middlesex—The Rev. J. Coker, M.C.L., rector of Radcliffe, Buckinghamshire, to Charlotte Sophia, youngest daughter of the late Major-General Dewar.

Died.] At Apsley-house, Bucks, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. J. Shelton—The Right Hon. Lady Jane James, wife of Sir W. J. James, bart., of Langley-hall, in the county of Berks, and sister of the Marquess Camden—At Manor-house, near Reading, Berks, Sarah, wife of R. Hopkins, esq.—Elizabeth, second daughter of Col. Butler, Lieut.-General of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

HERTFORD AND BEDFORD.

Married.] John, eldest son of Lord J. Townshend, of Balls Park, Hertfordshire, to Elizabeth Jane, eldest daughter of Lord G. Stuart

G. Stuart.—At Leighton Buzzard, Mr. A. Lester, of Hockliffe Grounds, to Miss C. Goodman, of Grainge Mill.

Died.] At Hertford, Mary, eldest daughter of F. Hawks, esq.—At Cranfield rectory, Beds.; 31, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. J. Beard—74, T. Hughes, esq. of Hitcham, Herts.—84, J. Barnard, esq., of Bedford—At Cheshunt, Herts, the Rev. D. Jones.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Died.] At Darlington, near Northampton, Sir J. R. Miller, bart.—Mary, eldest daughter of Sir W. Wake, bart., of Courteen-hall.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.] At Melbourne, 55, the Rev. W. Carver, many years pastor of a congregation of protestant dissenters in that place.

NORFOLK.

On Aug. 10, what is termed a water spout was seen a few miles to the westward of Lynn, first appearing at about a quarter past one o'clock; it seemed to be excited over Marshland, and it exhibited the appearance of a mass of light clouds in the midst of a very dark one, in the form of an inverted cone, rising from the earth, on which its apex rested, to the elevation of about forty-eight degrees. the edges of the cone assumed a very dark hue, and were clearly defined. It gradually blended with the clouds in about a quarter of an hour, by which time they were immediately over Lynn, and poured down torrents of rain in so violent a manner, as to choke the drains and inundate several of the streets.

Married.] Mr. L. H. Clarkson, of West Basnam-hall, to Mary, eldest daughter of J. Wordingham, esq., of Rupham.

Died.] At Thorpe, 100, Mr. S. Birks. He was the only person living in these parts, who recollected hearing the late Rev. J. Wesley preach, before he left college.—At Ditchingham-lodge, 82, Col. J. Capper, of the Hon. East-India Company's service.

SUFFOLK.

During the late hot weather, several acres of land, the property of G. Boreham, esq., at Haverill, were suddenly covered by myriads of small snails, with beautifully variegated shells. The circumstance is more singular, from their being unaccompanied by rain on their arrival. The land is still covered with them, and in many places six inches thick.

Married.] At Ipswich, David Hanbury, esq., of Hawleigh, to Louisa Emily, second daughter of J. Cobbold, jun. esq.

Died.] At South-end Cottage, Lowestoft, 72, C. King, esq. Commander in the Royal Navy.—At Olney, 31, Ann, wife of Mr. Spence, surgeon.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Great Baddow, A. Finlay, esq., of Castlemaia, Lanarkshire, to Miss Lucy Ann Jones, of Great Baddow,

and of Twickenham Park, Jamaica.—At Great Baddow, J. F. Lightbourn, esq., only child of F. Lightbourn, esq., of the island of Bermuda, to Eliza Mary, second daughter of the Rev. A. Richardson, D.D. and vicar of that parish.—J. T. Selwin, esq., of Down-hall, Essex, and of Bosmere, Suffolk, to Isabella, second daughter of the late Gen. L. Gower, of Bill hill, Berkshire.—At West Ham, W. F. Pugee, esq. surgeon, to Johanna, eldest daughter of the late J. Ford, esq., of Stratford-grove.

Died.] 23, Mr. J. Benson, of Ingatstone—60, Elizabeth, wife of R. Loatham, esq. Hale-end, Walthamstow.—At Ashton-lodge, Sophia, eldest surviving daughter of the late P. Berthon, esq. of Leyton.—In Walthamstow, 74, J. Corbett, esq.—At Norman-house, 66, Mrs. Bridget Dalton.—R. Wilson, esq., of Wood-house, East Ham, one of his Majesty's Deputy Lieutenants, and a Magistrate for the county of Essex.—Mrs. Elizabeth Fuller, wife of J. Fuller, of Benfleet-hall, and late of Berchamwell, in Norfolk.

KENT.

Dover, Sept. 5.—The terrific flight, as it was announced, of Mr. Courtenay, the American phenomenon, from the heights at Dover to the rope-walk in the Bay, took place this evening about five o'clock. A rope of two and a half inches in circumference, and two hundred and thirty fathoms, or four hundred and sixty yards in length, was made fast to an anchor on the heights, and stretched to a capstern of the rope walk, not so tight but that a segment was formed by a prop being placed near the end. Every necessary preparation being made he was suspended under the rope by stays, or braces, at the shoulders, waist, and one foot, at each of which parts a sheaved block traversed on the rope; having both hands at liberty, he waved a small red flag in each, which, being contrasted with his white dress, had an imposing effect on the multitude assembled.—He was started off the precipice head-foremost, amidst the shouts of thousands, and the velocity with which he ascended is almost incredible; the friction of the blocks on the rope caused them to smoke considerably, and in just nineteen seconds from the time of his departure, he reached nearly to the opposite side of the Pent, when an accumulation of mud on the rope, and the segment thereof, stopped him rather abruptly, and he was taken into a boat apparently exhausted, and brought to shore.

Married.] The Rev. R. Board, of Westerham, Kent, to Elizabeth, sister of J. Jones, esq., of Portland-place.—At Bownington, J. Haig, esq., of Dublin, to Jane, daughter of the late J. Haig, esq., Bownington.

Died.] At West Malling, 85, Late Col. Downman.—At Tunbridge Wells, Helen, the wife of G. T. Lambert, esq. of Tavistock-square, London.—At Belding,

artier, widow of J. Cartier, esq., Governor-Gen. of Bengal—At 67, Sir J. Sutton, K.C.B. Adm-White—At West Wickham, B., one of the Judges of the Mart, and Commissioner of Bank-Sheerness, the Rev. J. Fearon, the Dock yard—At Broadstairs, esq., of Wood-house, East Ham, Majesty's Deputy Lieutenants, strate for the county of Essex—ary, Lieutenant-General Disbo-ral Marines—Mr. J. Burgess, a chorister of the Cathedral; same day, within an hour of her, Mrs. Elizabeth Burgess, who ago, produced a satirical piece, "Maid of the Oaks"

SUSSEX.

lay, Sept. 12, a most destructive at in the mansion of Major Rus-East Cliff Brighton, which was troyed. The loss is estimated to fifteen thousand pounds.

At Ovingdean, John, eldest Beard, of Rottingdean, to Mary, daughter of W. Stanford, esq., -At Chichester, by the Rev. J. Daker, to Miss Heath—At Stock-Crichton, esq. to Catherine, seer of the late W. Forrester, esq., e, Stirlingshire—At Brighton, ett, esq., of Lyme, to Letitia, e late Major-General Powlett—l. T. Grundy, esq. to Elizabeth, ster of the late G. Openshaw, esq. At Brighton, 55, G. A. Nash, asbury-square; 38, the Rev. T. ur of West-Wittering, near Chi-d perpetual curate of Bareby, W. Guy, esq., of Chichester; q., of the Little London; Lady relic of Sir T.C. Constable, bart.

HAMPSHIRE.

re ago fourteen human skeletons ered at Southampton, in a field lary's church-yard. About six two coins were dug up in the but at some distance south of the h the skeletons were found.

o coins are Saxon silver pennies. ouud near a considerable parcel shes, intermingled with burnt . kind of circular pit, which ex-lepth of nine feet from the surface ld before the clay was removed. a, in this county, lately, a shep-ed a hawk descend and rise again r with something in its claws, o a considerable height in the air, ddenly fell to the ground: he spot, and found the hawk dead, t, which had sucked its blood erial ascension, making off into

Catastrophe at Portsmouth Dock-
Wednesday last, one of the

grandest spectacles that the world can afford—the launching of a three decker (the Princess Charlotte), was preceded by an accident of the most dreadful and appalling description. It appears, that, by the force of the tide, the gates of a dry dock over which a foot bridge was erected, which thousands had passed to reach the site of the launch, and which, at the moment, was crowded with men, women and children anxiously hastening to the spot, were suddenly burst open, and the bridge, with all upon it, precipitated into the dock below—the waves quickly overwhelming them, and filling the dock with water fifteen feet deep. About twenty people thus lost their lives.

Married.] R. H. Whitelocke, esq., of Winchester, to Miss Frances Julia Percy Becher—At Milford, the Rev. H. Jones, A.M., to Mary Frances Ford, eldest daughter of the late J. M. Allen, esq., of Ly-mington.

Died.] At Ryde, Isle of Wight, 69, J. Lens, esq., his Majesty's ancient Sergeant at Law—At Biddeston-house, J. G. Everett, esq., of Heytesbury, Wilts—At Barn-field, near Southampton, P. Hulton, esq., sincerely regretted—At the rectory, Alver-stoke, the Rev. C. A. North, M.A. youngest son of the late Bishop of Winchester.

WILTSHIRE.

Lately, a woman was gleaning in a field near old Sarum Castle, when she picked up a mouse perfectly red. She took it home, and placed it under an earthen pan, which on removing, she found it surrounded by eight young ones.

Married.] At Yatton Keynell, W. Wright, esq., late of the Rifle Brigade, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. T. Hooper, rector of Yatton Keynell—Rev. J. Clapp, of Carston, to Emma, second daughter of E. Lawrance, esq., of Kent Cottage, Falmouth—At Wroughton, W. Pinegar, gent., Manor-house, Marston, to Mrs. Donaldson, of Wroughton.

Died.] 38, J. Barnes, esq., of Apper-ley-bridge, near Bradford—At Highworth, 45, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. E. Rowden.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Banwell Caverns.—The smallest of the two caverns is situated at the N.W. extremity of Banwell-hill, and open to the Bristol Chan-nel between Western-super-mare and Breane Down. The entrance is by a low, level passage, proceeding under the hill's ele-vation about 12 or 14 feet, and termi-nated by the cavern, an almost circular space, about 16 feet over, and in some places 10 feet high. When discovered, the floor was thickly covered, to a considerable height, with the bones of quadrupeds. The specimens shewn are of enormous size—ant-lers of deer, horns of the buffalo—vertebræ of the neck and back, of astonishing dimen-sions. At the extremity of this cave, is a precipitate

precipitate descent to an apparently immense, but unexplored extent; the whole of which declivity is still covered with bones similarly situated with those first discovered; and now purposely left to exhibit their natural situation. The other cavern, which is situated a few hundred yards above, contains none of the remarkable bones, &c. of the former; but its natural appearances are of a most curious and striking description. The descent is perpendicular, through a narrow, artificial tunnel, by two ladders, to the depth of about an 150 feet. After quitting the ladders, the descent, though still excessively steep, is effected by steps, purposely excavated. The hollows in the roof, styled "*Bells*," are finely incrustated. At the extremity of the cavern, amidst an assemblage of rocks and chasms, is a huge fragment of stone, detached on every part but its base; and, from its singular situation and appearance, this stone is styled "*the Pulpit*."

Married.] The Rev. W. Pyne, rector of Pitney, to Polyzena Ann, only daughter of the late R. Mitchell, esq., of Langport.—At Walcot church, W. Snow, esq., of the 65th regt., to Augusta, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Robertson, of Hall Craig, Lankashire.—At Keynham, H. E. Mynors, esq., of Westbrook-hill, Worcestershire, to Eliza Clara, only daughter of the late T. Partridge, esq., of Bowbridge, near Stroud.—At Wells, the Rev. J. Sandford, of Balliol College, Oxford, to Elizabeth, only child of the late R. J. Pools, esq., of Sherborne, Dorset.

Died.] At Bath, Lord H. S. Moore, second son of the late Marquis of Drogheda.—At Withycombe-house, W. Stone, esq., formerly treasurer for this county.—At Bath, Lady Leslie, widow of the late Sir E. Leslie, bart., of Tarbert, county Kerry.

DORSETSHIRE.

There are now at Anning's Fossil Depot, Lyme Regis, three fossil skeletons of the *Shurintribe*, viz. *Ichthyosaurus Tenebrosus*, *Ichthyosaurus Vulgaris*, and *Ichthyosaurus Intermedius*; the former being twelve feet in length, and in such perfect state that its osteology may be distinctly ascertained. The *Ichthyosaurus Vulgaris* is a beautiful cabinet specimen, unequalled by any hitherto found in Europe, being only three feet long.

In Dorsetshire, upon the Upton estate, near Poole, a very extensive bed of clay, fit for the manufacture of china of the first specimens, has just been discovered close to the water's edge. This will be an invaluable acquisition to the manufactory of that rising branch of commerce.

Married.] At Dorchester, Walter Jollie, esq. w.a., to Hannah Lycette, eldest daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Avarne, of Rugely, in the county of Stafford.—R. H. J. Place, of Marnhull, Dorsetshire, esq. to Charlotte, eldest daughter of the Rev. H. A. Lagden, of Cambridgeshire.—At Weymouth, T. White, esq., of Severn-house,

near Bewdley, to Susan, daughter of J. Webster, esq., of Auchtermuchty, Forfar.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Stonehouse, Mr. H. Hanson, of Brompton, to Jane Agnes, only daughter of Major B. Fletcher, of Rose Cottage, Laro—G. H. Peppin, esq., of Dulverton, to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late T. Thomson, esq., of Bristol.

Died.] At Wodehouse, near Bideford, 91, J. Wilcock, esq.—At Stonehouse, the Rev. R. Hurn, minister of the Independent chapel in that town—22, Mr. Page, churchwarden of a parish in the vicinity of Totnes.—In Devonport, at Morice-town, after a long and painful illness, Lieut. H. R. Atwill, R.N.—At Shillingford parsonage, 94, after a lingering illness, Mary Anne, youngest daughter of the Rev. R. P. Welland—32, Miss Ann Horwood, formerly of Puttborough, Georgetown.—At Snytham, 76, Ullula, the lady of J. Roger, esq.—At the Castle-house, Ilfracombe, the lady of the Rev. R. Chichester, rector of Chittlehampton.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Launceston Lieutenant Cooke, R.N. to Rebecca, daughter of C. Lethbridge, esq.

Died.] At Pencalenick, Alice, widow of the late Rev. J. Vivian, vicar of St. Eves.

WALES.

Gold Coin found at Helyford.—The gold coin weighs three pennyweights and a half. On the obverse is the head of the Emperor Constantine the Great, in very excellent preservation, wearing a diadem (strictly speaking, for it is a simple head) of pearls and jewels, with the inscription, CONSTANTINVS MAX AVG. &c. On the reverse is a wreath very neatly executed, within which is the inscription VOTIS XXXI and on the exergue T S G.

Married.] At Llanguidda, Mr. J. Vaughan, of Merthyr-Tydvil, to Miss Williams, of Rumney Iron-Works.—At Llpwell, Mr. J. Noble, of Cardiff, to Ann, third daughter of D. W. Powell, esq., of Pentrevelin, Breconshire.—At Haver, T. Jones, esq., of Glanfanat, near Llanfyllbach, Denbighshire, to Miss Speakman, only daughter of the late Mr. Speakman, of Wllington, Flintshire.—The Rev. D. How, to Miss Cadwallader, of Swansea.

Died.] At Carmarthen, 60, Mrs. Corrie, widow of the late F. Corrie, esq., 64, F. Hancorne, esq., of Swansea; William, son of Capt. R. Waters.—In Montgomeryshire, 83, J. Lewis, late of Condydun, in that county. The deceased weighed twenty-five stone, and the following are the dimensions of his person, taken a short time prior to his death:

Round the Body (belly),	5
Breast	4
Thigh	1 11
Leg (incl),	1 10
Ankle	1 1

SCOTLAND.

A white porpoise was shot lately off Millport, the first ever seen by the oldest fishermen.

A short time since, two young whales were left on the sands in Aberlady bay, and not being above low water mark, were taken possession of by the country people, as their indisputable right.

Married.] R. Black, esq., in Kirkaldy, to Rachael, daughter of the Rev. J. Law, Kirkaldy—At Edinburgh, R. Duke, esq. to Eliza, only daughter of the late Capt. L. Nipbant, of Kinnedder—At Kelso, A. Campbell, esq. to Jane, eldest daughter of the late T. Barstow, esq.—At Edinburgh, A. Trimmer, of Turnham-green, Middlesex, to Henrietta, daughter of the late Rev. J. Fielding, of Denbigh-house—Mr. A. Turnbull, Leith, to Christian, fifth daughter of Mr. J. Thomson, of the Cess Office, James-street—J. Romanes, esq., of Lauder, to Isabella, daughter of the late J. Mason, esq. of Heriot's-hall—At Glasgow, W. Macturk, M.D. of Bradford, to Catharine, only daughter of the late J. Ruthven, esq., of Craigon, Kinrosshire—The Rev. J. Smyth, to Margaret, daughter of S. Davidson, esq. surgeon, Culross—At Anram-house, the Rev. G. Elliott, son of the Right Hon. H. Elliot, to Williamina, youngest daughter of the late P. Brydone, esq.—At Glasgow, R. Monro, esq. to Miss Maria Mackenzie.

Died.] At Edinburgh, 85, the Right Hon. Francis, Earl of Mar, who so lately was restored to the ancient and illustrious usage of his ancestors. His Lordship is succeeded by his son, J. Thomas, Lord Skene and Garioch, now Earl of Mar—his house, in Thurso, Capt. J. Henderson, of the Ross, &c. militia—In the Isle Man, 71, Lieut.-Col. W. Cunninghame, formerly of the 58th regt. of foot—At Elliesburgh, Mrs. Tulloh, relict of the late T. Tulloh, esq., of Elliestown—At Newton, the Rev. T. Scott, minister of New-

dinner was given at Ayre, to the Marquis of Hastings, on Wednesday the 7th instanter, for which the public rooms and public buildings of that town were put up in a very splendid style. The Marquis of Glasgow, Lord-lieutenant of Ayr, was in the chair; the Marquis of Eglinton, the Lord Justice Clerk, Sir A.

Cathcart, and other distinguished characters took their seats on his left hand; and Duke of Portland, Lord J. Stewart, Provost of Ayr, Sir J. M. Cunningham &c. &c., on the right.—Sir H. D. Blair acted as Croupier, with Lord Rawdon, and the Earl of Eglinton being seated on his right and left. More than one hundred noblemen and gentlemen of the highest rank and distinction in the county, filled the seats surrounding the tables.

IRELAND.

Lately, the workmen who were excavating the new canal near Clonfert, in the county of Galway, discovered in the large bog a wooden road, about six feet wide, formed on large piles of timber, and running in the direction of the Shannon. It lies about four feet under the present surface of the bog; the length of it is not exactly ascertained, only about a mile of it having as yet been opened. The workmanship appears to be of the rudest description.

Married.] W. Turner, esq., of Dublin, to Miss Pinnell, of St. Michael's hill, Bristol—At Stillorgan, the Right Hon. Lord Muskerry, to the daughter of H. D. Grady, esq.—At Cork, M. Price, esq. to Harriet Louisa, second daughter of Major Armstrong, of Holy Cross Abbey, Thurles.

Died.] At Dublin, 80, W. Troy, esq., brother of the late titular Archbishop of Dublin; M. Fitzgerald, esq.—At Newry, the Right Rev. Dr. O'Kelly, Roman Catholic Bishop of Dromore—At Lissanour Castle, county Antrim, Mrs. Macartney Hume, niece and heiress to the late Earl of Macartney.

A very remarkable animal, of the vermes order, was lately discovered among some potatoe haulm at the orchard of P. Blanchfield, esq., of Clifden, county of Kilkenny. It is about six inches in length, and its diameter is about two. It is curiously formed at both ends of the body. The eyes are very minute, and the feet, which are some black, and others yellow, and are fourteen in number, are very small. It has a small yellow horny tail, with a black spot at the extremity, growing from the centre of the last joint; and there are two broad horny substances under that joint, by which it seizes and firmly grasps small substances. It is constantly in motion, but is becoming less lively than when first found.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have been favoured with a communication of great value on the interesting and important subject of the Impressment of Seamen; embracing a very enlarged and liberal view, not only of the question only, but of almost every consideration connected with the encouragement and condition of a most valuable body of men, and the general improvement and welfare of the service. Though not favoured with the name of the communicant, the communication itself bears sufficient evidence of the rank of the writer, and his connection alike with the service and with the admiralty. Such an article cannot fail to be acceptable to our readers, and to the public at large, in whatever shape; and

and it is obviously desirable that the whole of it should appear before the next meeting of Parliament. From its length, and the nature of our publication, it would necessarily require to be divided through three or four numbers, and we purpose commencing in the ensuing; unless we should previously be informed that our Correspondent would prefer its appearing entire in our next Supplement, which will not be published till toward the end of January.

We are much obliged to our Correspondent "Thermes" for having pointed out to us the very ample and honourable use made of our publication by the Editors of a continental Journal of such high celebrity as the "*Bulletin Universel des Sciences et de l'Industrie*," in whose pages for July last we have had the pleasure of finding several of our articles avowedly translated.

A specimen of close and abstract reasoning upon the recondite question of "*the Eternity or Non-eternity of the World?*" has laid by us for some time, from the reluctance we have of being drawn even to the verge of metaphysical controversy. However, variety is the motto of our Miscellany; and, for once, we will venture into the depths of eternity and infinity, and pay even a visit to Chaos and old Night. It will appear in our next number, with a commentary by another hand, who boldly pushes the inquiry from an individual world to the immensity of matter.

A Correspondent, who will remember the words, perhaps, though he finds them not in our poetical columns, would do well to ask himself by what possible delusion of the ear he could mistake any part of the following sentence for verse:—"Even then the Muse joys, midst the solemn stillness, to outpour her secret soul, and give each burning thought its voice and utterance." And yet it comes something nearer to verse as it here stands than in the author's MS.: for where something like a verse does occur, it neither begins nor ends as the author had measured it on his fingers. If those who think they are writing verses, would write them down occasionally in this way, and try them by the mere test of the ear, how frequently would they discover their mistake!

Another Correspondent (who lives in long remembrance and personal respect) must excuse us for saying, that where poetry is the question, or the form of poetry is assumed, it is to the poetry alone that we can look. Subject is nothing unless it be poetically handled and poetically expressed.

The favours of B. are received; and with a few occasional retouchings of the rhythm might be admissible. But we prefer originality to mutation; and suspect that it is better to leave Ossian as he is than to deck him out in rhyme. At least it would require something like Miltonic fire to render him more interesting in regular verse than he is in his own wild mountain prose.

J. F.'s two communications on "The Fifteenth and Nineteenth Centuries," and "Defence of the Age we live in," are much too juvenile for our pages. We advise him, in the spirit of kindness, to satisfy himself, at present at least, with being a reader. We should do him a wrong, not a service, did we flatter him with the idea that we discover any indications of his becoming a successful writer in the way of authorship.

Mr. T. S. Davies "On his Demonstration," shall appear in our next: as will also, we trust, the brief communications of "O. O. O.;" E. S. "on the Strawberry," &c. &c. "The Lodger in Lambeth;" and Mr. E. Duvard on the word "Idiotism." Some of these ought to have had immediate insertion; but though dated as far back as the 16th, they did not reach the editor till the 23d, when the Correspondence part of the present number was ready printed off.

We find so many promises of insertion yet unfulfilled, that we fear to make specific promises as to time; but we persuade ourselves that N. B. on Nestorian progenitorship; on Female Education; Exotic Plants and Animals; Y. Z. on Antiquity of Parts of the Old Testament; T. H. on Bayley's History of the Tower; Horne Tooke on THE; Mr. Jennings on Mechanics' Institutions; will, most of them, if not all, appear in the next. "Importation of Foxes" on the earliest opportunity.

It is with great reluctance that we have delayed, even for an instant, the reply of N. Y. to "A Son of Adam." It is somewhat tart, but we do not like it the worse for that. N. Y. may depend upon it he shall have justice and a fair field.

A Correspondent informs us that the Burmese Imperial State Carriage, which was captured at an early period of the present sanguinary Indian war, has just reached this country and is now preparing for a public exhibition. It is described to us as, without exception, one of the most splendid works of art that can be conceived, presenting an entire mass of gold, silver, and precious stones. All this may be perfectly true; but as we have not seen it, we cannot enter into the detail. The pages of the Monthly Magazine are always open for the announcement of every novelty, literary, scientific, curious, or useful, in which the public or the inventors, importers or proprietors, can be interested: but if opinions or descriptions involving opinions, are expected to be given, the opportunity must be taken by us of seeing and judging for ourselves. The Monthly Magazine must not be considered as "Every Man his own Reviewer."

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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IMPRESSMENT of SEAMEN.

fect the British tar,
f his merit,
you're plunged in war
daring spirit."

Sea Song.

ED state of peace, by
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lasses whose happiness
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er-failing, but misused,
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William Petty observes)
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free constitution; if the
the greatest number be
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It has been contended, as we have mentioned above, and doubt not will again be urged, that the system of impressment is justifiable in all cases of state necessity; that every person who enjoys, or is entitled to protection from the laws, is morally bound to co-operate with his compatriots in the support of those laws, when threatened by a foreign enemy; and that no person whatever is exempt from the contribution of his services to the protection of the state: that this appears to be an admitted principle, and we accordingly find all classes of landmen called upon to serve in the militia, either in person, or by substitute. From this, it is further said, seafaring men are exempted in consideration of their liability to be called on to serve in their own element—both being equally required for the safety of the commonwealth. The militia-man, though not obliged to serve out of the kingdom, is still taken away from his own home and connexions, while the seaman may be also said to serve the state, within its own limits and jurisdiction; more especially those employed on the home station; and when he chooses a sea-faring life, he knows, at the time, the advantages and disadvantages to which he is subject—he knows that he is exempted from serving in the militia, he also knows that he is not exempted from serving afloat.

We admit the whole of this reasoning; nay, we will go further and say that cases may possibly arise when an entire population may be justly called upon to serve, even without pay; but, in these extreme cases, the *necessity* is *self-evident*; no man considers a moment, each person feels the case his own, it is the will of the community, and there can hardly be a dissenting voice. That impressment may be fully justified by the above argument, we do not pretend to deny—we *admit the principle*, but *not the necessity*: demonstrate the latter and the argument is at an end; all we mean to insist on here is that no absolute necessity *does* exist; that there *are* other means; that this is the season to seek for, and apply them.

them; and until they have been found to fail, we should not again have recourse to impressment.

No one will deny that this system is capable of much modification; that any modification would be an improvement; and that it might, in many respects, be made more analogous to the practice of drawing for the militia, were it even by a law obliging seafaring men, between certain ages, to serve on board a man-of-war for five or seven years, which would have the effect of bringing multitudes forward, particularly at the commencement of hostilities, *and before they were called upon*, in order to get their time of service finished as soon as possible, and while there appeared the greatest chance of prize money; and, then, if the service itself were made more palatable, one-half of these men would remain even after their period of service was finished.

The advocates of this measure have not been favoured with all the encouragement that such a cause and their exertions deserve; it has unfortunately arisen on that side of the political hemisphere which is still in its winter solstice; whose productions are commonly nipt in the bud, or totally disregarded until their own native vigour and rapid growth ultimately force them into notice. Neither is the public mind sufficiently familiarized with the subject: it is viewed as a dangerous innovation on old established customs, under which the navy has long flourished; and, like the navigation act, is, by some, considered absolutely necessary to the very existence of our maritime power! The navy, however, has flourished in spite of impressment, and the silliness and absurdity of such antiquated notions only tend to keep a nation in petticoats: they have, happily for the country, been fully exposed by the salutary effects of that improved commercial policy which now influences the minds of his Majesty's ministers, and has given new vigour to commercial enterprize, in spite of the enormous load of our national debt; and it is earnestly hoped the attention of Government will finally be turned to the subject now before us: a subject of the greatest moment, inasmuch as it adds the moral sins of inhumanity and injustice to the political errors of restriction and monopoly.

Inhuman and unjust must be the practice that forcibly interferes with the industrious and peaceable occupations of *the poor man*, disperses his hopes, para-

lizes his endeavours, steps between him and every feeling of family affection, and finally obliges him to curse the service—that of his country! into which he is forced, an unwilling victim, and which he cannot quit without a crime! His father, mother, wife, or children, may be in distress, in extreme misery, from which the high wages he *could* earn are sufficient to remove them; he knows this, and he deserts that service into which he was unjustly dragged: no man, with the common feelings of humanity, can blame him; and where is the man, with a spark of freedom in his composition, that would not do the same?

This picture is not fancy; such events were but too common during the late war: we recollect an instance of a seaman belonging to one of his Majesty's ships (we believe a pressed man), who happened after some years' absence to touch at the port where he was born; his aged father and mother and his sisters came alongside the ship to see him, with all the eagerness of family affection, heightened by long separation: unluckily, however, an order had been issued to prevent any woman from coming on board—it was not relaxed in their favour; he then asked permission to go on shore with his family for a few hours, as he was on the eve of a long voyage; this too was refused: upon which the poor man, at all risks, determined to pay a last visit to his friends, and swam on shore that night. He returned, however, in the morning, but not before his absence was taken notice of.

The captain, who was one of those that think the cat-o'-nine tails a sovereign remedy, determined to try him by a court-martial, in order to make a severe example; he was sentenced to—we don't know how many lashes, by the court; but as few as could well be given for the offence, all circumstances considered; and the commodore, a man of humanity, ordered the prisoner on board his own ship, where the sentence never was put in execution. This man's behaviour was invariably good while he remained on board the commodore's ship; a period of some years; and he had a careless sort of gaiety and ready wit, particularly in situations of danger, that always made him a great favourite with both officers and ship's company.

It will be readily admitted, that the competition for labour should be as free with regard to seamen, as it is in any other trade or profession; and

granted, that in times of emergency the Government armed with the power of service of certain classes, of its right to avail itself at less than the market value surely be maintained in accordance of justice or good will. The obvious effects of such a policy are aversion, flight and desertion. In the United States' the discipline is generally more severe than ours, *therefore men*; they enter for a year and the seaman's pay is subject to fluctuation of the market or in other words, it follows the market price; though, we believe it is up to its level. From 1812, it varied from *ten to twelve shillings a month*; the smallest was nearly one-third more than that of an able seaman in the Royal Navy and the largest a great deal more than double, while the necessity was generally much cheaper than in this.

There are not two opinions on the subject of abolishing this odious system. It is "more honoured in the observance," if a better substitute can be found. It must be apparent to every one that it becomes almost incumbrances to individuals, who may have reason on the subject, to give publicity, and leave them to be judged by their own intrinsic merits. The present procedure can do no more than render some assistance if it only call forth an impartial discussion of the subject. To familiarize it to the public notice, however meagre, may nevertheless call for the efforts of abler men, and we have lately struck out that all opinions—for there is a necessity somewhere—death of which has none.

That, were it not for immediate necessity, at the commencement, we should be in want of men to do it; that they would remain inert masses, floating on the waters: in short, the fleets continued stagnation of our enemies would be apparent over the ocean. Therefore, it is by no means apparent that our adversaries should be in a hurry, unless their system is better than ours; and if so, let us

profit by their example;—let us change this illiberal system—alter this narrow and penurious policy—give the maritime part of the community fair play—make the only difference between a man-of-war and a merchant-man, the superior discipline of the former; and let the restraints necessary to ensure that discipline be no greater than will effect their object. You will then find little difficulty in giving animation to those splendid bulwarks of the British empire, and they will become palaces instead of prisons.

As the cause of a disease is necessary to be known before an effectual remedy can be applied, let us now endeavour to discover the reason that occasions such unwillingness in the seamen of England to serve on board his Majesty's ships.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

A SCRAP OF CRITICISM.

IN our Notices to Correspondents at the end of our preceding number, we quoted, as a sentence of prose, some lines rejected from our poetic columns, and suggested an experiment, by means of which an author might always, not only know whether it was verse, or prose that he was writing, but also where it was that his verses, if any such there were, began, and where they ended—which, most assuredly, the fingers alone (maugre the editorial Shakespeare-marrings of Messrs. Malone and Co.) can never tell him.

As poetical criticism is with us a sort of morality—because we look upon *poetry as one of the real goods of life*!—we will push the application of the principle, there suggested, a little further; or, explain it rather, by a practical illustration, for which nothing could be more convenient than the lines in question. And as (if the poet can keep his own secret) nobody can know, but himself, to whose effusions the animadversions apply, they may preserve towards him all the delicacy of a private and friendly criticism, while even our great Poet Laureate himself, if ever he should write another "*Ke-bama*,"* may take a hint from them, perhaps, that may not be quite unprofitable. The lines in question are thus arranged in the author's manuscript.

* Several lines of which, most assuredly, do not tell upon the ear in exact accordance with their whimsical arrangement.

We should premise, by the way, just to show where it is that he begins to trip,

"And silence broods upon the world's repose,"

which, at least, is a very good verse; but thus he immediately proceeds:

"Even then the Muse, joys midst the solemn

Stillness to outpour, her secret soul, and
Give each burning thought, its voice, and utterance.

'Tis then she tunes, her harp symphonious,
'Tis then she joins, the music of the spheres,
'Tis then she throws, her mortal nature off,
And joys to find, her daring spirit free,
Free from the shackles that *hath* bound her here.

It is curious, upon minute analysis, to observe how completely all the confusion and prosaic dissonance of this passage has arisen out of the mistaken notion into which Malone and Stephens, and even Johnson, and all the modern editors have so ridiculously blundered, that the numbers of verse can be counted, like those of arithmetic, upon the fingers—as if versification were addressed, not to the sense of hearing but of touch, and was to be measured, not by *quantities* and *qualities*, but by the vulgar addition or enumeration of syllables alone—according to which,

"One, two, three, four, five, six, seven,
eight, nine, ten,"

with their usual expedient of a barbarous elision, would make a *good* heroic verse.* But for this mistake, mere

* To pass by a multitude of other blunders still more revolting to the ear, we will particularize one curious instance of editorial pragmatism. There is a considerable portion of the scene between *Glo'ster* and *Lady Anne*, in the original play of "Richard the Third"—that part, we mean, in which they indulge "the keen encounter of their wits" in a long series of repartee, which Shakspeare, obviously for the terseness and smartness of the effect, had written in octo-syllabic verse, and which, in the old folio of 1623, is so printed. But the sapient editors of a more critically enlightened age (the *restorers* of the *genuine text*) not being able to conceive how any thing less than ten syllables could constitute a dramatic line (as if there were not licenses and varieties of verse enough, in the scenes of Shakspeare, to have suggested a very different conclusion) set their fingers to work and counted the syllables into what they call regular heroics of ten syllables each: and so they stand in all the modern

perception alone could not have failed to discover that the clause which stands above, at the commencement of the first line, is, in fact, an imperfect portion of some precedent verse; and the whole passage, by the mere restoration of two harsh and unnecessary elisions, the correction of a careless slip of grammar, the inversion of one syllable, the dismissal of another, and the avoidance of the unmeaning repetition of a third, would have stood thus, in a series of, at least, very tolerable verse:

— "Even then the muse
Joins midst the solemn stillness to outpour
Her secret soul, and give each burning
thought
Its voice and utterance. *It is* then she tunes
Her harp symphonious; *it is* then she joins
The music of the spheres; 'tis then she
throws
Her mortal nature off, and joys to find
Her daring spirit *from the shackles free*
That bound her here."

When the poet had once got thus far, he would easily have filled up, if he had deemed it necessary, his two imperfect lines. For the first, the sacrifice of one of his own precedent lines which we have not quoted—

"When Contemplation holds her *starry*
reign,"

which confounds cause and effect—as if our contemplations made the *stars* shine, instead of the shining of the *stars* inducing us to contemplation!—would have furnished the materials:

"Even then, by Contemplation led, the
Muse"

which would have given him one good verse, instead of two bad ones. And as for the concluding desideratum,

"That bound her here, *and check'd her*
towering flight,"

was too obvious to have been missed.

If these observations should be of any use to our correspondent, we have hopes that they will be regarded as no ungrateful return for his sometimes very pleasing favours; and those of our gen-

editions, to this day; although so standing (if the voice attempts to follow the typographical arrangement), they are neither verse nor prose. O Midas! Midas! thy ears were a legacy bequeathed to the buying tribes of critics and of editors! We feel at our own, that we may be sure whether they do not need the crop.

* "Pour out" would have been better grammar, and equally good—nay, in point of euphony, somewhat better verse.

readers who have a taste for poetical position will not quarrel with us, trust, for this small intrusion on the usually assigned to correspondence. EDIT.

the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR :

has occurred to me, in reading the observations on self-educated scholars and on the pedantic anti-anglican, and frequently barbarous style of learned writers, in various numbers of the *Philosophy of Contemporary Criticism*, and divers passages in your reading department, that the writer of these articles, in mentioning the style of Dr. Johnson (which, by the way, with its cumbrous pomp and amplifying details, has its beauties, to which I would suspect that your critic of criticism has had some obligations in the formation of his own,) ought to have remembered, that the author of the *Rambling*, the literary giant of his day, was, as far as authorship is concerned, a self-educated scholar. If the materials of criticism, perhaps, the philosophizer on criticism would consider as the defects of his style, were brought with him to the college, the style itself was formed there, nor owed its beauties to the discipline, the themes, or the institutions of Oxford. As an English scholar, he educated himself after he had left his alma mater; and got his style, and formed his style of English (as an appeal to his earlier communications will sufficiently evince,) when necessities compelled him to seek a livelihood (scanty enough for many heaven knows!) by following the fashion of an English author, and adapting his lucubrations, principally, to the taste of the age. True it is, to a considerable extent, that when a scholar, as Dr. Johnson, has spent the whole of his life to be his educational years in the schools and colleges, he has, the defective systems of those seven or eight years (even for scholarship itself) an important part of his education. While he is seeking his livelihood, he may think himself lucky, that he has not more blemishes, after all, be it said, to the impossibility of entirely the lumberous and jargon of pedantry, which is clogged in at one end, and at the other, by the discursive lectures of pedagogue.

N. B.

OBSERVATIONS on the CAUSES of REMITTENT FEVER, as it occurs on the COASTS of the MEDITERRANEAN; SUGGESTIONS for PREVENTING its EFFECTS. By H. ROBERTSON, M.D. Author of a Work on the "Natural History of the Atmosphere," &c.

[Concluded from No. 413, page 206.]

IN consequence of the effect of local circumstances, there are situations where remittent fever is more frequent and severe than in others in the same parallel of latitude, and seemingly enjoying the same kind of climate. This exception will, however, be found to arise, in every instance, not from any difference in the cause of the disease, but from the position of the place, in regard to marshy or high grounds in its vicinity. Thus, places to the leeward or windward of stagnant water, and especially if enclosed by mountains or high grounds, are subject to remittent fever, during the prevalence of certain winds, or otherwise; and it is, most probably, to the blowing of particular winds, in certain seasons, that we ought to attribute the prevalence of remittent fever in particular places, and its regular return periodically; and not to any dependence on magnetic or lunar influence: although there is no doubt, that certain positions of the planets, as influencing the seasons in different years, must, when co-operating with the above-mentioned local circumstances, add greatly to the violence of the disease, by occasioning the variation mentioned.

Gibraltar, from its situation, seems to be peculiarly liable to the causes of remittent fever: because, that along the line-walls on the bay, there is a considerable space of the shore kept in a state of humidity only, not being covered with water. which, of all others, is the condition best calculated for extricating marsh miasma. The space allotted for the landing of the cattle and necessities for the use of the garrison is, also, peculiarly noxious in this respect; for the cattle, being allowed to remain, even for days, before being taken within the walls, this circumstance tends greatly to produce a concurrence of those causes that so readily generate the matter in question: and I have no doubt that, independently of the bad effects arising from other causes of a similar nature, the practice I have pointed out, and the burying-ground above-mentioned, contribute considerably in producing the disease that has so often desolated that city.

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The position of Gibraltar, along the shore at the bottom of a high and extensive mountain, must greatly tend to render remittent fever not only more frequent, but more malignant, on its occurrence there: because, in consequence of the height and extent of the mountain, the ascent of the vapour in the atmosphere meets with a barrier preventing its dispersion; and, in consequence of the lower temperature at that height, it must naturally sink towards its source: and in this way being kept dispersed over the town, it acts with redoubled effect upon its inhabitants. It seems to be owing to this that the town of Gibraltar is kept, as it were, at all times immersed in a noxious gas; and that, in consequence of the peculiar malignity of the exhalation from the burying-ground, the remittent fever has so often broken out there with singular violence. It is not improbable, that the severity of the disease may have given occasion to the great discordance of opinions upon this subject.

Carthage is likewise placed on the coast, and is nearly surrounded by high grounds, thereby preventing the free dispersion of the exhalations arising from the harbour, &c.; but the miasma, probably, arises principally from the ditches around the works, which are almost always wet, in consequence of retaining the rain.

On the other hand, Valencia, situated in a nearly similar climate, peculiarly exposed to noxious exhalations that arise from the shallow, and almost stagnant river that surrounds it, and that are occasioned by the common practice of irrigating the grounds, for the culture of rice and other grain, is, nevertheless, much less liable to the severer forms of remittent fever, than either of the above-mentioned places. Its superior salubrity probably arises from its situation in an extensive plain, thereby affording a free dispersion of the vapour by whatever wind blows.

The same reasoning applies to the Island of Malta, which has no high mountains to impede and throw back any noxious vapours that may be fomented on its coasts. In like manner, were it not for the open site of Venice, situated at a great distance from any mountains, that city could not be habitable, on account of the pestilent exhalations from its canals.

Alicant suffered severely from yellow remittent fever some years ago; as epidemic, and in this place severe cases of

remittent fever are frequently met with every autumnal season: principally originating, as I imagine, in the exhalations from the beach, and those which arise from a particular spot within the city, which, being lower than the adjoining streets, retains the rain, and is also liable to be overflowed occasionally, by the dashing of the sea over the rampart. Alicant is open to the right, and has a marshy shore extending round the bay; while, nearer to the left of the place, it is covered with two high mountains. Upon that next the town is built the castle, which must have the effect of throwing back, upon the city, the exhalations from the shore, if driven towards it by a S.W. current of air.

Further, in illustration of the foregoing doctrine of the cases of remittent fever, I may observe, that in Palermo, I found remittent fever, in its worst form (yellow), originating from the carelessness of workmen in leaving the gutter of a public necessary open for some days, in the hottest time of the year. This fever likewise broke out severely in a regiment of dragoons, part of whom were quartered on the shore, the remainder in barracks more inward, near a rivulet, which, in the warm season, is almost dry, or containing a small quantity of stagnating water. But there is no place, in or about Palermo, that is not, more or less, liable to this disease; this city being surrounded with mountains at no great distance on all sides, except towards the bay forming the harbour.

The most dreadful form of this disease I ever met with was in the summer of 1816, at Argostoli, in Cefalonia; perhaps the most unhealthy spot in Europe. That place is situated upon the middle of a narrow creek, stretching from a small bay, and running about three miles inland. This creek is covered by high mountains rising perpendicularly on the east; while on the opposite shore a mountainous ridge, from 150 to 300 feet high, runs from the bay, and closely surrounds the creek by joining the higher mountains at its top. The upper end of the creek is low and marshy; by which, together with the plentiful sources of miasma, arising from the filthiness of the narrow lanes, and want of cleanliness in the precincts of the houses, a constant emanation of poisonous vapour is extricated; and from the height of the surrounding grounds, the inhabitants of Argostoli, consequently, are at all times immersed

miasma of the most virulent nature. In this way, it is not only un-healthy to the natives of the place; but, ever since the English have had possession of the Ionian islands, it has been most fatal to our troops. Indeed, the situation in these islands is unhealthful, in a concurrence, in a greater or less degree, of such circumstances as the activity of marsh miasma, the exhalations of which are every where present.

Though the remote cause of remittent fever has commonly an obvious origin, and in most instances may there-fore be modified, or entirely corrected, yet, as we are warranted in thinking that it can be shewn that a fair trial of the measures necessary for that effect has not been made—but as these means must, in some instance, be adapted to local circumstances—these general observations therefore, contain a systematic plan of preventive operations, and can only offer such hints, general in their nature, which may be modified to particular circumstances.

The commencement of preventive measures must be first directed to the maintenance of good order of the streets, to the clearing of the public sewers, so that the effluents may pass freely off, and be discharged either into the sea, or into some situation, at a distance, from the town; and so covered, that the matters are not offensive. By the same principle, the market-places, the streets, and particularly the streets, ought to be swept at least once a day, and the filth carried to a considerable distance, and deposited in a dry and sandy place. The outlets of the water-closets and drains of the house should be made to lead into the common sewers, and no filth, or matters of any kind, be deposited within the precincts of the town. The

streets, the market-places, and every humid spot, ought to be covered with a quantity of quick-lime, every evening after being swept, during the warm season, until the winter sets in. Quick-lime ought to be thrown into the sink of every house, every evening. In like manner, every stable and other offices ought to be kept in the most perfect cleanliness, and the floors daily covered with a layer of quick-lime. The care and sweeping of the offices ought, on no account, to be allowed to continue any length of time within the city.

Upon the same idea, burying within the walls of churches ought to be strictly interdicted: these should be frequently ventilated, and occasionally a fumigating machine should be placed to work within them. Places for tan-works, soap-works, shambles, dyers and such trades, as also burying-grounds, should be always selected at a remote and proper distance from the town*—and a quantity of quick-lime should be thrown in with every body that is interred. No doubt, a revival of the custom of burning the dead would be conducive in preventing the appearance of remittent fever; and, at any rate, this practice ought to be followed, with the dead bodies of those animals that are now most commonly left exposed in the air, or buried superficially. In places liable to remittent fever, the burying-grounds, especially if situated within or near the town, ought to be frequently sprinkled with the liquor called chlorine; or, when this cannot be had, small portions of common salt, placed at short distances, and sprinkled with diluted vitriolic acid, will disengage a vapour capable of destroying the fætor and noxious qualities of the miasma arising from decaying animal matter. This practice ought to be renewed at intervals of six or eight days; besides, it will be necessary to cover, from time to time, the surface of such places with a layer of fresh burnt lime; and, in these circumstances, it has been supposed that alternate layers of fresh burnt charcoal, in a coarse powder, would materially increase the preventive powers of the lime.

The tanks, so frequent in the peninsula, for the washing of clothes, afford a continued source for the production of miasma. These should be frequently cleaned, as well as their precincts; and, if possible, a current of water should be made to pass through them.

In places subject to remittent fever, the humidity of the streets, in the hot season, ought to be carefully guarded against: therefore, water that has been used in washing, or for any other domestic

* These regulations especially, in references to shambles, soap and candle makers, &c. will, we should hope, be incorporated with the plans now so extensively in operation, for the improvement of our perpetually enlarging metropolis. They ought to extend no less to the populous suburbs. —*EDIT.*

mestic purpose, ought never be permitted to be thrown out upon the streets. Upon the same principle, rivulets ought not to be diminished by irrigation, or by drawing off part of their water for the working of mills; these operations may be conducted by other means: but every running stream ought to be kept as much united and concentrated as possible. In like manner, the splashing and waste of water at the public fountains, especially those within towns, ought to be prevented; otherwise the moistened mud and filth, always met with in such situations, afford a plentiful source of marsh miasma—in this way I have seen the yellow fever originate. Matters thrown out by the sea upon the shores ought to be collected and burnt in the dry season, or mixed with a quantity of fresh burnt lime: it may be then used as manure.

But that which is most conducive for the preservation of health, in places on the coast, is to construct a wall or rampart along the shore, stretching considerably beyond the limits of the town, and in such a manner as to have a depth of water of several feet on the outside, during every season, in whatever direction the wind may blow. Low places, in, or situated near, towns liable to remittent fever, ought to be brought to a level with the contiguous streets or grounds; so as to prevent the rains collecting there, or humidity from other sources; and the operation, for this purpose, ought to commence by strewing thick layers of quick-lime and sand alternately over the bottom, having a drain previously constructed, so as to carry off any superabundant humidity that may collect; the remainder of the hollow should then be filled with limestone, or any other pieces of rock, and the interstices filled with sand.

In what are strictly called marshes, and which are too extensive to be drained and filled up, the greatest possible care must be taken not to diminish the quantity of water they contain, as the more shallow such places are, so, in proportion, is the quantity and malignant qualities of the vapour extricated from them. Therefore, in such circumstances, a considerable quantity of quick-lime, strewed frequently over the banks, and keeping the marshes as clean as possible, are the only preventive measures that can be adopted regarding them:—taking every care also, that, as any par-

ticular spot becomes dry, th not allowed again to cover may be effected, in most trenches and banking; and such places into a state of An opposite conduct, at Arg fair, in the course of some render that place uninhabitable, bridge, or rather rampart, is carried across the creek; and supply of water, from its communication with the bay, is not equal to the quantity exhaled from the marsh in the inland extremity. For this reason, the insalubrity of that place is increasing yearly.

The lime employed in the above-mentioned must be fresh and taken immediately from the kiln before it has been long exposed to air; otherwise, it is unfit for the purposes for which I have recommended it. Quick-lime is a caustic substance when mixed with animal matters, speedily destroys them, and this more readily, in proportion to the quantity of humidity the matter contains. In situations favourable for the production of marsh miasma, the matters are always mixed with a sufficient quantity of humidity; in such circumstances, it would seem that the elementary parts of these matters are thereby modified into new compounds, naturally inoffensive to health. Perhaps this may also be occasioned by the high temperature produced by the quick-lime; thereby occasioning rapid evaporation of the humidity, and preventing its decomposition, and consequent evolution of the noxious matter.

Argostoli, Cefalonia, March 1826.

DANISH TRADITIONS and SUPERSTITIONS

(Continued from No. 400, p. 10.)

Soeren Olsen's Daughter.

IN the choir of the cathedral at Roskilde, is a tomb-stone on which is depicted a skeleton; and on the neck a snake has twisted itself. The tradition concerning this is—A nobleman of the name Olsen, gave to his daughter a large sum of money just before he travelled the land; commanding her to do as she heard of his death to lay out the money to the best advantage for the use of the poor. But when she received intelligence of his death, she did not spend the money as he had directed her, but bought a costly gold chain, which

neck; but no sooner was it the neck-lace changed to a serpent, which incessantly crept, and devoured every thing carried to her mouth; so that she died of starvation, and was buried in the tomb just alluded to.

Skotte.

A small distance from Gudman-Oddoherrred, is a hillock called Hielehoi. The elfins, who inhabit the hill, are well known in the neighbourhood; and most people possess upon their ale-barrels, in order to secure them from the attacks of gnomes, who are exceedingly numerous. Late one evening, a countryman past Hielehoi, and perceived that it was lifted from the ground and supported upon wooden poles beneath it was a magnificent banquet, with music and dancing. The countryman stood still, to view the revel, and as he was gazing at every thing he saw, he perceived, the dance stopped, in the midst of a horrible outcry, and cried, "Skotte is fallen into the ale-barrel, and help him out." The countryman immediately sunk down to the ground, and nothing more was to be seen.

At the same time the peasant's wife was at home, and as she sat busied in spinning flax, she did not perceive that a serpent had crept, through the window, into the next chamber, and was drinking from an ale-barrel, which, not being secured by a cross, he had tapped, pouring off its contents into a silver bucket. The door was open, and the elf had his eye fixed on her. Just then her husband came, extremely surprised at finding her so lately seen. "Now, wife," he said, "I will tell you what has happened." The elf in the other chamber listened attentively. "As I was passing Hielehoi," continued the husband, "I saw an elfin festival, when all at once one of the dwarfs cried, 'He is tumbled into the fire, help him up.' " The elf by the window no sooner heard these words than he started, and he flung down the tap running, and ran out of the window; at the same time he made the man and his wife follow him into the room, just in time to see the elfin disappear; but they had no time to mourn for the ale with which the room was flooded.

Y MAG. No. 416.

MR. HENRY ENNIS's Journal of a Voyage to NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA, PORT ESSINGTON, APSLEY STRAITS, &c.

[Continued from p. 221.]

IN their persons the natives of these islands are generally above the middle size; their limbs straight and well formed. They are more actively than strongly made, the stoutest amongst them having but little muscle. Their activity is astonishing; and they bound through the woods with the lightness and celerity of a deer. Their colour is nearly black; their hair coarse, but not woolly: they tie it, occasionally, on the back of the head; and several of them had daubed their heads and bodies with red and yellow pigment. They were almost all marked with a kind of tattoo, generally in three lines, the centre one going directly down the body, from the neck to the navel; the others drawn from the outside of the breast, and approaching the perpendicular line, at the bottom. The skin appeared to have been cut for the purpose of admitting some substance under it, and then bound down until healed, leaving small raised marks on the surface. The men were entirely naked; but some women whom we saw on Bathurst Island, at a little distance, wore mats, made of plaited grass, or shreds of the fan palm-leaf, fastened round the waist, and covering them nearly as far as the knee.

Their arms are the spear and the waddy: the former is a light shaft, well hardened with fire, about nine or ten feet long; those we saw generally had a smooth sharp point, but they have others which are barbed, and are deadly weapons. Some of these were thrown at us, one of which is preserved by Captain Bremer. It is very ingeniously made; the barbs, seventeen in number, being cut out of the solid wood, the edges and points being exceedingly sharp, but the barbs on one side of the spear only; and as they have no iron implements or tools, it is wonderful how they can contrive to produce such a weapon. Having met but with few of these barbed spears, it is probable that, from the time and labour bestowed on making them, they are not in general use, and are reserved for close combat, or for extraordinary occasions.

The waddy, or short pointed stick, is from twenty-two to twenty-eight inches long; and is evidently used as a weapon in close fight, as well as for bringing down birds, or animals for food; and

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they throw this stick with such wonderful precision, that they scarcely ever fail to bring down a bird from the tops of the highest trees.

In their habits these people seem to resemble the natives of New South Wales; but there are shades of difference, which fully indicate that they do not occupy so low a place on the graduated scale of the human species. Like them, they wander about in search of the scanty and precarious means of preserving life; like them, they make use of the most disgusting food, the filthy remains of which we often found; and, like them, they have no fixed habitation—seldom remaining two nights in the same place; nor do they seem to have any idea of forming themselves into any larger scope of society, beyond their own immediate tribe or family. But they are superior in person; and, if the covering of the women be general, which it probably is, it is a mark of decency, and a step towards civilization, perfectly unknown to the aborigines of Australia.

These savages have certainly some notion of a supreme power, and a future state, and are by no means so rude and barbarous as those that are to be met with amongst the New Hollanders generally; for, on Bathurst Island, we found the tomb of a native. The situation was one of such perfect retirement and repose, that it displayed great feeling in the survivors who placed it there; and the simple order and decorations of it, would not have disgraced a civilized people. It was an oblong square, open at the foot, the remaining end and sides being railed round with small trees, seven or eight feet high, some of which were carved with a stone or shell, and further ornamented with rings of wood, also carved. On the tops of these posts were placed the waddys of the deceased. The grave was raised above the level of the earth; but the raised part was not more than three feet long. At the head was placed a piece of canoe, and a spear; and around it were little baskets made of the fan palm-leaf: these, from their small size, we imagined to have been placed there by the children of the departed; but nothing could exceed the neatness and simplicity of the whole, as not a vestige of weed or shrub was suffered to remain within the area.

The natives of those islands must have strong powers of mimicry, for on the first interview I was present at with

them (which was at Bathurst Island a fishing party, where we had been the morning), just as we were about return on board, they came to the beach in a body of seventeen or eighteen making a hideous noise, swinging their arms about, and crying out "warra warra wa, warra wa," imitating us exactly in hauling the seine, by plunging into the sea, and following all our manœuvres, and making signs for us to turn; but, it being near twelve o'clock and the officer having charge of the boat being desirous to take the boat's crew off to dinner, we told them in plain English (but laughed loudly at the same time) that we were going away. They laughed much louder than we were capable of doing, and repeated, as plain as we had spoken it, "going away, going away," &c., and continued to do so as long as we were within hearing. We found, in all the intercourse we had with them afterwards, that they could imitate us with equal facility whenever they pleased.

The sinking of wells, on various parts of both islands, and particularly the one near the fort, gave us a good opportunity of observing the soil. For the first two or three feet, it was generally a fine black vegetable mould, then a strong red clay for a few feet, on a thick bed of sandstone rock, on a strata of loose red clay, intermixed with a sort of pipe-clay or marl; next a coarse red gravel, to the depth of twenty-eight feet, where the water flowed in in abundance; but the well near the fort was the only one sunk to that depth.

This soil appears to be excellent, and capable of producing most, if not all, the valuable trees, shrubs, &c. of the Eastern Islands. The whole of the plants brought from Sydney flourish luxuriantly, particularly the orange and lemon, the lime, banana and sugar-cane. The napal also thrives well, in the garden near the settlement, which was attended by a professed gardener from Sydney. Melons, pumpkins, small salads, and different sorts of cabbage plants, sprung up immediately; the potato, prickly pear and loquets, never lost a moment from being transplanted. The maize was above ground on the fourth day, and the Indian corn on the seventh or eighth day after they had been sown. Potatoes were not so fortunate; however, this may easily be accounted for, because, in the first instance, they were not intended for seed, and were far from being good, even for present use, when

them on board at Sydney; which, the season was too far for planting them, and perhaps not sufficiently prepared to receive. In addition to all this, the ant was found to burrow in the soil, notwithstanding all the care and industry of the gardener and his tools, these destructive insects could not be got rid of. Even under all these difficulties, there were hopes that some of the plants would arrive at maturity: and there is no doubt, when the land is cleared to a great extent, and the place cultivated, but all these difficulties will easily be overcome, and that the fertility of the soil will produce abundance of the luxuries and necessities of life.

A stream of water first discovered to run into several large ponds on the beach, which afford to ships a ready mode of watering; and, as the land, in the vicinity, is low, it holds out the prospect that valuable rice plantations may be made along that part of the coast.

At the trees, some of which are in great growth, we met with a sort of tree, which will probably be valuable for block sheaves, and several others which appear to be well calculated for naval purposes. The forests are inexhaustible. The sago and rice are in great abundance; a large cotton tree was also found in great numbers: but as we were not certain of their produce being worth the parcels of it are put up to be sent to England for the inspection of the judges. The bastard nutmeg, species of pepper, highly pungent, is also abundant, and samples of it were also prepared to send home. The excellency of the soil, and the fertility of the climate, it is most likely that those islands were brought to a more perfect state of cultivation, they will produce those articles in perfect abundance.

Opang, which is considered a great delicacy in China, is found at Port Essington, and along the shores of the islands and reefs on the coast of Australia, in great quantities.

Something like the snail or limpet of England, but very much larger; is gathered in great numbers, at all seasons, by the Malays, who frequent the coast for that purpose, and a very considerable trade, with the Chinese settlements, in that article; and since it is exported to China, at

an enormous profit. It is however to be hoped that our new establishments at Melville and Bathurst Islands will be the means of leading so valuable a branch of commerce into another channel.

The animals we have seen are the kangaroo, the opossum, the bandicoot, the kangaroo rat, and the flying squirrel. The birds are quails, pigeons, pheasants, parrots, paroquets, curlews, a sort of snipe, and a species of moor fowl, mostly of a beautiful plumage; and immense flights of smaller birds. There is another bird which deserves notice, called the laughing jackass: it is the ugliest and most deformed, in my opinion, of the whole feathered race; and, to complete its deformity, its voice is a medley of all that is harsh, loud and disagreeable. The greater part of the forenoon, and at night, they join chorus with the alligators (which are in great numbers, and very large), producing a concert by no means melodious.

A few snakes have been seen, which, from the flattened head and fangs, were evidently venomous; but their tribes are neither large nor numerous. The centipedes, tarantulas, scorpions, lizards, &c. &c. are every where to be met with; but they are not very troublesome. There are, however, myriads of ants of four or five sorts, which are very destructive; and the bite of the large green ant dreadfully painful whilst the inflammation lasts. As usual in all tropical climates, musquitos and sand flies are superabundant. The latter is the smallest thing holding animal life, and its sting or bite is very painful, and generally attended with tedious ulcers.

Our supply of fish was generally very scanty. Those we took in the seine net were principally mullet, skate, bass, snappers, and old wife, the latter being the most plentiful; however, at Port Essington we had better success.

The climate of those islands, as far as we were able to form a judgment, is decidedly as good, if not better than any to be found within the tropics: the thermometer rarely reaching more than eighty-eight in the shade, in the hottest part of the day; and, at early dawn, falling to seventy-six. Indeed, nothing can be more delightful than the first part of the morning, and the evening, after four or five o'clock: nor need there be a more convincing proof of the salubrity of this climate, than that, although all the officers and men engaged in the expedition were constantly employed on shore, under numerous disadvantages,

vantages, exposed to the rays of a vertical sun, yet very few cases of fever occurred, and they readily yielded to medicine.

Much cannot as yet be said as to building materials. The timber being extremely hard and heavy, does not appear well adapted for slender work. The stone, which is in abundance, being generally soft sandstone, may be easily cut into blocks of any dimensions; and, by being exposed to the sun, would harden in a short period, so as to be fit for any purpose of building: and, at a little distance from the fort, was found a bank of shells, from which lime for present use might readily be procured. However, it would be desirable that settlers, or others coming out, should bring with them houses of light scantling, in frame; for the labour of felling the trees, and sawing them up, would in the first instance be attended with great expense, and certainly with much inconvenience and delay.

Fort Dundas, which commands the whole anchorage, is rectangular, seventy-five yards in length, by fifty yards wide; with turrets *en barbette* at each angle, surrounded by a ditch fifteen feet wide by ten feet deep, with a drawbridge on the land side. The curtain, at the base, is seven feet in width, and five at the top, and is about seven feet high; and is armed with four 18-pounders and one 12-pounder carronades, and two long 9-pounders; the latter will do execution on Bathurst Island, crossing the outer edge of Harris's Island in its course, and is built with the same strong durable materials as the pier. I should have observed, that at the distance of about a mile and a-half to the southward of the settlement, is Sawyer's River—a most beautiful harbour, with a sufficient depth of water for ships of any tonnage, which it carries to the shore; and so completely is it land-locked and secured, that ships of any size might be hove down with very little preparation or expense, without risk from any alteration of weather.

Names of the different Positions on Melville Island, running from North to South in Apsley Strait:—

Piper's Point; Luxmore Head; Garden Point; Point Barlow; Point Herbert; Sawyer River; Point Gordon; John's River; Tamar River; Point Bremer; Point Henxman, and Point Fletcher.

The whole of the works being completed on the 9th of November, and the

defences of the place being quite equal to any attack from much more formidable enemies than the natives of Melville and Bathurst Islands; and the object of the expedition being fully and successfully accomplished, we prepared for sea, weighed, and dropped into the fairway. On the 10th saluted by the fort with thirteen guns, which was returned from the ship. 11th and 12th, calm, and excessively hot. 13th, weighed and made sail, Countess of Harcourt in company; and bade farewell to Melville Island, and our dear friends composing the garrison of Fort Dundas, from whom we parted with infinite regret, being more like a band of brothers, than strangers casually met on public service, and by whose cordial co-operation the arduous and fatiguing duties going forward were so happily and speedily carried into execution; having, in the short space of forty-four days, explored the country, cleared a considerable piece of land, built a strong fort and magazine, railed in and planted two large gardens, sunk wells, built and covered in twenty comfortable cottages for the troops and convicts, and a commissariat storehouse, capable of containing two years' provisions; besides the wharf, and survey of the harbour, and various other things which took up labour and time; leaving on the island, Captain M. Barlow, 3d regt., commandant; Lieut. C. C. Williamson, royal marines, engineer; Lieut. C. C. Everard, ensign of the 3d regt.; G. Miller, commissariat department; Mr. Wilson, commissary's clerk; Mr. Talmah, ditto, storekeeper; Mr. — surgeon; Royal Marines, 26 non-commissioned officers and privates; 3d regt., 22 ditto; 47 convicts; 2 free convicts; 4 women; 4 children; in all 112—besides the brig Lady Nelson, Capt. S. Johns, and 18 men; making altogether 125.*

146

* The Greenock Herald of the 25th Jan. 1825, speaking of Melville Island, places it in 136° 52' east; and states it to be only five miles long, and one or two broad; and that it was intended to be a penal settlement for incorrigible convicts, from New Holland and Van Diemen's Land. This, however, is not the fact. Melville Island is situated in 134° east; and the extent already explored proves it to be, at least, from eighty to 100 miles in circumference (independent of Bathurst Island, supposed to be equally large, and which is within gun-shot—(divided from Melville Island by Apsley and Clarence Straits). Neither is it intended to be a penal settlement, as the convicts already sent to Melville Island.

ber.—The weather con-
oppressively hot, with light
ls, until the 20th, at which
in set in; and from that
26th kept pouring, in the
rents I ever witnessed, ac-
y tremendous peals of thun-
most vivid flashes of light-
an be imagined. On the
ther cleared up; the breeze
id it became quite fair. No-
notice occurred until the
ben being in long. 81° east,
ed necessary that the ships
ate in prosecution of their
as; and as I was to take my
he Countess of Harcourt,
d with despatches relative
edition, I joined her at
on that day, and we parted
ie Tamar for Point de Galle
, and the Countess of Har-
e Isle of France and Eng-

being fair, and the weather
fine, we had a delightful
Isle of France, where we
the evening of the 17th
aving passed the Island of
n the 13th.

ach to this beautiful island
turesque; the land varying
ction from a fine plain, to
ains, or rather, apparently,
s. The tops of those sur-

ected from volunteers of the
r, amongst those whose time
ion had nearly expired. Two
umber are free, and a third
bout the middle of last March.
ts whose correct good con-
ommand them to the favour-
ation of the commandant, are
time of servitude considerably
nd they will be retained on
ent works—get grants of land
to their respective homes, at
ion.

ition for forming a new penal
or re-transported convicts (in-
at Port McQuarrie, which is
free port) was to have sailed
ackson in the latter end of
(i.e. August twelvemonth);
ixed on is on that noble
ered by Lieut. Oxley, sur-
l of Australia, in the latter
h, which empties itself into
, and is called Morton River.
nd, which forms the bay, is in
and long. 153° 34' east, dis-
rt Jackson about 450 miles,
putably the most delightful
South Wales, that has as yet
red.

rounding Port Louis taking all manner
of fantastic shapes, from the different
views we had of them running down
the land; at one time, appearing like a
number of very high steeples at a con-
siderable distance, at another like the
minarets of a tower; but when seen
from the harbour of Port Louis, the
whole were brought in one, and ap-
peared exactly like the dome of St.
Paul's.

The town of Port Louis is situated
in a valley, or rather on a gentle as-
cent, rising from the sea towards the
mountains in its rear. It forms a cres-
cent along the beach, and is nearly sur-
rounded by mountains. A river which
takes its rise near their summit waters
the vicinity. The population may be
about 22,000, and is divided into
three classes, viz.—Europeans, creoles,
and slaves, intermixed with Malays and
Bengalese. Previous to its being taken
from the French, the houses were chiefly
composed of timber; but since it came
into the hands of the English, they are
generally built of stone, and some of
them are remarkably handsome good
edifices.

I had the curiosity to visit Tomb-bay,
a beautiful place about seven miles
from Port Louis, immortalized by the
ill-fated loves of Paul and Virginia.
Their tombs are kept in the very best
order: they are not on a grand scale,
but uncommonly neat; and stand on
two small islands, in the centre of a
delightful garden. A stream of water
of about fourteen feet wide divides
them, and then passes round and forms
these islands, surrounded by weeping
willows and cypress, which shed a pleas-
ing melancholy gloom around the spot.
This, added to the beauties of the sur-
rounding country, renders it one of the
most interesting and delightful situa-
tions I ever saw.

The cocoa-nut trees supposed to be
planted by Paul—the village church—
the shaddock grove—(in short, every
thing mentioned in the little history of
their loves)—were pointed out to us at
a little distance.

The island produces sugar-cane, cot-
ton, indigo, coffee, cocoa, the greater
part of European grain and vegetables,
rice, maize and millet. In fruit, the
produce is citrons, grenadillas, lemons,
tamarinds, bananas, mangoes, dates,
figs, grapes and oranges.

The summer commences in Septem-
ber, and is extremely hot; and gene-
rally unhealthy, owing to long calms and
heavy

heavy rains. But the elevation of the hills, the quantity of wood with which many parts are covered, and the number of rivers, contribute to cause a variety of climate: the high land in the interior being pleasantly cool, whilst the heat in the intervening valleys is almost intolerable. The winter begins in March; but the difference of temperature is scarcely perceptible.

There are, however, great drawbacks on the happiness of this beautiful island: for in its centre runs a chain of mountains eighteen miles long by nine miles wide, covered with almost impenetrable forests, with only military roads cut through it here and there, and which is literally alive with baboons and monkeys. These mischievous animals are obliged to be watched with the greatest vigilance, and with considerable trouble and expense, or they would destroy all the crops. As it is, they do incalculable injury. The towns are overrun with rats of enormous size, and in such numbers, as bid defiance to extirpation; they parade, in squadrons, at noon-day, entirely at their ease. Bugs and musquitos are in myriads:—the former are to be seen and felt all day and night;—the latter, more modest, tease you only from sunset to sunrise.

Seldom a year passes but it is visited by dreadful fevers, which carry off great numbers; and it is further scourged by hurricanes of the most destructive description, which are accompanied by the heaviest torrents of rain known to fall on any part of the earth, sweeping every thing before their united violence. The ships in the harbour (which is apparently one of the most secure in the world) are either sunk at their anchors, or driven on shore on the surrounding reefs, and dashed to pieces, or impelled to sea, and never more heard of; as was the case in February and March 1824. They calculate on these hurricanes once in three years; but it most frequently happens that they have three in one year.

As they have to depend on their supply of animal food entirely on Madagascar, their beef is of bad quality, and extravagantly dear. Mutton is almost out of the question; and, when to be got at all, the prices are such as almost to amount to a prohibition of touching it. Fish is plentiful enough; but, from the nature of the climate, is rendered useless in the course of a few hours. On the whole, the Isle of

France is well enough for a visitor, it is by no means a desirable place to take up one's abode in.

January 1st, 1825. — Finding Countess of Harcourt would not be ready for sea before the early part of February, and understanding that the ship Resolution was to sail on the 1st, as I was directed to lose no time in going forward with the despatches, I engaged a second passage in her, and went on board her on Saturday the 1st of January 1825, a step I ever since have reason to regret. HENRY ENNIS.

Names of the Officers attached to Expedition to Melville and Bathurst Islands.

His Majesty's Ship Tamar.

Jas. John Gordon Bremer, Esq., K.C.B., captain; John Golding, John Downey, John Septimus Russell, lieutenants; John Davis, second master; John O'Brien, purser; Matthew Capponi, surgeon; Henry Clayton and Charles Cartwright, William Charters, lieutenants marines; Henry Ennis, (superannuated purser); Joseph Chartres, assistant surgeon; James Strachan, gunner; James Stocker, boatswain; John Charters, carpenter; John Coney Sicken, Francis Smyth, Alfred Nelson Fairman, and Francis Scott, midshipmen; James Kirkpatrick, Alphonse Paul, and Robert Campbell Jackson, volunteers; Frederick Henry Glasse, master's mate; Samuel Hood Linzee and John Fulford, admiralty midshipmen; William Gough Tomlinson, admiralty clerk; John O'Brien (jun.), captain's clerk; John Wilson (acting) second master; Maurice Barlow, captain's regiment; — Everard, ensign, ditto. — *Staff:* — Surgeon: George Millar, commissary; John Wilson, commissary's clerk; Mr. Tahmah, store keeper.

Countess of Harcourt.

George Dunn, captain; George Clayton, first officer; John McDonald, second officer; — Hall, third officer.

Lady Nelson.

Samuel Johns, master.

(The homeward voyage in our next.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

MR. DAVIES on his DEMONSTRATION

"In vithum ducet culpæ fuga, si caræ ars"
Hor. Ars. Poet. v. 1

WHEN I drew up the paper, I Editor, which you did me the honour to insert in your number of July (p. 521), I did not consider it necessary to mark every step I took with the same minuteness that I should have done in composing an elementary work on geometry. I was, however, a good deal surprised at the length to which your correspondent "A" contrived (your Sept. No., p. 109,) to expand a fancied amendment of my demonstration. Every thing *really* belonging to the subject, which that gentleman has noticed, I assure him passed through my mind.

ing rather for the experienced in drawing up a mere narration, I traced only the line of the process, leaving various steps to be supplied by, as he went on. Still I at those steps were traced force and distinctness, at comprehension of any one died the elements of geo-common attention: and I in the end appear, that even rather premature in his necessarily officious in the which he has given me, and striving to avoid one fault, to a greater."

theorem, of which the two in my paper were cases, "A" has demonstrated, found in any of our elements yet not *new*; and it is, so simple and so easy of demonstration that "obscurity" could even from my passing it. Besides, the theorem is fully known amongst mathematicians, and may, therefore, in a demonstration (certainly not elementary; not intended for the eye of readers), be assumed as true, violation of scientific propriety I thought it necessary, I quoted at least half a dozen cases in which the theorem is not from which it could be brought out more than a *single step* analysis.

third step in "A's" demonstration extraordinary; it is to *parallels are divided into segments by lines passing same point!* Probably he thought it necessary to amend demonstration, with a view to "*the three angles of a triangle to two right angles,*" or now "*to construct an equilateral on a given finite right*

we take the next two steps remark is required there.

to the charge of "*obscure—that of coming to a "con-ometrically, unsatisfactory;" words, to a conclusion not by the preceding arguments. weak the reader's patience in this charge.*

proceeded together to the we obtained

$HC :: H'D : H'F;$

used, whilst my commen-

tator performed *eight* distinct horse-in-the-mill operations—" *permutando, componendo, alternando, invertendo,*" &c. &c.—from which he ultimately obtained $OC : OF :: OH : OH'.$

Let us now compare our relative positions; perhaps we are not far apart, after all the seeming progress made by my obliging auxiliary.

"A" finds that the supposition of GK not passing through O involves the parallelism of that line to BF.

I find, from the relation

$$EH : HC :: H'D : H'F,$$

that if H and H' be not the same point, GF is parallel to BF. Where is the difference, then, between our respective analogies, and on what account is his conclusion more valid or more obvious than mine? The proportions

$$OC : OF :: OH : OH' \text{ and}$$

$$EH : HC :: H'D : HF,$$

are, indeed, *almost identical*, and the conclusion is as clear from one as from the other. The eight intervening operations are then, of course, so far from adding to the "*perspicuity and strictness*" of the demonstration, that they are, in reality, so many redundant and *ungeometrical* applications of geometrical logic, which disfigure the proof that had previously been given.

V, My commentator contends that since the line GK cannot be parallel to BF, and, at the same time, intersect it in L, the line GK has no other alternative than to pass through O: whilst I suppose my reader capable of tracing, for himself, the course of reasoning by which this very obvious conclusion is demonstrated. Such is the nature of my "*ungeometrical*" and "*unsatisfactory*" conclusion—a very exalting compliment to the geometrical reader, most assuredly!

VI. The substitution of the term "*laterally*" for "*radially*," seems to me rather capricious than useful. I am the last man in the world who would contend for a word, except I deemed that word of importance in the inquiry I was engaged in. In the present case, I do not attach any great importance to either of the words; but I object to "*laterally*," because I do not understand its application. It *may be correct*, but to me it is *unintelligible*.

VII. There is yet one other point to which I must just refer. It will be remarked that in both "A's" and my demonstration, we *assumed* that GK would *cut* BF in some point of L. The case (which is *always* possible, and, for aught

ought we had shown to the contrary, *might always take place*) where GK is *parallel* to BF—this we have left altogether unnoticed, though upon it depends the application of our reasoning, and the legitimacy of our conclusion. The demonstration of this case, it appeared to me, was unnecessary from the extreme case of effecting it; and I, therefore, passed over it, in the same manner, as I did some other much slighter particulars. However, I feel curious to hear what plea can be urged by "A" for following my example:—he, who so scrupulously condescends to notify the slightest operation he performs, ought surely to have paid some attention to this, the least obvious of all the facts which I adopted as the principles on which to found my solution.

VIII. A word now to yourself, Mr. Editor, by way of explanation. That the "imputation" of obscurity and inconclusiveness is removed, I think you will now allow, and removed, too, without reference either to the "*porisms* or the *pedantries* of almost-forgotten authors." Your suggestion seems to have arisen from mistaking the import of the note, which I appended to my demonstration. I did not say, or, at least, I did not intend to say, that the accompanying process was in any way dependent upon La Hire's porism; but that the demonstration which I had employed in my new work was dependent upon that proposition. Of course it was to be understood that the porism itself was previously given.

In conclusion, it may be proper to remark, that this theorem is capable of a far more general enunciation than that which I gave in your magazine for July. To instance one extension—the points B and C may interchange their places so as to throw K without the trapezium. Another is, that ABCD may be a *re-entering* or an *intersecting* trapezium—the stated properties still obtaining. This case is not capable of demonstration by the method above employed, though it may be derived from principles nearly similar.

These properties, however, form but a small part of the numberless hitherto uninvestigated, but extremely beautiful ones which appertain to the trapezium: to develope which will call for the utmost resources of mathematical dexterity.

On the 5th of August I presented to the "Society of Inquirers of Bristol" a few of these; amongst which was my general theorem, with a demonstration

perfectly unrestricted, and upon principles altogether new. The paper probably appear through the medium of the society, the *Philosophical Magazine*; or, at all events, with other applications of the principle, in my "*STUDIES*." more general property I will just mention—that the points ABFCDE, being printed in the sides of the figure formed by the projection of the sphere, may be in the *periphery* of a section whatever, and GKHI will still be a straight line still.—Your's, &c.

Bristol, Sept. 2, 1825. T.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*:
SIR:

WE do not make all the use we might, either of our materials or of our knowledge.

Thus the *laburnum* tree, which the French sometimes call the *green tree of the Alps*, is one of the most beautiful of woods for furniture, yet it is never or ever used for that purpose.

It has been proved, in many parts of France, that the *walnut-tree*, if properly managed, produces ten-fold; yet, I believe, the walnut is seldom or ever subjected to that process, at least in this country.

Mr. Dawes, of Slough, discovered that the covering of a wall with *paint* would facilitate the ripening of wall-fruit, and yet not one out of twenty thousand is so painted.

The knowledge that *charcoal* is the best ingredient in the foundation of buildings erected in moist places is as old as Theodorus, who, according to Diogenes Laertius, proposed using the foundation of the Temple of Ephesus with that material, because it would become so solid that water could not penetrate it. This, I believe, has been known more than two thousand five hundred years, and yet I am not aware that charcoal has ever been used in this country, for the purpose referred to. O.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*:
SIR:

THE edition of Johnson's Dictionary into which I look for the meaning of the word *Idiot* is that of Todd (1818), which, I think, you should have also consulted, before questioning the truth of my statement as it is allowed to be greatly superior to any other. It contains, besides, a quotation from *Judge Hale*, to which you alluded in the last number.

e, two others from Dryden and Hall, in which the word is used in the sense in which I applied it. The caning is also given to it in Bailey's, and Crabbe's Dictionary, as well as in Rees' Cyclopaedia; therefore I still believe that you are justified in taxing me with error for having made use of it. The word which you say should direct other foreigners, in the choice of French words, is a very good one; the word *idiom* is used in two senses, as well as *idiotism*; for eminent English writers have applied it in the sense of *dialect*, which is a local signification, and the only one, I think, it should have; while *idiotism* should mean nothing but a peculiarity of expression, as you use the word *idiotcy* or *idliocy*, which, from its etymology, is a better one than to mean *imbecility*, and which is more generally known.

Yours, &c. E. DUVARD.
1, Sept. 18, 1825.

Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

READ with much pleasure the letter of your correspondent G.B.L., in your last number, on the cultivation of the strawberry. By way of experiment, in February last, I transplanted five young plants in some good soil between bricks, let into the ground in a tessellated form—they occupied about a square yard; the sides were closed with some panes, rather low, in order to attract the sun as much as possible;—they were watered daily, as were also some of the plants near them (not transplanted); the plants placed between bricks were much far superior in size and flavour to those more abundant; for although the plants were removed so late, not one was more than twenty strawberries, and nearly double the number. I was much satisfied of having a prize offered by our Flower and Fruit Exhibition for a plate of them produced on this merely to convince your readers that the plan succeeded, and as an admirer of horticultural pursuits wish to promote its adoption as far as possible.—Yours, &c.

Sept. 16, 1825. C. S.

Any of your readers have the honour to inform me the best mode of moving the auricula, during the

MONTHLY MAG. No. 416.

MR. THELWALL'S LECTURE ON THE ENUNCIATIVE ORGANS AND FORMATION OF THE LITERAL ELEMENTS.

[Concluded from p. 202.]

I AM aware, that upon the formation of the vowels much more might be said; and that there is abundant room for criticism on what has already been written on the subject. But the task is endless to wade through the multitudinous schemes of vowelative utterance; many of which seem to have been copied without examination from preceding theorists, and others to have been run into from hasty conjectures, without sufficient analysis or attentive experiment: and perhaps, after all, there is no part of the whole theory of enunciation so little capable of precise and satisfactory illustration from the pen, as what relates to the formation and discrimination of the vowels. For these elements being formed almost entirely by the mere modifications of aperture and cavity, without contact of the enunciative organs, and every the smallest alteration, either of the form or dimensions of the opening, necessarily producing a corresponding difference of sound, the possible varieties are almost infinite, and the minute diversities (even among speakers of admitted accuracy) defy almost every effort of verbal discrimination.

Every writer (whether a native of the metropolis, or of Scotland, Ireland, or whatever province, taking his own practice as the standard of propriety—if he content not himself with the unexamined dogmas of some popular predecessor) accommodates his definitions to his individual usage.

The Italians confine themselves, in the pure pronunciation of their language, to what may be called the five distinct or perfect colours of the oral prism, rejecting all the intermediate meltings and minglings, and thus simplify their vowels into an easily ascertainable scale; and, for aught I know, they may be right in so doing. But such, assuredly, is not our practice: and our usage (our best usage, I mean,) has obviously more varieties than are acknowledged or explained by our most popular writers. What nice ear, for example, will admit, after attentive examination, that the *ü* in *üll*, and the *ö* in *pöpopular* differ only in duration or quantity?

In the pronunciation of parts of Scotland, it is true they do; and I have no doubt, that the ears even of those

very persons who have maintained in theory the doctrine of their identity, would from this very circumstance have detected, in practice, the Scoticism of the pronunciation. If the Scotchman, however, confounds where we discriminate, he has also discriminations (as in the intermediate sound between our vowels *ā* and *ē*) that mock the imitation of our unpractised organs. Through this labyrinth of undefinable distinctions, I know of no efficient guide but oral instruction, and the practical observance of a correct model, both by the eye and the ear. But what shall we say to the discrimination of the critic, who would persuade us, that *aw* in *hawk*, and *o* and *a* in *stock*, *wan*, *horse*, *moss*, differ only by the first being long, and all the others short?

One thing more, however, I should observe, that much greater attention to precise rule and uniformity of practice, appears to be requisite in the formation of the vowels (and indeed many other elements,) to the degree and manner of the opening of the lips (with which, as I have already observed, the interior cavity of the mouth is almost sure to sympathize,) than of the teeth or jaw; the management of which should be materially modified, according to the interior structure and natural dimension of the cavity of the mouth. It is not to every pupil that the common exhortation "open your mouth," is properly applied; since the extension of the jaw, which may be indispensable to the freedom and grace of utterance in one, may be equally hostile to facility and harmony in another subject. In the course of practice I have had serious defects to correct, that had obviously arisen out of the neglect of this discrimination; and I was not a little amused some time ago, when, upon examining by the test of experiment, a very ingenious system communicated to me by a very valuable correspondent, for ascertaining the exact admeasurement of opening between the teeth expedient for the perfect orisonance of each particular vowel, I found that I could not only sound every one of them myself, with the teeth hard clenched; but could also read in that way, with perfect distinctness of enunciation (though, I admit, not with the fullest effect of harmony and expression,) whole pages of the *Paradise Lost*—or, indeed, the entire poem, or any other book that should be put into my hands. Not so, with any deficiency

in the actions and aperture of the lips.*

But the analysis of the formation of the lips is not yet complete of the consonants, also, depends upon enunciative character, exclusive of the actions and positions of the organs. *B* and *P*, *M*, and the initial *W*, derive their sounds from different modes of contraction, with different degrees of protrusion, and protrusion of the upper and the under lips.

F and *V*, by contact of the lower of these organs with the upper teeth; or, where the upper jaw is wanting, or the lower jaw is conveniently protrusive, they are produced by similar contact of the lower with the teeth below.† *V* and

* The *Edinburgh Review* (No. 12, p. 360), that the vowels, *a*, *e*, *i* (of the English) are all spoken with the mouth more extended, than our *aw* in *fall*; *a* in *pass*, is spoken with the considerable extension of the jaws." A dictionary critic by profession is armed with edged tools: but I cannot but say to the reader, with a mere Englishman and familiar with mere English pronunciation, a very great part of the criticism in this serious article, their scheme of the *Review* of *Mitford's History of the English Language* must be a little amusing.

The treatise alluded to in this note has not yet been published. (Roe's *Elements of Rhythm*, of which, see *the M.M.* for January, 1811, p. 537.) As the author does me the honor of acknowledging his correspondence upon the subject of his work, I may be myself called upon, while presenting it to the public, to have great obligations to the ingenious labours in this department. I observe, that there are still some particulars in which I cannot entirely agree with him, besides that alluding to the progressive opening of the jaw, and the contact of the teeth, in the formation of different vowels.

† "If the lower lip be applied to the edges of the upper teeth, and the mouth be forced between them, the letter *F* is formed."

"If, in the above situation, the lower teeth, a sound be produced in the mouth, and sonorous air be forced between them, the sonisibilant letter *V* is formed." This will be seen by and by that the vowels differ as to the rank and position of the organs, though not the organic form of the latter of these elements.

"If the lips be pressed close together, and some air be condensed between them, the letter *W* is formed."

nasal, and defies all definition either of vowel, liquid, or semi-liquid: unless, indeed, it may be said to be produced by vibrating contact of certain portions of the interior nostrils. In which case (as it is capable of indefinite duration) it may be properly ranked among the liquids. I must warn the foreigner, however, against a mistake, into which he is likely to be led by several of our writers, who tell us that it is the same element with that which the French call the nasal vowel; though certainly any person who should pronounce our *ding-dong*, like the French *environs*, would never be suspected of talking English.

VII. THE LOWER JAW, in treating of the organs of enunciation, must not be passed over in absolute silence: for although, as I have already shewn, there are some persons who can pronounce distinctly, with clenched teeth, every element and combination of elements in the English language (as they may be taught to do without uvula or back part of palate); and although it be equally certain, that in cases of the *spurious lock-jaw*,* the patient (if he can be kept alive by suction,) does not necessarily lose the power of speech; yet certainly, in the generality of instances, it is desirable to make use, in a considerable degree, of the agency of this organ, in modifying the opening and cavity of the mouth, during the process of enunciation. But as there are defects, and serious defects, which arise

The fact is, that it is a pure nasal; and all that is necessary for its complete formation is, that the soft and elastic parts of the mouth be so disposed as to impel the vocal impulse exclusively to the compressed nostrils.

* Of the spurious lock jaw there are two distinct species, one properly, and the other improperly so named. The latter is, in fact, not a *locking* but a *dislocation*, which sometimes takes place in the act of yawning; the jaw, in the act of extravagant extension, slipping out of its socket. To this the surgeon, by a simple operation (though not without peril to his thumbs), applies a remedy. The former (to which the text alludes) consists in a rigid and permanent constriction of the muscles, which keeps the teeth immovably clenched, and which would accordingly, if the usual theory of the formation of the organic formation of the vowels, &c., were correct, in addition to the exclusion of all nourishment but what can be sucked through the teeth, render the patient dumb. But such is not the result.

both from the excessive action of the inertion of this member mouth, as also from erroneous and positions; and as none of them depend for their primary action on any of its particular parts, the more proper place to speak of large, will be under the head of pediments.

I shall conclude this lecture, therefore, by referring again (as to a point of primary importance) to the attention to neatness and precision in the actions and position of the tongue, an attention equally requisite to natural and to enunciative beauty of those sounds which can be inarticulately enunciated by the mere action of the organs acquiring an additional clearness and completeness from the manner of these. In short, taste, expression, complete distinctness, and whether in elocution or in singing, depend, in a great measure, if not absolutely, on the precision of labia. Without it, singing itself can be any thing but a scientific squall. As for elocution, jabber we may as well compare to one set of animals, gabble like a parrot, or bleat like a third; but he who is content to acquiesce in the heavy protusion, or insensibility of lip, never attains to the dignity and beauty of human speech.*

(End of the Third Lecture.)

On the GRADATION of UNIVERSAL
(Continued from p. 110.)

THE second cause, that naturally distinct races, has no or even probable proof in its favor. Can we adduce any satisfactory foundation on which, were it necessary, might erect the superstructure

* In my early lectures, it was customary with me to follow up these reflections with some disquisitions on the more generally speaking, superior attainments in elocutionary accomplishments in sex; and some criticisms on the reasoning adopted by Dr. Currie as philosophical enquirers, to account for the phenomenon. But afterwards, this part of the lecture became occasionally mixed up with other philosophical and metaphysical materials into the form of a dissertation on the identity of fitness and beauty, of which a very brief outline only exists. The following lines of Akenside might be inserted as the text—

“ For truth and Good are one,
And Beauty dwells in them, and they
With like participation !”

Yet this theory—
ary as it is, has not
; and it has been in-
of them, that some
Mosaic history of the
existence of “another
de that descended from

e” says White, “read of
iving any daughters, until
ir eldest son, Cain, ‘went
sence of the Lord, and
of Nod, on the East of
I knew his wife, and she
are Enoch.’ Who, then
in’s wife? And whence
Indeed (he continues), it
: days of Adam, after he
h, were 800 years; and
I daughters.’ This then,
ok place after the birth of
iently long after Cain had
was not born till after the
f Cain had sisters prior to
amongst whom he might
, it is a singular circum-
s should not have noticed

the strongest argument
ought forward to prove
circumstance; and it is
y one who boldly ima-
Mosaic account of the
ely an allegory.”

narrative of Moses to
ea of “another race of
: that descended from
e regarded as a mere
ho would have recourse
races of mankind, must
ny, or at least, limit the
: deluge to the parts of
ah then dwelt; and it
st, necessary, in these
d for the universality of
ition. But leaving the
ffects entirely out of the
n show, farther, the fal-
pothesis.

ecessary,” says an elegant
“that the holy penman
d to gratify our curiosity
ally unconnected with his
ut that which Moses has
n,—namely, from whence
ife, is said to have been
e of the earliest Eastern
e is still a current tradi-

Hebrews and Arabians,
ere born with Cain and with
even go so far as to men-

However this may be, as
igs were given for a dif-
han to instruct man in
natural history, we totally

disapprove of all attempts to establish
philosophical opinions on so precarious a
foundation.”

Let us now consider In how great a
degree the inferior animals approach
man in his noblest attribute—reason;
or, in other words, let us examine to
how great an extent their sagacity may
be carried. The reader, no doubt, can
recollect many instances of sagacity in
the larger and more common animals:
the following, we believe, are not gene-
rally known.

“On the 10th of May 1762,” says Mr.
Bolton, the ingenious, but unfortunate,
author of the *Harmonia Ruralis*,—“I ob-
served a pair of goldfinches beginning to
make their nest in my garden. They had
formed their ground-work with moss, grass,
&c., as usual; but, on my scattering small
pieces of wool in different parts of the gar-
den, they, in a great measure, left off the use
of their own materials, and employed the
wool; afterwards I gave them cotton, on
which they rejected the wool, and proceeded
with the cotton; the third day I supplied
them with down, on which they forsook
both the others, and finished their work
with the last article.”

The same benevolent naturalist, who
appears to have paid great attention to
the habits of the feathered race, relates
another example of what he has termed
“the reasoning faculty,” in a very com-
mon bird—the martin.

“During my residence at Wilton,” he
writes, “early one morning I heard a noise
from a couple of martins, who were jumping
from tree to tree close to my dwelling.
They made several attempts to get into a
box or cage fixed against the house, which
they had before occupied; but they always
appeared to fly from it with the greatest
dread, repeating those loud cries which first
attracted my attention. Curiosity induced
me to watch their movements. After some
time, a small wren flew away; when the
martins entered their cage,—but their stay
was short. Their diminutive adversary
returned, and made them fly with the
utmost precipitation. They continued
manœuvring in this manner the whole day,
and I believe the wren kept possession
during the night. The following morning,
on the wren’s quitting the cage, the mar-
tins immediately entered, and took posses-
sion of their mansion,—which consisted of
twigs of different sizes, and, setting to
work, with more ingenuity than I thought
them capable of exerting, they soon suc-
ceeded in barricading their doors. The
wren returned again, but could not re-enter.
She made attempts to storm the works, but
did not succeed. I will not presume to
say (continues our author) that the martins
followed our modern maxim, and carried
with

with them a sufficiency of provision to maintain the siege; or that they made use of the abstinence, which necessity, sometimes, during a long and rigorous storm, might probably occasion; but they persevered for two days to defend the entrance within the barricade,—and the wren, finding she could not force an entry, raised the siege—quitted her intentions—and left the martins, without further molestation, in quiet possession of their domicile.”—*Phil. Mag., and Fothergill on Nat. His.*

The following anecdote is illustrative of the same principle, and in a very remarkable degree.

“The habitudes of the domestic breed of poultry,” says Mr. Egan, in his *Sporting Anecdotes*, “cannot possibly escape observation; and every one must have noticed the fiery jealousy of the cock. It would seem that this jealousy is not confined to his rivals, but may sometimes extend to his beloved female; and that he is capable of being actuated by revenge, founded on some degree of reasoning concerning her conjugal infidelity. An incident, which happened at the seat of Mr. B., near Berwick, fully justifies this remark. ‘My mowers (says he) cut a partridge on her nest, and immediately brought the eggs, fourteen in number, to the house. I ordered them to be put under a very large beautiful hen, and her own to be taken away. They were hatched in two days, and the hen brought them up perfectly well till they were five or six weeks old. During that time, they were confined in an out-house, without having been seen by any of the other poultry; the door happened to be left open, and the cock got in. My housekeeper, hearing her hen in distress, ran to her assistance, but did not arrive in time to save her life. The cock finding her with a brood of partridges, fell upon her with the utmost fury, and put her to death. The housekeeper found him tearing her with his beak and spurs, although she was then fluttering in the last agony, and incapable of any resistance. This hen had been formerly the cock’s greatest favourite.’”

The cunning of the fox is proverbial; and the fox of Norway possesses this quality in a very eminent degree, which the following brief anecdote will abundantly testify.

“In order to relieve himself of the fleas which annoy him at certain seasons, the Norwegian fox collects a bunch of straw, and, holding it in his mouth, gradually backs himself into the water, slowly wading, step by step, deeper and deeper still, in order to allow time for the fleas to retire, from the unpleasant approach of the water, to the warm and dry parts of his body; till, at length, having passed the neck, and being

assembled altogether on his head, the crafty animal sinks that part also, leaving only his nose and the bunch, in his mouth, dry. As soon as he has discovered that his numerous minute enemies have retreated into the trap prepared for them, he suddenly drops the straw, and scampers off well washed, and exulting in the success of his stratagem.”

The habits of the bee, the ant, and the spider, are, no doubt, well known to the reader; and I have already adduced examples sufficient to prove the proximity of the irrational to the rational animal. It may be observed, that every living thing, even the most minute and despicable reptile is endowed with sagacity to enable it to procure its food, and, in many instances, to repel the attacks of its natural enemies. But we must not confound the instinct of the brute with the reason of man. “There is, indeed, a wide and essential difference between them: for the one is excursive and illimitable, the other uniform and circumscribed. Reason, superadded to man, gives him peculiar and characteristic views, responsibilities and destinations: exalting him above all existencies that are visible, but which perish; and associating him with those that are invisible, but which remain. Reason is that Homeric and golden chain, descending from the throne of God even unto man, uniting heaven with earth, and earth with heaven.”—*Colton’s Lacon.*

(To be concluded in our next.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR:

As two Societies have been instituted, to encourage the efforts of travellers and seafaring men to bring home the natural productions of foreign climates, a few instances are here added, of the probable advantages that would accrue from such efforts.

Instances of trees and plants, natives of very warm climates, ripening their fruits and seeds in England, viz.

From the south of Europe:—Quince, pea, fig-tree, liquorice, parsley, onion, leek, cauliflower, mulberry, &c. &c.

From Asia:—Peach, cucumber, walnut, hemp, kidney-bean, horse chestnut, shallot, cherry, orange-tree, &c. &c.

From Africa:—Almond, bean, &c.

From South America:—Potato,

* But if reason and instinct be so entirely distinct, what becomes of the claim?
—EDIT.

Jerusalem artichoke, passion-flower, &c. &c.

above give reason to expect others would succeed.

follows is a short account of mals, possessing properties that might be made useful to man.

ketei, or Wild Mule:—Though we cannot tame them, yet, Mr. thinks, were it possible to bring to fit places, and provide all the means known in Europe, the task effected.

:—According to Buffon, the looked them in the stadtholders'

a:—Has been broken to draw

Indian Ox:—The larger kind are hackeries or chariots; the are used for riding, and go at of twenty miles a day.

:—Useful for the dairy, or saddle.

-tailed sheep:—The tails are a great delicacy; their flesh is places very good; in Thibet is remarkably fine, and from ty and length, is worked into able shawls.

pe:—One species is mentioned of our old agriculture books, kept in our parks, and the ferred to that of deer.

loussa:—Is a kind of hog found land of Buero, in the East- a tame state; feeds on herbs; ges gardens, like other swine; well tasted.

mian Cavy, or Hare:—The of snowy whiteness, and excel- ur.

a Rabbit:—Has hair like the goat, which is the basis of our lets.

imon:—This animal is more an a cat, in destroying rats; and grows very tame.

—A new species of domestic ing lately been introduced into try from Australia, the reader d to Kirby and Spence's Intro- o Entomology, for several other of domesticated bees, vol. i,

orms:—See the above work, for some species not generally

lah:—Scollop beds were form- lark harbour, by a boat laden up having accidentally sunk; bar beds at New-York, by a sturrence.

Were the societies to print on a sheet of paper, the names of those objects they are desirous of, with some directions for the care of them, it would doubtless forward their design.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

I CANNOT refrain from making a few remarks upon a communication in your last number, by a Son of Adam (who, it seems, has entered the lists from a feeling of justice and decorum), although I am aware that you do not permit your miscellany to be made a vehicle for controversy, where no new facts or information are elicited. Of the displaced surveyor, whom he has converted into "contractor or overseer," I know nothing but what I have read in the public papers. I advocated his cause because his opinion was coincident with my own; and I gave the reasons upon which my opinion was founded: panacea I proposed none. Your correspondent instances some pieces of road upon the new principle, which have answered well, and much has been said on the subject of economy and expense. Facts I like, rather than opinions; and I can state as a fact, that I know a turnpike-road in Cumberland, forty miles in length, that has for forty years been kept in repair at an annual expense of ten pounds per mile. Within the last two years a part of the same road has been lifted and relaid, under the direction of Mr. M'Adam, at an expense of four hundred pounds per mile. That the road is much improved there is no question;—that the future repairs will be for some years in a diminishing ratio may be admitted: but then—there is interest to pay for £400 at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the rate at which the money has been actually borrowed; and this makes an annual charge upon the road of £18 per mile for ever;* a sum nearly double to what the former surveyor was empowered to expend. By something more than suspicion, I am accused of misrepresentation; but I do not stand convicted: a great part of the stones used on the roads in the northern countries, are neither "of flint, of gravel, nor of granite;" and I assert, in the face of all the McAdams and Fitz-Adams, that something may be, and is produced from

* Or an annual payment of £29. 16s. 9d. per mile, to discharge the principal and interest within the duration of the present Act of Parliament.

from them by attrition, and abrasion, for which it would puzzle the philosophy of your correspondent to find a more appropriate term than that of *clayey*. He charges me with personality — and I owe no obligation to him for his forbearance. After repeating my signature no less than nine times, he cavils, because the initials of my name are taken from the alphabet. If it will be more to his satisfaction, he may now see the whole complement, and all derived from the same source.

NATHAN YOOJELT.

Sept. 10th, 1825.

P.S. On another subject may I be permitted to state, that I have been a constant reader of the *M.M.* for the last thirteen years, and I am sorry to find the list and substance of the Acts of the British Legislature left out by your late arrangement: I considered it very useful to refer to.

[We take the opportunity of informing our correspondent and our readers in general, that the omission of the abridgment of the acts of the session, is no intentional part of our new arrangement. It is the anxious wish of the present Editor to improve all, to add as much as he can, and to omit nothing of the original plan of the *M.M.* But difficulties have occurred, with respect to this article, which cannot here be explained, but which he still trusts will shortly be overcome, and the deficiency supplied. — EDIT.]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

I HAVE observed, with much pleasure, the announcements in your useful work (particularly in pages 277 and 278) of the many new and grand streets which have been projected for the improvement and embellishing of our metropolis; and am desirous of suggesting the opening of two or three short streets, which would greatly improve a principal thoroughfare through London, from the west to the east; I mean that from Piccadilly through Finsbury-square to Whitechapel, which is greatly impeded by the necessity a traveller finds, when arrived at the end of Great Queen-street, of turning at right angles through the narrow part of Little Queen-street, into the almost equally narrow and thronged part of Holborn: which inconvenience might be avoided by cutting a short wide street, in an east north-east direction, from the end of Great Queen-street into the wide part of Holborn, at the north end of Little Turnstile. This new street should be connected with the north end of

Gate-street; and also Great T should be widened for more efficient opening Lincoln's-Inn-Fields to north-east and north-west.

Your's, &c. JOHN FAR:
44, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.

To the Editor of the Monthly M
SIR:

IN the notices of Foreign Society your last Number (for August) be in the recollection of your reader a curious account of a meteoric phenomenon with this, a brief description one which fell at Nanjemoy, Md. on the 10th February of this year. Perhaps, be acceptable. When the sky was somewhat hazy; and the inhabitants of the town and country were alarmed by an explosion succeeded by a loud whizzing noise that of air rushing through a aperture, and which seemed to be rapidly passing from N.W. to S.E. parallel with the Potomac river. After, a spot of ground in the plantation of Capt. W. D. Harrison, surmounting the port, was found to be broken and upon examination a rough weighing 16 lb. 7 oz., was found eighteen inches or two feet below surface; which, when taken up half an hour (as it is thought) after fallen, was still warm, and had a sulphureous smell. The surface was and vitreous, and, when it was broken it appeared composed of an earthy siliceous matrix of a light slate containing numerous globules of various sizes, very hard and of a brown color together with small portions of black yellow pyrites, which became dark reduced to powder. Various conjectures were formed by the people (who, to an extent of upwards of ten or twenty miles round, heard the noise, some, of the explosion, others, whizzing through the air), as to the sudden appearance of the stone. Some received it to have been, by some force, propelled from a quarry (ten miles distant) on the opposite side of the river; while others thought it had been thrown from a mortar boat to a vessel lying in the offing, and actually proposed manning boats to take vengeance on the captain and crew for their audacity. All agreed that the noise seemed to come directly overhead. One gentleman, living five miles off, asserted that it shone like a plantain as though there was a

but no peculiar smell was observed. A chemical analysis of a fragment of igneous stone which fell at Maine, Massachusetts, August 1823, has been made by Dr. J.W. Webster, of Boston, Mass.; whence it appears that the composition of this stone was,

.....18.3	Magnesia.....	21.8
.....29.5	Chrome	1.0
.....4.7	Iron.....	11.9
.....a trace	Nickel.....	2.3
Aug.	Your's, &c.	R.

for the Monthly Magazine.

THE INQUIRER.—No. 2.

of the PACIFIC and ATLANTIC OCEANS.

All the daring projects which the genius of commercial enterprize suggested, in modern times, we find none more big with comprehensive influence upon the future destinies of nations—the future growth and extension of commerce, and the prosperity of generations unborn, than that of uniting the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans.

The attempt of the Ptolemy of Egypt to cut a canal through the Isthmus of Suez was of much less importance, either in a general or a local point of view. Some timid writers have surmised, that it may have consequences injurious to English maritime supremacy, drawing their force from the effect produced on commerce of the world, by Gama's discovery, in fact, transferred the empire of the passage to the East—round the Cape of Good Hope.

The discovery, in fact, transferred the empire of commercial dominion to England, from the hands of Venice; when the latter power was then in the decline of her prosperity. But the position of England is very different: the basis of her prosperity are too deeply embedded beneath the foundation of the world's social structure—already incorporated with its moral and political fabric—too closely rivetted with the character and position of her interests, and too strongly corroborated by the lapse of ages, to be so shaken or overturned. The ultimate results of the undertaking are likely to be very important; but, whether distant or near, are too obvious, and it has been practically proved, that England cannot do otherwise than profit by all that impetuosity or impetus to commercial communication. The strength and wealth of other nations constitute a great element of her power.

the legitimate sources of her strength and wealth.

Many different spots have been suggested by Humboldt and others, in which the desired communication might be most advantageously effected; and many more might be referred to, with equal claims to attention. One project has been to descend the Rio del Norte from the Gulf of Mexico, and to unite it with the head of the Rio Colorado, by a cut across the mountains. This is far too circuitous to combine advantage with practicability. The scheme of uniting the head of the river Huasteco, which falls into the Gulf of Mexico, in about 18° 30' lat., with the head of the river Chimalapa, which falls into the bay of Tehuantepec, at about 16° 30' by a canal of about twenty miles, is more feasible: but the great difficulty is the rocky central barrier through which this canal must be cut. The same advantage and the same objection apply to many places in the provinces of Costa Rica and Viragua, in Guatimala, where, as far as the Isthmus of Panama, a central ridge of rocky mountains intersects the entire country; from which ridge a regular series of rivers, whose heads are not more distant from each other than the above-named, fall in parallel lines into the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans. The Isthmus of Panama, however, has been the favourite spot selected for the project of the canal, on account of the narrowness of the Isthmus in that quarter; but the mountainous and unproductive character of the country, and the little knowledge which is possessed of its topographical detail, has always contributed to thwart the views of the projectors. There is, at present, a more practicable design on foot, and which we have little doubt will be carried into speedy execution, viz., to effect the desired communication in the direction of Lake Nicaragua. A glance at the map will show the facilities which are offered by that portion of the *terra firma* of Guatimala. On the east, the lake communicates with the Atlantic by means of the river St. Juan, which is sixty-four miles in length, and although not at present navigable, except for flat-bottomed vessels, is capable of being rendered navigable for ships of large burden, throughout its whole extent. It is proposed, we understand, to make a cut in the south side of the lake, about fourteen miles in length (as it is calculated), and navigable for ships of large

large burden; which cut is to communicate with the bay of Nicoya, in the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 10°.

With the general views of the projectors, as far as the lake Nicaragua is made the centre of operations, we concur, as we have said; but with its details we totally disagree. As far, also, as the river St. Juan is concerned, nothing can be objected. The course of that river is through a country replete with animal and vegetable productions; rich in mineral wealth, and redundant with commercial capabilities. The great labour, with regard to the eastern, or Atlantic side of the lake, is accomplished to the hands of the projectors, and nothing remains but to open a communication on the western, or Pacific side. Here nothing opposes itself but a narrow unobstructed strip of land, in some places fifteen, in others not more than ten miles in breadth. For what purpose then prolong the distance of the communication over a tract of country forty miles in length, and over a mountainous ridge, which separates the district of Nicaragua from that of Nicoya? The head of the river Nicoya is on the southernmost side of this ridge; but we are greatly mistaken, if a canal of less than twenty or twenty-four miles in length (and not fourteen), will reach it from the southernmost point of the lake Nicaragua. It is suggested, we presume, on account of the natural advantages of the Gulf of Salinas, into which the river Nicoya falls, as a sea-port: but the Gulf of Papagayo offers scarcely less advantage on the western side of the strip of land, which divides lake Nicaragua from the Pacific Ocean. In short, it is a remarkable fact which appears to have escaped the projectors, of the Nicoya line, that the communication on the western side is already completed by nature, as well as on the east; and all that nature wants is a little art, in order to improve the advantage she offers: for the river De Partido, which runs from east to west, through the upper part of the province of Nicoya, communicates by an arm of not more than ten miles in length, with lake Nicaragua, and falls, at the distance of another ten miles, into the bay of Papagayo, at Brito Creek, where there is an excellent roadstead for shipping. The communication we now recommend, is, therefore, to ascend the river De Partido at Brito Creek, to enter lake Nicaragua, traverse the lake from west

to east, skirting the volcanic and *Andean* islet of Ometepe, and so to descend by means of the river St. Juan, in the Atlantic. The harbour of St. Juan forms the eastern, the harbour of Papagayo the western points of the line.

We will now give a few topographical details of the province of Nicaragua, which are interesting in point of nature, and are necessary to a perfect view of the practicability and advantage of the projected communication.

The lake of Nicaragua may be reckoned among the most extensive of the world, being more than 180 miles long from north to east, and nearly 100 broad from north to south. It has every where a depth of ten fathoms, with a muddy bottom except along the shore, where there is a clear sand. The city is supplied with water from the lake, which also furnishes an inexhaustible abundance of fine fish. It is rendered extremely picturesque, by the numerous islands with which the surface is studded. These are all uncultivated except Ometep, which is inhabited, on which there is a lofty volcanic mountain of conical shape, which emits both fire and smoke. Although a great number of rivers fall into this basin, the river St. Juan is the only visible one; it is remarked, as an extraordinary phenomenon, that there is no indication at any time, of increase or decrease of the waters. On the north, the districts of Matagalpa, and many large flocks of breeding cattle, border the lake to the east, the river St. Juan communicates with the Atlantic, and to the west is the lake of Leon, which is connected by a canal with that of Nicaragua, and extends upwards of fifty miles in length, by thirty in breadth.

The principal towns in the district of Nicaragua are Granada, New Segovia, and Leon.

Granada is a handsome and valuable city on the margin of the lake of Nicaragua: its figure is that of a parallelogram, fortified by dykes which serve as fortifications. The situation of this city, close to the shore, by which there is a direct communication with the Atlantic, and its proximity to the Pacific Ocean, affords the most advantageous facilities for trading on an extensive commerce. Its population is about 8,000 souls. New Segovia, though the residence of the Deputy-Intendant-General of the province, is small, containing not more than 2,000 souls, Spaniards and Ladinos.

repeatedly ravaged by the Indians, aided by English which obliged the inhabitants; the situation of their abode eral times. The city of Leon led in 1523, by Fernandez de It contains a cathedral church; vents; a college, and the treasure intendancy. Its population n 7,000 and 8,000.

neighbourhood of New Segol Corpus, which was con- at one time, as the richest the kingdom of Guatemala. *ed gold in so great a quantity, ite, at first, a suspicion as to y of the metal; and a trea-* established on the spot, for purpose of receiving the king's

istrict of Nicoya, which is by the Pacific on the west, lake Nicaragua on the north, twenty-three leagues east and twenty north and south. The of a very fertile description, yields but little for want of cultivate it; scarcely produc- enough for the consumption habitants, who, in addition to ty harvest, rear a few heads

Pearls are found on the coast, ries of shell fish (the ancient out of which they press a fluid dye cotton or woollen, of a t and beautiful purple. The hot and humid; and the po- so thin as hardly to number us, comprising all the farms, only village of the district. r is called Nicoya, and is n a river of the same name, from the sea for vessels of tonnage. This short sketch

pography of the district, cor- the views we have antece- en of the impolicy, and im- lity of conducting an artificial ation through this district; pearl fishery on the Pacific, , and its fertility recommend aratively short passage along r of the river De Partidos, icloses the town of Ni- and unites the Pacific and the

temperature of Nicaragua is so as not to produce wheat, yields also various articles to the climate, bountifully—grapes, and other delicious son, indigo, and cotton, be- tious medicinal drugs, and

especially the gum called carana. The forests afford large quantities of valuable timber of several species, and also various kinds of quadrupeds, and rare birds; but the soil is, however, unfavourable to sheep. The rivers, the coasts, and the creeks furnish an inexhaustible supply of fish of all kinds.

But it is not only to the peculiar commodities of Nicaragua that the projected canal would furnish access: it opens a career for carrying on an unbounded and most profitable commerce in all the various and rich productions of Guatemala; its inexhaustible forests of valuable wood, brazil, caoba, mahogany, logwood, and guayacan; its abundance of medicinal plants, fruits and roots; its profusion of gums and balsams, estimable for their fragrance, curative virtues, or other uses; its multitude of vegetable and mineral productions that minister to the necessities and luxuries of life—its pepper, cochineal, saffron, sulphur, saltpetre, mother-of-pearl, tortoise-shell, cordage, sail-cloth and cotton; tobacco, indigo, sugar and cocoa; its forty or fifty genera of native and delicious fruits, which grow even on the mountains, so fertile is the soil, without cultivation; the beautiful varieties of its animal and floral kingdoms; and, lastly, the abundant productions of its mines, gold, silver, iron, lead and calc.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ELASTICITY of STATURE.

MANY incidents and allusions that are met with in dramatic and epic composition, which the cold closet critic regards as mere poetical hyperboles, have nevertheless their prototypes and realities in the phenomena and principles of nature. The increased stature and expanding form, for example, frequently ascribed by poets to their heroes, under the impulse of some sublime feeling, or in the act of some magnificent effort, or enterprize that elevates the spirit and calls forth all their energies, is not so mere a fiction of the imagination, as ordinary observers (or non-observers) may suppose. The human form and stature have an elasticity (a capability—in some instances, a necessity, of dilation and contraction) under certain moral, and certain physical circumstances, which has not altogether escaped the notice of philosophical inquiry. In a weekly publication, I met the other day with the following paragraph:—

"Increase of Height at Rising.—The cartilages between the vertebrae of the backbone, twenty-four in number, yield considerably to the pressure of the body in an erect posture, and expand themselves during the repose of the night; hence a person is considerably taller at his rising in the morning than at night. The difference in some amounts to so much as one inch; and recruits who have passed muster for soldiers in the morning, have been rejected when re-measured at night, as below the standard."

The perusal of this statement brought to my recollection a little incident connected with this class of phenomena, but more immediately pertaining to the powers of volition that fell under my own observation some years ago, when I was making a temporary sojourn at Pontefract, in Yorkshire.

A military gentleman of good ordinary stature and full proportions—but what one should call rather loosely put together—with whom I there became acquainted, told me one evening, while we were pledging the cheerful glass, that he had won many a bottle of wine from green-horns in the mess-room by wagering about his height. "How much," says he, "standing up apparently erect, do you suppose I should measure?" "Between five foot eight and nine," was my reply, after looking at him very attentively. "Look again," said he, stretching himself gradually up to the full extent of exerted altitude, "will you doubt that I am more than five foot ten?" It could not be doubted; and he assured me that he could at any time make, at his pleasure, full two inches difference in his height, without either rising on his toes, or appearing to stoop. A fact I now can easily believe; for I have since ascertained that, though rather short, and what may be called firmly knit, I can myself, though not in the most pliant season of elastic youth, after having carefully settled myself down to the utmost voluntary compression in which an erect appearance can be preserved, voluntarily grow again, as I might say, more than an additional inch in a very few seconds. Under the energetic influence of strong passion or enthusiasm, I have no doubt that the difference would be considerably more, either in myself or in the gentleman alluded to. It is the dull critic himself, who shews the want of sense, when he accuses the poet of talking nonsense, in describing the warrior-goddess Minerva, as shedding her influence over

and expanding the form of the hero, or delineating the hero himself as "towering like a god."

While I am upon this subject of incidental stature, I will mention another, and much more extraordinary case, not, unfortunately, of voluntary, but of physical contraction of the human frame; a calamitous case of midwifery—the particulars of which were related to me by the medical gentleman who had superintended it. How distressing a case it must have been will be readily concluded, when it is stated that the labour-pains continued for ten days, or nearly a fortnight; and that, in the last extremity or crisis, the incredible number of 2000 drops of laudanum were administered in a single dose. From this death-dose for twenty people under ordinary circumstances, she survived and recovered; and came out of her bed eight or nine inches shorter than she went into it. She went into that bed, a tall and well-proportioned woman—she came out of it, a withered dwarf; and such thenceforward she remained. The invention of poetry has seldom gone beyond this

MEDICAL FACT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

OBSERVING in your last month's Magazine some inquiries relative to those English Divines who attended the Synod of Dort, I beg to refer you to Mr. Scott's History of that Synod, or rather his translation of it. Dr. Fuller has made honourable mention of Dr. Samuel Warde in his "*Worthies*," and quotes a character of him by Dr. Goad. There is a good picture of Dr. Warde in Sidney College; and probably there are some records there of one who was so highly distinguished as a scholar and a divine. He never was a bishop: but his kinsman and pupil, Dr. Seth Warde, was bishop first of Exeter and afterwards of Salisbury—there is a life of him, by Dr. Pope, in the Bodleian Library. Both these eminent men were descendants of the ancient family of the Wardes of Grindale, in Yorkshire.

Fuller mentions several of the same family who were clergymen in Suffolk and Essex, and eminent for piety, learning and talent.

I shall be very glad to see some further account of Dr. Samuel Warde.

Your's, &c.

F. L. G.

Par

LOGY of the PASSIONS.

ate and valuable work upon interesting subject has lately been, in two volumes, at Paris, by Dr. BERT, under the title of "*Physio-Passions, &c., or a new Theory of sensations.*" We have been favoured with an interesting analysis of it by a learned foreigner, to whom we have endeavoured to do justice in our translation; and the argument, at once, too long for our *Journal of Foreign Literature*, and too good to be suppressed, we give it in full among the articles of Original Intelligence. The work itself is the importations of Messrs. G. and Wiirtz. We are not conscious that it has had, as yet, any English review. It is adorned with illustrations.]

been a prevailing opinion with learned men, that no branch of science has so much impeded the progress of philosophy in general. Bacon and Descartes proclaimed this maxim; their followers, in a great measure, have followed; and it was curious to see that also, even in the mystical systems of Bossuet, and throughout the incomprehensible idealism of

In fact, it seems that medicine, devoted to the study of nature in its productions and laws, would be exposed to be misled by the force of intemperate imagination. Ignorant, that when the Grecian philosophers contentiously strove for the origin of the universe, generating principles of existence, Epocrates was the first who, rejecting the impostures of illusion, directed their minds into the neglected experience. His appearance, in respect, was like that of the sun; with his rays the darkness of night. Nor is any one ignorant that light has been shed on such subjects in modern times, by the physiological researches of Roussel, Pinel, and by the daring researches of Majendie and Flourens in

day. A work on moral law, written by a celebrated professor of medicine, and therefore, before the public, under favourable auspices. But in giving it of it to our readers, we do not propose to lose sight of the importance of truth, or renounce that open-ness of opinion, which was, ever be, our only motto. The author proposes to develop the

physiology of the passions, which he is pleased to call a *New Theory of Moral Sensations*. But, unfortunately, he happens to have begun his work with long preliminary considerations, which not only have no immediate or particular connexion with the subject, but by their style excite displeasing considerations. Who, for example, would ever expect that a physician, accustomed to look upon nature experimentally, would think of dividing the aggregate of our thoughts into *acquired* and *inspired ideas*? Ancient and modern Platonism have long talked of *innate* ideas; the German school, wishing to escape the ridicule which Locke had shed upon this term, changed its language, though sustaining the doctrine, and talked of the *universal form of the ideas*. But who would have thought that a physician, who must be considered as estranged from all doctrinal hyperbole, would seriously inform us, that every man possesses an innumerable class of *inspired ideas*?

Besides, the author asserts the existence of a *moral sense*, calculated to guide man in judging of his own conduct and that of others: but he asserts it without either discussion or proof. Hutcheson, in whom this doctrine originated, and the Edinburgh school, by which it was for a long time promulgated, at least attempted to support it by plausible reasoning. But our author is really, or affects to be, ignorant of this historical fact. It would be supposed that he was the first who had made use of this term. Above all, he seems to forget that Adam Smith has successfully opposed the doctrine, more brilliant than solid, of a *moral sense*: and we think that, when a work assumes the perilous title of a *New Theory of Moral Sensation*, it should be remembered that there already exists an *Old*, but not despicable, theory of the same principles, which, at least, deserves the dubious honour of being investigated.

In the same manner the author asserts the existence of what in men and brutes has been called *instinct*. Nor do we mean to dispute it. But when Condillac has employed all his eloquence to combat the vulgar prejudices on the influence of instinct; when Darwin has dedicated one of the most learned chapters of his *Zoonomia* to demonstrate, by physiological facts, how the most obscure phenomena of animal life may be explained, without

reference

reference to this illusive principle of instinct; when Calanis felt himself obliged to admit *instinct* in one sense, and reject it in another; we conceive that the learned Alibert ought not to defraud the public of the reasons which he must certainly have had, in proclaiming the theory of *instinct* as certain and incontestable. These reasons must be potent, since he does not speak of it slightly, but makes it the basis of his system.

In effect, he forms all human passions into four classes, and associates them with four primitive *instincts*, which he thinks he perceives in man;—*Preservation, Imitation, Narration, and Propagation*. How arbitrary and unfounded in nature this order of things must be, is sufficiently proven by the embarrassment experienced when he has occasion to give place to some moral reflection, or to dispose, under their respective classes, the various phenomena of sensation. We can understand, for example, how *Prudence* may contribute to individual preservation, but not how it can be ranged among moral sensations and the passions; since we all know that prudence is a calculation,—not a sensation; and that, far from being a passion, it is the antidote of all passion. We may allow, by a forced interpretation of the words, that *Stupidity, Idleness, and Intemperance* may be considered as passions: but it is difficult to conceive how they can be considered as dictated by the instinct of self-preservation, which would intimate an entirely new idea, that the idle, the stupid, and the intemperate have contributed to the preservation of the human race for so many thousand ages. We all know that *Ambition* is the most terrible of human passions; but who would ever suppose that it could depend upon the instinct of *Imitation*? Who would ever think that Cyrus, Alexander, Cæsar, Gengis Khan, and Buonaparte—fatal but gigantic beings—became the scourges of the human race, by the excitement of the mere pleasure of *Imitation*?

But let us lay aside these ill-boding preliminary considerations, which only contain disputed or common-place ideas: observing only that, though it is not a fault to repeat common ideas, in order to imprint them on the mind, it is surely a fault to present those which are disputed as so many geometrical axioms, that need neither demonstration nor examination. The philoso-

pher who thinks he has discovered truth, ought to show the steps that led him thereto, and the reasoning by which he feels confident of not being deceived. The affirmative tone hardly belongs to him who relates historical events of which he was contemporary: but science has need of analysis, discussion and proof; at least, if we are not actually to regard it as a complex of *Inspired Ideas*.

Having thus abandoned the theoretical part, in which there is nothing that can satisfy the philosophical thinker, we are glad to proceed to the practical and descriptive part; and to be able, finally, to award due justice to merit. It is here that the work properly begins; and where the author, guided by reason and experience, and above all by the impulse of a generous nature, shews himself in the true light of an ingenious observer. The basest passions (such as Egotism, Envy, and Avarice)—the noblest (such as Friendship and Patriotism)—the most important (such as Ambition and the Love of Glory)—the most tender (such as Maternal and Conjugal Love)—are all sketched, described and coloured with equal skill and truth; and pass, before the eyes of the reader, forming a brilliant and moving picture of the entire history of human nature. There is no trait, which is not delineated in a style, at once lively, rapid and elegant: not a thought which does not warm the soul, and delight the imagination. It is delightful to meet with expressions, sometimes of exquisite delicacy, sometimes of a power which enchants and astonishes. Speaking of *Vanity*, he says: "It is interesting to the philosophical observer to remark, how the vainest man in the world will yet obstinately defend himself against the praises which are lavished on him; declare himself unworthy of the notice he receives, relate with affected surprise the reception he has met with at court; display the letters he receives from all parts, and talk incessantly of the unthought favours heaped upon him." Then, leaving the easy style of Montaigne, and taking that of the more exalted Pascal, he says of ambition:—"The ambitious man continually runs after an uncertain object: he is allured and guided by optical illusions: he no sooner obtains the point he aimed at, than the illusion ceases. He is placed, as it were, in an immeasurable extent—where there is always something to be

which is the object of his re-

of Theophrastus, Plutarch, and La Bruyère.

ist add, also, that all his re-
breathe a deep and sincere
uman nature, and of virtue.
many episodes interspersed,

to illustrate the most im-
recepts, clothing them, as it
sensible and dramatic forms.
also, the author intended by
us, to obey the sad necessity
ay, in which it appears that
ith is displeasing to many;
in order to obtain due ho-
her, it is necessary to adorn
e with the girdle of the graces.
ere is a circumstance which
eading feature in this descrip-
passions, and which must not
over in silence. The most
l moralists, ancient as well as
have generally looked upon
ons, with respect to the im-
y give to society, and the par-
aracter they induce: whence
sometimes, in their consid-
en either neglected, or not
y examined; because the pas-
ly act openly, and are often-
vered with an impenetrable
ere is, however, a field in
y may be seen in their naked
, and where the philosophical
may contemplate them, in all
eties of form. This is the bed

the vast projects of ambition,
lesires of avarice, and the vile
he betrayer and hypocrite, are
l. There the mask falls off
face of the wicked simulator,
is laid open, the ear is no
af to the reproaches of con-
and the hisses of the vipers
ck and revile him, are heard
eir dissonance. The veil of
is rent; the illusions of the
appear; and guileless virtue
uch the perfidy of man has
upon earth, smiles, unfettered,
uttering prospect of soothing
nd final recompense. We
here M. Alibert, impelled by
f science, has often success-
med to the discovery of the
f human passion, while shed-
tear of a benignant grief on
ries of mankind. His pro-
scriptions seem conceived at
ent when death strikes with
at the threshold of the ex-
nd deserve, for their energy,
assed with the noblest parts

For the Monthly Magazine.

The LAKE ASPHALTITES.

UNFOUNDED reports, respecting
the dreariness and insalubrity of
the Lake Asphaltites and its vicinage,
have long taken possession of the popu-
lar ear, and have also crept into a de-
gree of authority and respect, from the
circumstance of being found without
marks of reprehension or doubt in works
of real and unquestionable value: it has
frequently been unhesitatingly affirmed
that fish could not live in the waters,
that even weighty solid bodies would not
sink in them, but that, though hurled
(with violence) into the lake, the up-
ward pressure would instantly buoy
them to the surface; that, owing to the
destructive exhalations continually is-
suing, the rapid flight of birds was
checked, and the poor exhausted
aerial voyager fell panting into the
deadly gulf, in his passage from
shore to shore; that dismal woe-stir-
ring sounds issued from it, resembling
the half-stifled thrilling groans of dying
wretches, ingulphed beneath the horrid
flood; and that, to crown all this, a
fruit grows on the margin, very beauti-
ful to the sight, but which was no
sooner touched than it became "dust
and bitter ashes." In short, it has
been deemed not unreasonable to sup-
pose that Milton had in mind the hor-
rors of the terrific region of this lake,
when he penned these awful lines (B. II.
614—628.)

"Thus roving on
In confused march forlorn, the adventurous
bands
With shuddering horror pale, and eyes
aghast,
Viewed first their lamentable lot, and found
No rest: through many a dark and dreary
vale
They pass'd, and many a region dolorous,
O'er many a frozen, many a fiery Alp,
Rocks, caves, lakes, fens, bogs, dens and
shades of death.
A universe of death, which God, by curse,
Created evil, for evil only good,
Where all life dies, death lives, and nature
breeds,
Perverse, all monstrous, all prodigious
things,
Abominable, unutterable, and worse
'Than fables yet have feigned, or fear con-
ceiv'd—
Gorgons, and hydras, and chimeras dire."
And that all our poets, ancient and of
the

the present day, have not been able to accumulate more of the dreadful than may justly characterize the Lake Asphaltites. But these wonderful and horrific tales many modern trust-worthy travellers and writers have shown to be entirely fictitious.

About midnight, says Chateaubriand, I heard a noise upon the lake which, the Bethlehemites told me, proceeded from *legions* of small fish, which come and leap about upon the shore. The late learned and much-respected Dr. E. D. Clarke remarks, "that the waters of this lake, instead of proving destructive to animal life, swarm with myriads of fishes; that shells abound on its shores, and that certain birds, instead of falling victims to its exhalations, make it their peculiar resort."

"We saw," says Mr. Fisk, the intelligent American missionary to Jerusalem, "a great number of birds flying about its shores, and I once observed three or four flying over the water." "The water of the Dead Sea looks remarkably clear and pure; but on putting it to my mouth, I found it nauseous and bitter, I think, beyond any thing I ever tasted."

The waters of this lake are, indeed, heavier than those of any other lake or sea that irrigates the surface of this our planet. Their specific gravity is 1.211, distilled water being 1.000. They are much saturated with salt. A bottle full of water from the lake was analyzed in 1807; and in 100 grains were found muriate of lime, 3.220; of magnesia, 10.246; of soda, 10.360; sulphate of lime, .054—Total, 24.580. In a like quantity of this water, 24½ grains of salt were found. Lord Byron would have experienced a much easier task to swim an equal distance on this sea, than across the Hellespont; for substances that instantly sink in fresh and ordinary salt water, here float with the utmost readiness. Strabo asserts, "that men could not dive in this water;" this, however, is an error, which better information would have enabled him to avoid: he adds, "that going into it, they would not sink lower than the navel:" this is probably the fact, for Pococke, who bathed in it, affirms "that he could lie on its surface, in any attitude, motionless, without danger of sinking." And in this there is no exaggeration, it may readily be conceived, for most people, even on fresh water, can do the same, if they carefully guard against swallowing any of the water, where-

by their specific gravity would be increased.

It appears, therefore, that, as to the taste, especially, there is some semblance, only, of foundation for the general idea respecting the Dead Sea, of which the peculiarities have certainly been heightened with all the hyperbole of a vulgar error; though now, it is presumed, these mighty misapprehensions will shortly die away.

The abovementioned and well-known Dr. Clarke was, I am apt to believe, the first who asserted that one of the mountains on the borders of this lake or sea (for it is, according to Dr. Marcet, sixty or seventy miles in length, and from ten to twenty in breadth) was, anciently, a burning and active volcano. From the heights of Bethlehem he observed "a mountain on the western shore of the lake, resembling, in form, the cone of Vesuvius, and having a crater upon the top, which was plainly discernible." If this be the fact, may not enemies to Moses, and the History, through him transmitted to us, say, with some show of argument, that the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah was not miraculous, but merely the consequence of a natural eruption of lava from this mountain?

—♦—
For the Monthly Magazine.

EXTRACT from TOOKE.—Vol. ii, p. 58.
THAT, in the Anglo-Saxon *Deat*, *i. e.* *Dead Deat*), means *take*; assumed; being merely the past participle of the Anglo-Saxon verb *Dean*, *Degan*, *Dion* *THIHAN* *Diegan*, *Digan*; *sumere*, *assumere*, *accipere*; to *take*, to *get*, to *take*, to *assume*.

"Ill mote he *the*
That caused me
To make my selfe a frere."

Sir T. More's Works, p. 4.

The (our article as it is called) is the imperative of the same verb *Dean*: which may very well supply the place of the correspondent Anglo-Saxon article, which is the imperative of *rean*, *viden*; for it answers the same purpose in the course to say, *see man*, or, *take man*. For instance—

*The man that hath not musicke in himselfe:
Is fit for treasons, &c.*

Or,

That man is fit for treasons, &c.

Take man (or *see man*;) *taken man* hath not musicke, &c. *Said man*, or *taken man* is, fit for treasons.

L.A.M.

APPE ITALIANA.

DECAMERON OF GIOVANNI BOC-
CACCIO.*

als of history afford suffi-
proof, that whenever litera-
res in any nation, the lan-
ise of has previously existed,
ature, in the productions of
age. For example, in the
les, the Greek language had
established by Homer and
Latin language, under Au-
been matured by Plautus
; and the French idiom had
l grace and harmony from
of Montaigne and Amyot,
age of Louis XIV. Italy
an exception to this rule,
ngle—presenting, as it were,
on. The thirteenth century,
the long reign of ignorance,
ignalized the domination of
Europe, beheld the revival
; but, as if disdaining to-
r too familiar a form, it was
ary to create for her an en-
guage; and the powerful
ose who, for the first time,
their writings, showed it
auty, that it seemed to rise
portions under their hands:
d Minerva, issuing already
the brain of Jove.

first spring of Italian glory
and, by the inevitable fate
currences, a servile crowd
ucceeded to the noble army
there arose an immediate
supplying by art, the weak-
llect, and of compiling a
erve as an assistance in the
f the language. But the
mmar are like those of
exist in nature, and are in-
f human convention; but
st can only collect them
ductions of the artist, who
how to employ them, by
t species of instinctive rea-
is impossible to define. In
s of tragedy and of oratory
med by Aristotle or Quin-
philosophical critics only
m systematically from the
rks of Sophocles and Ci-
s it was impossible other-

appy to announce the acces-
ed Italian correspondent, by
we hope to be enabled to re-
es with additional lustre.—

the principles of the sublime
invented or discovered by
MAG. No. 416.

wise to establish the rules of Italian
grammar, than by collecting them from
the writings of those great men who had
so successfully adopted them.*

Nevertheless, one circumstance ren-
dered this undertaking difficult. The
revival of literature, in Italy, took place
before the invention of printing; conse-
quently the works of that period circu-
lated only in manuscript; and it was
impossible but that, sooner or later, the
ignorance of rapidly succeeding copyists
should gradually have altered the con-
struction. Hence it happened, that when
philologists began to study these pro-
ductions, and take them as models of
fine writing, their embarrassment was
extreme. The character of a language
principally consists in the conformability
of the words, in the variety of phraseo-
logy, in the use of the particles, and in
the order of construction; and it is im-
possible to compile precepts and gram-
mars, from manuscripts in which these
parts are unfortunately marred and cor-
rupted. And confusion is at the height,
when some few, unwilling to believe that
the copyists have, from time to time, al-
tered the originals of these works, and
not daring to suppose that the authors
themselves were capable of letting some
errors escape while writing, take it into
their heads to consider all these faults
of grammar as so many graces to be
faithfully imitated. This spirit of mis-
taken criticism co-operating with the
interpolations of successive copyists,
went little short of rendering the Italian
language upon a par with that spoken
by the companions of Nimrod in the
plains of Shinaar.

To put an end to this reproach, an
universal cry arose throughout Italy;
and men endowed with sound logic and
unerring taste, undertook to discover
the true reading of those ancient texts,
and

Longinus any more than by Edmund Burke
or Dr. Blair. They only systematized or
detailed, what they already found in previous
examples.

* This is put, perhaps, rather too gene-
rally. Literally, it seems applicable only to
idiomatic grammar. The genuine or funda-
mental principles of grammar (or what
might be called universal grammar, with
which the idiomatic or vernacular ought at
least to conform) seem to be founded in the
nature of things, the operations of intellect,
and the associations of ideas. Grammar,
thus considered in its universalities, consti-
tutes one of the most important branches
of the really valuable (that is to say, the
unmystified) part of metaphysics.—EDT.

and to give them to the public, freed from every species of error.

We have wished to record these facts, because those who are ignorant of the history of Italian literature, are accustomed falsely to attribute to levity or pedantry, the great pains that many learned men have taken, at different periods, to exhibit the works of the thirteenth century in the same form that good criticism must suppose them to have been produced in by their illustrious authors.

The tales of Boccaccio merit particular attention from critics, as there does not exist any manuscript of this work, revised or acknowledged by the author, which might serve as a guide to fix the true reading of the text. Every one knows that Boccaccio, having become weak and superstitious in his old age, destroyed the copies of his work, in order, probably, to conciliate the goodwill of the priests and monks, who had shewn themselves somewhat irritated at the biting sarcasms he had levelled at them; from time to time, unmasking their ignorance, hypocrisy and wickedness. And these tales so much the more demand a judicious and impartial attention, inasmuch, as, whilst the philologist will find in them abundant treasures of pure and fluent language, the moralist will find a faithful picture of the manners, opinions and prejudices of that epoch.

He forms an erroneous judgment of Boccaccio, who supposes, that while writing the Decameron, he had no other aim in view than that of amusing his contemporaries: he, on the contrary, wished to paint manners, characters and passions, vices, virtues, weaknesses and errors; and in this he was successful. Some learned men dispute whether Boccaccio derived from Arabia and from Provence, the whole, or part of the stories related in his work; and many sustain the affirmative, and propound in support of it numerous ingenious arguments—as if the human follies, clothed in such lively colours by the Florentine novelist, could belong, exclusively, to any age of history; or that because they existed, and were observed, at one period, they might not be repeated and observed at another: or, as if a keen and demonstrative spirit were obliged to recur to oriental fabulists, or to the troubadours of the middle ages, to discover ignorant priests—corrupt monks—imbecile judges—credulous idiots—cozening knaves—crafty

thieves—and every kind of parasite, buffoon and adventurer. Boccaccio cast a philosophic glance on the life of his contemporaries, and wrote accordingly: nor can we say that he calumniated them, since he often delineated good by the side of evil; and, where occasion offered to render homage to the virtue and dignity of human nature, he never neglected the opportunity. He was the Addison of his age: only that this celebrated English moralist, writing in a freer and more philosophical age, dilated in abstract reasoning, while Boccaccio was constrained to employ narrative and anecdote, and often to envelope reason in the veil of allegory.

The new edition of the Decameron, revised and illustrated by Ugo Foscolo, and lately published by Pickering in London, in three volumes octavo, is, on this account, a service rendered as much to the history of literature, as to that of Italian manners in the thirteenth century; and the publisher proves his judgment and his taste, by having entrusted the correction to Ugo Foscolo—endowed, as he is, with every species of intellectual culture that might accomplish him for the task, and, above all, endeared to Italian literature; and who, uniting in himself the double character of critic and of author, is, more than any other person, capable of satisfying public expectation on this subject. We may now congratulate ourselves upon possessing a purified edition of the celebrated *Hundred Tales*. The readings seem to be, at once, adopted from the authority of copies, and from the general style of the text; and are presented, stripped of all inaccuracies and equivocation. The orthography is simple, regular and unaffected: and it is pleasing to see that some words are still written in the ancient manner, because they recall the old pronunciation; which often helps to transport the reader to the period when the facts are supposed to have occurred, or to have been related. We must not, however, dissemble, that Foscolo, sometimes, seems wanting in courage, and abstains from some bold correction, in order, perhaps, not to enter into controversy with pedants—who would certainly have seized the opportunity, if presented to them. We will illustrate our idea by a single example.

In the story of the *Three Rings*, [See *Gior*, i. Nov. 3, page 58], eminent for concealed allusions of a profound philosophy,

ly, and for the ridicule art-own upon the exclusive and t partizans of every species of sect, the following expression all the editions of Boccaccio, fortunately, even in that of e are now speaking:—*Un uomo e ricco fu già, il quale tre ginie più cure che nel suo esse, era un anello bellissimo.*—o certainly meant that the rich essed a ring: and therefore it seem likely that, to express idea, he would say that the was) a ring. There is certainly here—so much the more se-cause it not only destroys the of the construction, but en-anges the sense of the passage. ot Cesari exclaims that this is il license in Boccaccio—a real and not an error of grammar. ot venture to contend with so , personage: but to say that a ring, meaning that he *has* a ears a license and an *elegance* ll human logic. He maintains as Boccaccio's real intention is himself in this manner, and or *avea*—not thinking it pos-; the copyist might have writ- of these two different verbs for r. But we venture to repeat, intention of the author could ve been to transform a man ng, when his meaning was to this man had a ring: and, with o the copyist, we must observe, as not likely he should write d of *avea*; he might very likely ten an *i* for an *a*, and changed of the article which precedes *quale*. And here is the ac-; which it was an easy thing and instead of saying *un uomo* [who]...*era un anello*, to read ..*al quale* [to whom]...*era un* n this second manner of read- verb *essere* [to be] is synony- h *appartenire* [to belong], and s no longer equivocal.

instances, which we may de- concessions made to hyper- o not otherwise prejudice the ad splendour of this edition, ll depreciate from the praise : to Ugo Foscolo; who has be- ighed his work with a histo- ource respecting the changes cameron, which must be grate- ived by all lovers of Italian . Written with grace and ' style, this discourse is most

rich in learning, which is vast without being dull, profound without being ob- scure, and delicate without being super- ficial. Foscolo rises to the dignity of an historian, when he has occasion to notice the struggle of the contemptible passions to which the works of the thirteenth century so often fell a sacri- fice at the different periods of monastic and clerical sway; and the indignation, which he displays in relating many facts, reveals the impetuosity of a true Italian, who endures with shuddering the outrages of imbecile tyranny, and only lives in the sacred hope of one day seeing it destroyed.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

I N answer to the inquiry of your cor- respondent S.E. (M.M. Aug. p.126), I might recommend the filtering-stone, as a dernier resort. But I should think that the simple expedient of a strong sieve, some six or eight inches deep, fitted to the top of the tub into which the water is received, might remedy a part of the evil. The shrimps and the coarser part of the sand would thus be prevented from descending into the tub itself, and the animal motion thus re- moved, the water would so much the sooner become quiet, and the remaining impurities would more readily subside; and the sieve being removed and cleansed, as soon as the water had ceased to come in, the else inevitable taint of animal putrescence would be precluded. The chief difficulty seems to be, that the force of the water, as it comes in, would be likely soon to break through the sieve; for prevention of which, I should recommend, about midway of the depth of the sieve, a false bottom of perforated tin, like that of the common shower bath, which would break the force of the water, and occasion it to descend upon the surface of the strainer in a dif- fused shower, instead of a concentrated stream.

N. L.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

I T was noticed in one of your late numbers, that the inhabitants of Lambeth had petitioned Parliament for the Bill against Cruelty to Animals. Are the humane part of the inhabitants of Lambeth ignorant that their parish upholds a system which is the cause of great human as well as animal suffering? It is the custom of this parish not to let the dust to regular contractors, but,

under the plea that it gives employment to the poor, they suffer such as choose to gather it; hence a great number of poor worn-out, half famished horses and asses are belaboured about the streets; not by old and infirm men, too aged to pursue more laborious callings, but by a number of young men and lads—I was going to write lusty young rogues and vagabonds—who might be much better employed: but who, through this mistaken parish economy, are trained up in idleness, vice and cruelty, in all their hideous forms. Indeed it is in vain to enact laws for the prevention of cruelty, so long as practices and circumstances are countenanced or permitted, that naturally lead to such frightful habits and dispositions. Let the inhabitants of the very extensive and populous parish of St. Mary, Lambeth, cast first this beam out of their own eye, and then shall they be in a situation to petition, with greater effect, the Legislature to abolish cruelty towards animals.

Yours, &c.

A LODGER IN LAMBETH.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

LA Bruyère, in the twelfth chapter of the second volume (p. 105) of his "Caractères," observes, that "a prejudiced man, who takes upon himself any official situation, is like a blind man who attempts to paint; a dumb man, who undertakes an oration; or a deaf man, pretending to criticize a beautiful piece of music:" but adds, "these images, however, are faint, and but very imperfectly express the wretched and miserable results of *prejudice*: which may aptly be called a pestilent incurable disease, infecting, by its jaundiced propinquity, all—equals, inferiors, friends, and parents, and even the physicians who may venture to approach; yea, and however honest and sincere may be their endeavours, hardly can they prevail with the poor patient to adopt the only proper remedies—which are, to listen, hesitate, diligently exercise the inquiring and more kindly faculties of his mind, and thus attain intellectual enlightenment; while flatterers, cheats, slanderers, those who speak only to promote their own sordid views of self-interest, or to lie, are the quacks—the charlatans—who speedily gain a willing ear, and use their influence to poison and destroy." This picture, though fearful and afflic-

tive, is not over-coloured; all that is here predicated is much more fully applicable to the dreadful object of discussion, and it may, therefore, well merit further examination. I therefore hope for allowance to enter further into an investigation of its character, symptoms and diagnostics, without accusation of loss of my own time, or that of your respected readers.

Though we must not rashly conclude, that all weak and uninformed men are therefore prejudiced, it may be laid down, as an axiom, that he who is prejudiced is, more or less, ignorant and weak: but we must endeavour carefully to avoid the error of those, who (prejudiced themselves) too often attribute to perverseness and obstinacy, the mistakes which arise only from want of information, or of capacity. More especially, as a few words will shew that this distinction may be easily marked and demonstrated. When, for instance, the brave Saladin, as the inhabitant of a torrid clime, or the more domineering Algerine, refuses credence to the story of the iceberg, it is not to the score of prejudice that this is to be attributed; and when the uneducated British mechanic (though the time is fast approaching when this observation will lose its point) doubts when told that two impalpable gases, in union, produce water; or that lightning may, by human agency, be conducted from the clouds—his incredulity is but an evidence of that prudence and caution, which, in other cases, may protect him from the machinations of fraud and deceit. But actual proof, or lucid explanation being afforded, if they still adhere to their scruples, we are entitled to regard them, in nearly similar acceptations, as superstitious, or as prejudiced.

We must know, therefore, what are the opportunities of acquisition possessed, both as to means and extent, before we adjudge that such and such persons are prejudiced. On this view, much that is erroneous and ridiculous in judgment and in taste, may be tolerated among those whom we call barbarian, savage, or half-civilized; which, in European nations, where social improvement, and the benefits of education, expand the heart and mind, would justly be deemed inexcusable. Thus it is that the French Censor (p. 98) has so bitterly rebuked his countrymen for their grotesque wonder at the natives of Siam, who, vested in the sacred character

character of ambassadors, came to the court of Louis XIV.

"Had they (says he) been monkeys, taught to walk upright, and to make themselves understood by interpreters, greater astonishment could not have been manifested at the justness of their replies, and the good sense that sometimes appears in their conversation, than now. Does the prejudice of country and our national pride make us forget, that the attribute of reason belongs to universal man? We should not brook this treatment from those we call barbarians; shall we, then, prove ourselves barbarian, by ignorant startling, and unmannerly astonishment, when we find others exercise this great prerogative?"

As our own Judge Blackstone has, in his "*Commentaries*," distributed the subject of RIGHTS, and also of WRONGS, so may PREJUDICES be divided; one class referring to *Persons*, another to *Things*. In both, the distinction is material; for the *Origin* and *Remedy* of prejudices, as well as of wrongs, or of rights, are essentially different.

Personal prejudices are often thought much less injurious than they are. They may, generally, be traced to some vicious propensity; and though the bias be favourable to the object, still it may, probably, be found to originate in interest, self-love, or some collateral feeling. Even that powerful partiality, which exists in the human heart towards its offspring—which "Nature there implanted," as ancient poets tell, to secure these tender objects from the consequences of caprice, and to bind them closer to our affections than they could be by any ties of duty, may yet degenerate into weakness and infirmity; and the word *Prejudice* may too truly characterize the fondness of a parent to his child.

Rooted dislike, aversion, or antipathy to individuals, is a species of prejudice much more frequently resulting from malignity than from timidity, or other weakness, which may occasionally produce unfavourable impressions. In short, we may, unhesitatingly, say, that personal dislike is, in most cases, created and nourished by pride, jealousy, malice, or envy. Prejudices of this class, heightening the repulsion, oftentimes produced by external appearances alone, are, it is feared, too deeply imbedded in the human heart to be easily, if at all, eradicated by any human influence. But where an individual is unaware of the true cause of his dislike, this should be vigilantly sought out, and carefully examined.

With respect to things, prejudices are innumerable. It is easy to perceive that, our faculties and means of information being finite and limited, while our curiosity is alert, and our ambition vaulting and unbounded, errors must and will accrue; and it is, unfortunately, natural to us not easily, or always willingly, to relinquish them. Sometimes our very toils and troubles have only strengthened us in error; and, sometimes, obstinacy—mere and sheer obstinacy—weds us to it closer still: as Launce loved his dog Crab more and more, because others reviled him.

It is amusing, but oftentimes humiliating, to recall the many instances in which scholars and men of undoubted talent have, within (comparatively) a few years, invented, and strenuously supported theories, which further examination has shown to be false, and even hurtful: from *plenum* to *phlogiston*; from strenuous adherents to the *old style*, to no less strenuous advocates of *the new*; from philosophical maintainers of the truths elicited by Sir Isaac Newton, down to noisy declaimers in support of more modern doctrines: the truth of which is not, *in toto*, denied, but the manner of enforcing adverted to. There are individuals (whom surrounding circumstances entitle us to call prejudiced) who still pretend that a negro is a rational brute, or irrational man; and that his organization is not the same as that of white men. Scientific, as well as natural history, is disfigured by many ingenious (so seeming) hypotheses, which have been constructed on slender and ill-authenticated facts. With the increase of knowledge, these hypotheses become less and less tenable, but yet are not wholly rejected; and their supporters exert an amazing deal of ingenuity in attempting to reconcile them with the new *data*: and hence a *battle of books* takes its rise, waged with Trojan and anti-Trojan fury; and for more than ten times ten years, without decisive success on either hand. Leibnitz was supposed, by many of his partizans, to have been completely triumphant in the Newtonian controversy. Both appealed to pen and ink, and posterity has decided that Newton was right, and Leibnitz wrong. Prejudice, therefore, spreading its baneful influence among the German philosophers, had prevented their according justice to their rival: and it must be allowed, that, in matters of philosophy, prejudice

dice may prevail, without the existence of wilful design to counteract the hypothesis of another; but, surely, one must be guilty of a degree of voluntary and infatuated blindness, or of absolute ignorance, when, in spite of surrounding circumstances, the same system is inveterately retained.

Descartes, if so great a name needs to be adduced in support of an obvious maxim, recommends that "we should not decide upon the most trivial truths, without close and accurate previous analysis." And this ought to be the invariable rule of all who have attained to, or aim at, respectable rank, in the extensive schools of philosophy: it would remove many of the prejudices that are now thoughtlessly imbibed. Another cure for what we may call *mild* prejudices, will result from mingled conversation and social intercourse. It is too often the case (and here I speak of my own country in particular) for men of real and undoubted scientific and literary attainments to glue themselves (so to speak) to their books, or to their writing-tables, despising conversation with *ordinary* men. Need it be added, that this is an extremely pernicious practice, and favours the growth of wrong notions, which it is afterwards extremely difficult to eradicate: for, in fact, from the plainest understanding something may be culled, which may add utility, if not ornament, to the student's—to the master's store. So many instances of the truth and importance of this observation rush upon the mind, that, perhaps, I shall not add a very valuable illustration, when the recollection of your readers is directed to the lecture of a gentleman, highly celebrated for his chemical knowledge, in which there was an actual failure in demonstrating the process of welding iron, from ignorance that a *flux* was necessary to the process: information which any ordinary blacksmith could have afforded him.

To those who *suffer themselves* to be thus prejudiced, and who resist conviction, knowingly, and wilfully—who are guilty of a kind of misprision of error—we scarcely know what to say. It is always in their power to do right; but if they find the path of truth unpleasant—I believe we must even let them "gang their ain gait," until they find themselves deserted and alone in the midst of a crowd. Meantime, we mark with much satisfaction the rapid *decrease of the dominion of prejudice.*

In politics, trade, philosophy, literature—in every branch of art and science—in all the paths of useful, or of inquiry—how evident and how ing the gradual enfranchisement the fetters of ancient prejudice Quakers begin to talk, and do live like other human beings.

THE

For the Monthly Magazine
USES of SALT in MANUFACTURES
and AGRICULTURE.

IMPORTANT advantages are derivable from salt, since it is procured without duty. In a paper published by Dr. Rensselaer, the purposes to which salt is applied are thus detailed.

Sal ammoniac, or muriate of ammonia, is made in abundance from common salt: the manufacture of which was abandoned, in England, in consequence of the heavy duty of £3 laid on salt. In consequence, of bitters from the salt-works allowed in Scotland for the manufacture, the price has been reduced one-half.

In the manufacture of glass largely employed; soda, which is produced from common soap, is used for plate-glass; potash, for flint-glass; common salt, with kelp, for common glass.

Oxymuriate of lime, and other muriatic salts, employed in bleaching, are made from salt; and large quantities of it are consumed in the manufacture of glass.

Spirit of salt, or muriatic acid, requires large quantities of salt: 1000 tons were used for this purpose in England every year, notwithstanding the enormous duty. It is used in a variety of processes in dyeing and printing.

Glauber's salt is made from the remains after the distillation of muriatic acid. This residuum was formerly thrown away, until a person employed it in making Glauber's salt. A duty of £30 per ton was laid on this article manufactured—since, however, it was remitted.

Epsom salts are produced from common salt, or the evaporation of sea-water; the brine, which yields 100 tons of salt, gives from five tons of this valuable article. Henry, the celebrated chemist of Manchester, has discovered a process for separating it from magnesian limestone, which has reduced the price one-half.

per from sea-water—
it of which a duty is
made from salt brine,
the English duties are
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preceding article will,
mentioned by Dr. Henry's

la is also made from
it if it, or sea-water,
free of duty in Eng-
land, the importa-
tion of Russian pot and
10,000 tons would be
several hundred tons in

excellent quality, is
made of hard soap, salt
and lye.

mate is always made

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, in salting provisions
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ing, and for steeping
wool.

enware, much salt is
far preferable to the
lime, which are liable to
decay—from whence
injuries must, of neces-
sity, result. In England,
the use of earthen-ware
is one-twelfth of the real
value for salt.

is employed by iron-
foundries, and in
making malleable.

Monthly Magazine.

A MEDAL, struck in
commemoration of the BATTLE of
ROSBACH, the SEVEN YEARS'

one of the military ope-
rations of Frederick the Great, of
Prussia, with so much glory,
and from the pressure of
the strength of his enemies, as
well as from the low abyss
of the peril of his crown, it
rested, upon the pinnacle
of triumphant fortune. I
allude to this event, having

lately become possessed of a handsome
brass medal, struck in commemoration
of the great results of that day; and
never having seen one before, I take the
liberty of describing it for the informa-
tion of your readers. It is much
larger than a Spanish dollar, struck
with a most powerful die on beautiful
clear brass. The obverse side repre-
sents Frederick mounted on his charger,
à la militaire, with his right arm dis-
tended, holding a sword. The back-
ground, on the right, gives a view of
the fortified city of Rosbach—in the
centre stands the encampment, and on
the left some cavalry soldiers in full
gallop—and a large cluster of trees
which appear to be meant as firs.
Round the circle of the medal is the fol-
lowing inscription, in capitals:—FRE-
DERIC, D.G.; BORVS, REX. PRO-
TESTANTI, M, DEFENSOR; and
underneath the king's figure is written,
in capitals likewise, LISSA, DEC. 5.
On the inverse side is represented the
concluding scene of battle, in which
the retreating horse and foot of the
enemy are being pursued, with appa-
rently dreadful havoc, by the victorious
Prussians. Frederick is again seen in
a smaller figure in the foreground, on
horseback, in an animated position,
with his sword drawn, in pursuit at
full gallop, amid mangled horses and
men and military trophies, which lite-
rally choke up the foreground of the
representation. On the inner circle,
which is in part imperfect, from the
hole by which the medal was suspend-
ed having broken, the inscription, QUO
NIAM, MELIUS, at the bot-
tom, likewise in capitals, ROSBACH,
NOV. 5, 1757. I know not how far
this medal may be rare or otherwise;
it certainly commemorates an event,
almost as interesting and decisive in
its day, as the battles of Austerlitz,
Marengo, Jena, or Waterloo, have been
in ours.

ENORT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

IN the recent Supplement to your
59th vol. (p. 651), at the latter end of
the very ingenious and valuable disqui-
sition on the "Contagion of the Plague,"
I find it stated, as if fixing the utmost
limits of such occurrences, that "chil-
dren are born when their parents ap-
proach their fiftieth year;" and Dr. J.
seems to consider it contrary to the law
of nature and the dispensations of Provi-
dence, that parents should have children
after that age; for he goes on to say,

that the children "require parental guidance for more than twenty years: thus we arrive at seventy before our obligations to our offspring cease."

Now, Sir, as far as the mother is concerned, the limit prescribed as the basis of the doctor's argument will be admitted to be sufficiently accurate; but in what relates to fathers, upon whom, by the way, the obligations towards the male children, at least, some time before they have approached their twentieth year, seem principally to rest, the statement appears to me, in its negative inference, to be liable to too many exceptions for the foundation of any thing like an argument that should presume to scrutinize, or ascertain, the motives or the laws of Providence: for certainly many men become fathers at a much more advanced age. The Highlander of Nestorian renown, whom several years ago I remember to have seen in the streets of London, then in his 113th year, is recorded as having had a child, at that time, only six or seven years old. A far-famed wealthy and patriotic commoner, who delayed entering into the holy state of matrimony till he must have been, by his own account, full seventy,* has nevertheless, it is well known, been blessed with an heir to his very ample estates. But, not to dwell upon facts of mere rumour and record, I may mention two instances within the small circle of my own personal acquaintance, of men who have become fathers when they had nearly, or fully, attained the age of eighty. One of them was Mr. Mortimer, author of the Commercial Dictionary, &c., who died not many years ago; the other, still more extensively known in the political world, and for the persecutions his politics brought upon him, and whose death is still more recent, was Captain Samson Perry. And certainly, Sir, that I may defend the ladies of these prolific patriarchs from the sneers of rakish scepticism, I must say (as I most truly may) that, if resemblance be any evidence in such cases, nobody could look in the faces of the children, and doubt who were their fathers. It seems, indeed, to be a part of the ordinary process of nature, that fathers of advanced age should stamp their resemblance even more strongly

on their children's forms and than in their youth, or primehood. I remember to have first-mentioned of these venerated with three very fine around him, the eldest then b seven or eight years old, the a little girl of only four; and him sportively observe, that "t sister come to play with them day, who was only fifty-four." populous world we might have examples were duly encourage what will Mr. Malthus say this?

That I may prove myself n romancing, however, and coin for the sake of an argument, I serve, that one of the three of the patriarch I am thus celebr at this time the ingenious den Mortimer, of Frith-street, Sol tioned in an article of Review, last Supplement (p. 336);—the or successor of the celebrate De Chemant, who married, I one of the sisters of this in group. Can you, Sir, give me or any account of the famil other patriarch, Captain Pe methinks gentlemen of you ought to know something, and some solicitude about the of those who have been the of political persecution. The of who have borne the peltings of ciless storm, are laid low; but th of human liberty, if their ben be equal to their professions, have some thought of the youn whose fences are not like to be repair, or the soil around the cleared, or enriched with nee nure and aliment, in conseq the tempests against which th trees have borne so stoutly. Captain Perry had several child must be yet of tender years; recollect rightly, had, at the th death, one scarcely out of arms lady, I believe, was near the th confinement; while the circ he left them in must have been from affluent.

*. * We admit the reason N. B.'s inquiry; and though it is power to afford any information subject, we shall be happy if, by section to his queries, we should some investigation into the subje those whose curiosity might be of any advantage to the orph question.—EUIT.

* At a recent public meeting, he stated himself to have been more than fifty years in Parliament; and he must have been of age before he could take his seat there.

PHILOSOPHY OF CONTEMPORARY CRITICISM. No. XLVIII.

I. X. (of the Westminster Review)

—“*Basni J. A. Krilova. Fables de iloff. 2 Vols. Paris,*” we shall regard as of little interest; nor shall we dwell upon Art. XI. (*Memoirs of Affairs of Europe, from the time of Utrecht*) further than to say, although this article has much the form and semblance of a review, the publication in question, than upon which we have dwelt; and, rather than the generality of the articles which are now called Reviews,—we do not but regard it as treating the author with somewhat more of severity than is consonant with the true spirit of the philosophy of criticism; and as rating much lower than its merits the intellect manifested in the composition. Our opinion upon the *Memoirs* has been already very fully given, in the leading article of our number to the 58th vol. of the M.M. dated in January last; and we removed in our opinion, that as might be expected, the biases of aristocracy (that is to say of a high-rustocratical republicanism) are equally conspicuous, there is, at the same time, much liberal principle and sentiment mingled with this party—and that, in point of talent, it is throughout the tone of no ordinary mind.

II. on *The Articles in the Edinburgh Review, relating to Parliamentary Reform* is a spirited specimen of constitutional disquisition; and ably exposes political sophistry and inconsistency in the Whig Journal, and of the Whigs generally, upon a subject so intricate as lexing to *outs* that would be *ins*; *patriots* who would be popular by doing any thing, efficiently, for the people; and who, when they talk of reforming corruptions and extending suffrage, can only transferring nominal power and extending the influence of a few families over the classes they ought to have a title to control.

concluding Art. XIII. *Quarterly Review*—On the *Articles on Greece* &c., we could wish to expatiate more fully; but we have only space to allude to the misrepresentations of facts connected with this subject, and of the sentiments and science of the historians of Greece, for the “pur-suing exciting hatred and uncharita-bility,” and the zeal with which the Quarterly Reviewers “suspend all their *MAG.* No. 416.

ordinary rules, remove all common restraints, and set aside all forms, that they may overwhelm with unmerited obloquy the Athenian democracy,” are ably exposed and justly castigated; that those literary factionists, who carry the baneful and demoralizing spirit of bigoted party prejudice even into the very temple and sanctuary of classical erudition, are left to the alternative of pleading ignorance of the subjects upon which they have so scurrilously written, or remaining under the sentence of purposed misrepresentation.

We return to the 63d Number of the *Quarterly Review*, which we are free to own, according to the present system of Essaying instead of Reviewing, is not barren either of information or amusement: nor do we quarrel with the proportion that must be set down to the latter account. The amusements and the elegancies of literature have their utilities, as well as its matters of fact and its abstractions: nor are we quite sure that voyages and travels, poetry and polite literature are, in reason’s scale, much less estimable, than some of those disquisitions that assume a more solemn aspect. Much of what is called strict science, and even of experimental philosophy, is but the toy and plaything of grown children, who think themselves very wisely and beneficently employed, because they look grave over their amusements. It was not ill-said by Walking Stewart—that “he who discovered a potato deserved a planet for his reward, and he who discovers a planet deserves a potato for his.” But as we cannot always be potato-hunting, perhaps he who adds to the stock of brilliant ideas is as usefully employed, as he who makes additions to a catalogue of stars; and it may sometimes be quite as well to be botanizing or chasing butterflies on Parnassus, as on Hampstead Heath, or in the shrubberies of the Horticultural Society. If we accord not, therefore, with the principles of the Quarterly Reviewers, we shall not, on that account, quarrel with their taste. They begin, however, with a subject upon which it is not very easy for them to avoid shewing the worst side of their character.

“Art. I.—1. *An Abstract of the Annual Reports and Correspondence of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, from the Commencement of its Connexion with the East-India Missions, A.D. 1709, to the present Day; together with the Charges*

Charges delivered to the Missionaries at different Periods, on their Departure for their several Missions. Published by Direction of the Board of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. 2. *The Missionary Register, 1813—1824.*"

What in the name of common sense had they to do, on such an occasion, with sneers and sarcasms against Popery and Jesuits, or with Catholic and Anti-Catholic Controversies? Christians of all denominations are engaged in this proselytizing system; and if they are as sincere and wise as they appear to be zealous, they will go hand-in-hand together, exemplifying to the heathen abroad, and to the philosopher at home, that they have the morals of Christianity in their hearts: that Christianity is not the bigotry of sects, nor the rancour of contentious dogmatism; that it is a religion of essence, not of forms—a brotherhood of sympathies that soften the heart and restrain the passions—not a struggle of antipathies that inflame and stigmatize and divide. Something of this kind is, indeed, occasionally vaunted. There are concessions about "benevolence and self-devotion, and good hearts among those of the *corrupt church*:" but the article is full of inconsistencies; as arguments are apt to be that are maintained, not for a principle, but for a purpose; and the purpose, in this instance, is palpable enough: it is avowed in the running title of the pages—"Church of England Missions,"—i.e. not missionaryship, but a sect of missionaries!—not Christianity, but the Church! And yet the greater part of that which is vaunted seems to be done by those who are not within the episcopal pale—by baptists, evangelicals, methodists, &c.

With respect to the Jesuits (a sect, most assuredly, for whom we have no partiality!) the eulogist of missions, of whatever church, should not forget that they were the first who set the example, and prepared the way for all this missionaryship. Brother Southey's Tale of Paraguay might have taught the associate Reviewer a little reverence for those holy fathers and their sacred colony of proselytized Indians.

But the Jesuit colony of 60,000 parishes, and Jesuit Christianity, are done away with; and this is a proof that their religion is false!

Not so, good Quarterly logician!—not exactly so. Dr. Francin, it seems

(the "new Veiled Prophet"), has stepped into Father Dobrezhoffer's shoes—has established an anomalous dictatorship in place of the pantisocratic theocracy: the Paraguese have changed the name, not much the character, perhaps, of their automatonism; but the Jesuit Christianity (be it true or false) remains where it was; and there is no evidence yet of any equal number of converts to any other system—and especially to Church of England Christianity.

But, supposing it true that all the "boasted structures of Jesuit Christianity have been broken up and utterly destroyed, that in those parts of the world where they were most efficient, and seemed to be most firmly established, not a wreck remained:" this would not prove (what, nevertheless, we do not mean to dispute), that the Catholic is the *false*, and the Church of England "is the true church;" because, although "the Protestant Missioners" (the greater part of whom, by the way, are not of the Church of England) "have entered the field, and are pursuing their undertakings widely and zealously, with surprising exertion and various success;" yet the extent and permanency of this success have yet been ascertained by the test of time; and the comparison cannot yet be drawn. The Jesuits "entered up the field of their missions, and pursued their undertakings with surprising exertions, and yet unparalleled success about two hundred years ago! What gift of prophecy will the Quarterly controversialist undertake to give at this time, the history of the harvest which our Protestant Missioners will be reaping two hundred years hence? They pretend to no prophetic inspiration; but, even supposing the conversion wrought by the present Missioners to be as extensive, and as permanent as the most sanguine imagination can anticipate, we must be permitted to doubt whether lawn sleeves and neckties will be every where a part of the Christianity established—or the thirty-nine articles be admitted as the only charter of Christian salvation. We may not be as making ourselves any party in the dispute between "the Churches." We have as little affection for the dogmas, miracles, and ceremonies of Popery as the Jesuits, as the writer of the article before us; but we would wish to persuade those who are solicitous for the fusion of Christian morality and Christian civilization among the heathen

and savages of two-thirds of the go on in peace and amity in their work, without stigmatizing and arguing with each other about creeds and monies; and to shew, by their and mutual forbearance, that we themselves a Christianity diffusing: for, if they have no Christianity than that which is by the Jesuits, either of the Roman communion or the Quarterly Review by the Controversialists of another sect, "let the heathen," and say, "go on, and grope his way by the light, or by the darkness: he cannot be worse than the pretended Christians would be."

word about the Missions themselves as far as the Reviewer makes the story. He says much of their raising exertions, it will be seen will be seen how little of this to the Church of England Society—but comparatively little of re-

ceipts of the Society for Protestant Knowledge were little in £12,000 in 1805, when the society was instituted: they now 53,000. Ten years ago a mournful state was made, that the annual income of the Bible and Missionary Society the British empire would not do to defray the yearly maintenance of the line. Now it is increased and with becoming exultation, expenditure amounts to more than a thousand pounds daily throughout the empire, and that the Scriptures have been translated in one hundred and forty languages."

would not be forgotten, that one of the North American Missioners has been published here (See vol. 59, p. 254), some account of translations, which makes, not without probable fidelity very doubtful, brings into some question how these translations (into East-Indian dialects, especially) have ever succeeded. Some of the natives,

have been, at least, converted to such of the craft of Christianizing, as to undertake the task, with little knowledge either of the languages they were to translate from, or to which they were to translate. In such translations, it seems, have been made into pretended languages which had no existence. But to proceed. The minister, however expert in the raising money, could ever succeed by so many ways and means in mo-

tion, as have been devised by the ingenuity of missionary directors and collectors, or suggested by those who took a lively interest in the cause. Large sums are continually produced by *penny a week* subscriptions. 'It has been calculated,' says the London Missionary Society in a late report, 'that if every house in Great Britain raised only one penny per week, the product would be £150,000 per annum.' It is curious to look over the reports, and observe by what various devices the amount of the yearly receipts is swollen. A little is done by *missionary boxes*, in shops or in private houses, like the poor-boxes in our churches. Schools and juvenile societies supply more; a great deal is raised by 'Ladies' Branch Societies, or Associations;' something from the sale of *pin-cushions*, and ladies' work of all kinds. In an Evangelical Magazine before us, these items appear—by selling *matches*, £1. 3s.; by lending tracts, £2. 0s. 9d.; *Sunday-school boys*, 7s. 6d.; produce of the sale of *ornamental mouse-traps*, £1. 4s. 6d. One 'tradesman, in a small way,' lays aside, for this purpose, the odd *pence* in every day's receipts, and recommends others to follow his example; another, in still humbler life, does the same with the *farthings*. The wife of a Greenwich pensioner presented to a late Wesleyan Missionary meeting at Greenwich, a bag containing *nine hundred and sixty farthings*. One person gives every year the produce of a *cherry-tree*.* Sometimes a *Sunday-school girl* presents a portion of her earnings. Sometimes the workmen at a manufactory contribute largely, and, not unfrequently, servants make their contribution in proportions which evince a noble spirit. If an item now and then appears, which may raise a smile, there are others which excite a different feeling. One sum of £100, and another of £150, are given as offerings to God for an unexpected accession of fortune. One of the last Missionary Registers acknowledges ten pounds as a *thank-offering on the recovery of a child*. A lady presents thirty pounds as the produce of her jewels; and a *blind basket-girl* as many *shillings*, being the amount of what candles must have cost her during the winter, if she had had eyes to see.†

But

* Perhaps the oddest contribution is that which was thus announced in one of the advertisements on the covers of the Evangelical Magazine:—'James Crabb takes the liberty to inform missionaries of every denomination, that he will supply each, at their going from England, with a *case of pickles*, gratis: apply with a reference. And, likewise, J. C. has for sale, oils, &c. of the first qualities, on the lowest terms, for ready money.'

† Let us hear the admissions of the High Church Reviewer himself, upon the subject of exertion in the cause—

But of this enormous contribution (during the progress of which, the donations for relief of some of our own distressed classes seem to have declined,) what has been the proportion apparently ascribable to the Church of England? Let us hear the *exulting* statement of the Quarterly advocate of orthodoxy himself.

"The whole receipt of the *Church Missionary Society* for the first thirteen years [1800 to 1812 inclusive] was little more than £22,000; last year the income exceeded £39,000."

Thirty-nine thousand a year makes but a small figure by the side of a thousand pounds a day: $\frac{3}{8} \frac{2}{3}$ —say, for round numbers, $\frac{1}{10}$ —a tenth part—a *tythe*! The great majority of the rank, power, wealth, and population of the land (the *orthodox majority*!) contributes one-tenth part towards this holy work; the other *nine-tenths* are contributed by the dissentient or *heterodox minority*. Such, at least, is the story made out by the Quarterly advocate for the *only true Church*. But now for the disposal of the funds.

"At this time the *Church Missionary Society* employs four hundred and nineteen labourers, of whom only one hundred and six are Europeans. The rest are natives of the respective countries in which they are employed as teachers or readers of the Scriptures. It has nine missions, subdivided into forty-two missionary stations. These missions are the West African, the Mediterranean; Calcutta and North Indian, Madras and South Indian, Bombay and Western Indian, Ceylon, Australasia,

"The honour of giving the first impulse to public feeling belongs to the *Baptists*!"—"Dr. Carey, who was, till the 24th year of his age, a *shoemaker*"—Oh! Oxford! Oh! Cambridge! Oh holy and most learned, and only righteous Church of England!—a *Baptist shoemaker* "opened the way!!! It originated in the working of his strong heart and intellect; a few of the ministers of his persuasion met together, and the first subscription for spreading the gospel in the heathen world amounted to £13. 2s. 6d. This was in the year 1792. The London Missionary Society followed in 1795. The Edinburgh in 1796. The Church Missionary Society in 1800. The *Methodists* had long had their missionaries in the West-Indies and in America."

And this is the story made out by a writer, who would prove, by the history of missions and missionaries, that the Church of England is the only "true church."—It may be so: we neither deny nor question it: but it is not by the logic of the *Quarterly Sophist*, that it will so be proved.

the West Indies Mission, and the West American. With these missions schools are connected, in which more than 13,000 scholars are at this time in instruction, of whom about 1,000 are adults."

And this is the *Church* result expenditure of about £400,000—Either the *Ex-Church* Missions have a better story to tell, or the Protestant converters have little to boast in comparison with the former progress (unassisted by any subscriptions) from fifty to 350,000 *parishes*, and thence to 70,000 *parishes* of Jesuit-converted Indians, in *Paraguay*.

There is, however, one statement of a nature so cheering and consolatory to the best feelings of our nature, cannot be too widely diffused, which we should be happy to see confirmed by impartial authority in circumstantiality of detail.

"By the official returns in August 1812 it appears that the population of Leone consisted of 16,671 souls, of whom more than 11,000 were negroes, rescued by our cruizers from slavery. The much happiness and unmingled glory never before produced by the employment of a naval force. Eleven thousand beings had been rescued from the horrors of the middle passage (horror, remembered, which have been aggravated by the abolition of the slave-trade, and the remorseless villany of those who still engage in that infamous traffic), thoughtfulness among them when they landed, arising from their treatment on board the slave-ships, has been much improved. They are settled in villages, under the superintendence of missionaries or native teachers and assistants, and the settlement now begins to supply the effect of this training has been so great, though, when the population of the island was only 4,000, there had been but one in the calendar for trial; ten years when the population was upwards of 16,000, there were only six; and no single case from any of the villages requiring the management of a missionary or master."

This looks something like being at the right end. Rescue the victims of the infamous Slave-trade—repatriate the slaves—settle them in villages under the superintendence of missionaries—teach them to cultivate the earth—and to read and write—make Christians of them—we care not of what sect or denomination they are: the great work of civilization and the advancement of humanity will be advanced, and the errors there may or may not be

their creed. It may be, that some of the system seem to have that of the Jesuits

of the Reviewer's at-
tome Missionary So-
"outburst of zeal"
the general *evange-*
-Britain,"* we shall
h, on the one hand,
a large portion of
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savages either of
yet, on the other,
hat the Evangelical
all likely to direct
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ppearing holy, is to
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passage in this ar-
our animadversions
we must not pass
betrays the cloven
rpose, for which all
odox piety is af-

obstructions to the
istianity in the East
seem to overwhelm
with absolute de-
ceeds—

jealousy of those who
ice the Gospel. We
dia, most happily for
ere are native princes
would gladly recover
that their forefathers
adventurers and rest-
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h) against an *equitable*

ate, really, we hardly
to admire the *outburst*
iewer, or the *evangeli-*
Missionary Society ;
tempts to convert either
e of the *grace* of Eng-
uld alike be fruitless.

and beneficent government, the blessings of which are felt and understood, would be by persuading them that their religion was in danger."

Thus the jealousy entertained by the most Christian-like East-India Company against proselytizing Missionaryship, and which so painfully restrains their otherwise benignant solicitude for our holy religion, is attributed to the fear lest the native Princes should take the alarm, and the European demagogues should inflame the apprehensions of the people, that their native religion was in danger. The very book, however—the very passage of that book (Capt. Seeley's *Voice from India*—Sec M.M., Vol.48, p. 536, and Supp. p. 609), of which the above is a sort of parody, gives a very different account of the matter. Capt. Seeley insinuates, and the speeches of East-India advocates in the House of Commons have openly and explicitly avowed (See also Supplement to Vol.59), that the jealousy is not so much of the *pretences*, as of the *thing itself*—not so much of the native Princes and restless European demagogues, as of the illumination which preaching the gospel might diffuse. It is Christianity itself of which they are jealous. The security of the East-India Company's possessions, say they, depends upon the preservation of the long established division of *castes*; "the most admirable institution, that ever was devised for keeping a people in absolute subjection to their rulers. Break down the barriers of the castes (which the introduction of Christianity would inevitably destroy), and the most just, humane, benignant, and bliss-dispensing Government of the East-India Company is at an end. Farewell monopoly! Farewell India-Stock! Farewell lacs of pagodas and rupees!" In other words, the natives of India must not be converted to Christianity; for if they are, our forty-thousand Europeans will no longer be able to exercise a despotic dominion over a hundred million of native Indians; and the East-India Company's charter may be cut up for ladies' thread-papers.

Why did not the Quarterly Reviewer state this part of the subject fairly?—Was he ignorant of the real hinge of the question?—No: but the East-India Company, with its blessed charter, constitutes a part of that glorious system of all things right, in Church and State, which it is the object of the Quarterly Review to uphold.

ALFWINA'S DREAM.

A rejected Episode from an unpublished Poem.

"Flowers are but weeds when growing out of place."
Maxims of Horticulture.

BUT where is fair Alfwina? Heeds not she
The parting hero in his gallant trim?
The pride of Saxon chivalry! Heaves her
heart
No farewell sigh—no interceding prayer
Propitiative? Does no unconscious glance
From the moist beamings of her azure eye
Pursue the lessening pageant, till it fades
Dim in the far horizon?

On her couch
(Unconscious of the morning's busy scene)
The beauteous dame reposes—heaven-de-
tain'd,

As in a trance-like slumber, and inhales
(For so the pitying angel minister'd—
In visionary revelation sent,)

Long-lost tranquillity and bosom'd joy.

Upon a bed of thorns she seem'd to view
(As in a mirror by reflection limn'd)
Her own fair form, and, kneeling by her side,
A suppliant semblance of heroic worth,
Over whose head seven mingling crowns
impend,
With verdant wreath entwin'd.

In act he seem'd
Claiming protection from a ruffian throng
(Than incubus or stygian fiend more fell),
That with uplifted brand, and dirk athirst,
Rush on their purpos'd victim;—when
behold

Upon that beauteous brow, that else had bent
With powerless sympathy, the orient wreath
Of power appear'd, self-bound, and in her
hand

A golden cup, in which fast-falling tears
From her fair eyes she caught, and caught
beside

(The crystal mingling with carnation pure!)
Some precious heart-drops, from a bosom-
wound

Then first reveal'd, distilling. To that form
Of suppliant heroism, the mingled cup
Gave that fair phantom strait; who, there-
with arm'd,

As with some talisman of magic power,
Turn'd on the fiend-like throng, and o'er
them threw

The precious drops, whose instant charm
was such

That, with the holy ichor touch'd, they fled,
Howling; and on the suppliant's head,
descend

Concentric, those seven coronals, with song
Forth from their living circles heard distinct,
"Glory to Albion!—to the Saxon name
Freedom's eternal joy! The enanguish'd
drops

From the pure bosom have not flow'd in
vain—

Nor not unpity'd flow'd."

As ceas'd the song,

Lo! the late thorny couch appear'd to
One bed of roseate bloom, whose frag-
breath

Reaching the function of the dreamer's
She wak'd—or seem'd to wake—for
head

Hovering in brighter vision, she beheld
A form of radiant beauty;—not of earth
Or human lineament; and yet not such
As to the legends of her northern faith
Pertain'd, in guise or attribute; but with
With plumage of the rainbow's vivid hues
In rear of summer showers, when he
appeas'd,

Weeps fragrance, and the joyous flow-
smiles

Beneath her humid footsteps. Fair it was
(That hovering form) and of trans-
brow,

Of more than feminine softness; yet of
Not sexual, but of self-efficient mould,
Inherent of all joy—save what it drew
From sympathy with alien sufferance—
Distilling tears to raptures.

"Mourn no
Pure victim of a sorrow well-sustain'd,
Exclaim'd the glorious vision, " 'tis
form'd—

The destin'd function, and the barren
From the heal'd bosom parts." And
word,

Touch'd by that gentle hand, an ar-
shaft

From her fair breast came pangless; and
distill'd

From the seraphic eye, a balmy tear
Fell on the wound—thro' every thrilling
Shedding its grateful influence. With
smile

Heart-sprung, that o'er the beaming form
spreads

In heavenly emanation (foretaste sweet
Of virtue's pure beatitude!) she rose,
To hear, to feel, the vision all fulfill'd
For Anglia's martial bands, in arms
By Regnier and the brave Delric led,
Had march'd to place the exile on his
And tame the fierce Northumbrian's
pride.

REPLY TO A POEM OF LORD VANE

"I loath that I have lov'd," &c.
See Lord's Ode

I do not loath that I have lov'd,
Though years come stealing on;
Or that the sweetest joys I prov'd,
Ere time of joy was gone.

I do not loath that I have lov'd,
Or that my love was fair;
For love's return to me hath prov'd
The balm of every care.

Love I bore
 Truth?
 Age deplore
 My youth?

And in hand
 Union go,
 With reason's band
 Shall know.

When the fires decay
 From arms,
 Invious day
 Flowing charms;

Return no more,
 All remain,
 Accounted o'er,
 Again.

The record true
 On bring,
 Thy hearth, renew
 Of spring.
 J. N. T. L.

4.

EMBRANCE.

At my heart,
 Cann'd ;--
 Cherish'd smart ;
 Which I cannot part,
 Like a venom'd dart
 Incherous hand !

Cannot bear
 -but less to hear,
 And yet in care,
 Thought will share,
 Graves it there
 Not dear !

From mine eye
 Cannot hide :
 It swells the sigh,
 And dims my joy ;
 Not wish to fly,
 I tried.

'Tis the potent art,
 Magic wand,
 The wounded heart
 Or the smart
 Ted hope impart,—
 Hand?

O N G.

Be thou gay—
 I'll love thee, love !
 Thy tear, thy smile, the star the while
 Obey, my love !
 I'll laugh with thee ;
 Live and die, my love !
 Give me thy breath, thy sigh ;
 I'd quaff with thee,
 My only love !

A day-star, love !
 Eternal hour, my love !
 Lower, in every bower,
 Once far, my love !

And, like the dewy morning, love !
 The tear-drops of thine eye, my love !
 The balm supply of sympathy,
 Whence life's best blossoms spring, my love !
 Then be thou pensive, be thou gay,
 My answering heart shall love thee, love !
 Thy tear, thy smile, the star the while
 My pulse shall still obey, my love !
 I'll weep with thee, I'll laugh with thee ;
 With thee I'll live and die, my love !
 Bask in thine eye, and breathe thy sigh,
 Till life's last cup I quaff with thee,
 My love ! my only love !

J. T.

SONNET

TO MISS EMMA RICHARDS, A YOUNG LADY OF
 FIFTEEN, ON HEARING HER SING.

THERE is an artless rapture in the tones
 Of the sweet bird yet blest with liberty ;
 So singest thou, sweet maid, whose voice
 Atones
 For many a heart-flx'd pang of misery.
 The village brook that gurgling winds its
 Way,
 The bee that hums his noontide symphony,
 The Zephyr sporting with the rustling
 Spray,
 Soothe not the breast like thy young min-
 Strelesy.
 Then, O, sing on, fair, young and guileless
 Maid,
 And joy and innocence keep time with
 Thee !
 But should discordant woe thy bower invade,
 O still exert thy soul's soft melody,
 And peace shall come from Heav'n ; thy
 Soft note winning
 Her ear to Earth, as 'twere some sister Angel
 Singing.
 EXORT.

SONNET

TO SIR FRANCIS BURDETT.

GIVE me the man whose heart is in his hand,
 Whose pulse beats warm with pure sincerity ;
 Who walks a public blessing through the
 Land,
 Sustain'd by honour and integrity.
 Give me the man who, scorning the vile
 Threat,
 Or act of power, still argues fearlessly ;
 He is the healthful breeze, refreshing sweet
 The vital current of Society.
 Give me the man (the portrait to complete)
 Whose life is with his theme in harmony
 In his own private circle. Ah ! Burdett !
 Need I in this small tribute mention thee ?
 Thou who art England's proudest pillar !—
 Yet,
 Even in thy favourite *chase*† thou picturest
 Liberty.

EXORT.

* Alluding to the two imprisonments Sir F. B. has undergone in asserting his brother subjects' rights.

† Sir F. Burdett is an enthusiast in hunting.

It may be doubted whether this allusion is happily chosen. But the poet is, of course, at liberty to speak his own sentiment.—Ed.

SPIRIT OF PHILOSOPHICAL DISCOVERY, AND OF VARIOUS SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS.

ACUPUNCTURATION.—This operation, which has long been practised in Hindostan, principally prevails among the Chinese, or more especially the Japanese. It has been introduced into this division of the globe, where the general practice has been to insert steel needles only:—Asiatic example would induce the introduction of needles of gold and silver. To this therapeutic operation the attention of the faculty, in France particularly, has been repeatedly called by experiments; and by the detailed cases of many individuals, who have been reported to have been cured of the most excruciating and intense rheumatic pains, in a few months, days, or even hours, by the application of this *barbarian* operation. It appears, though the subject is not yet, perhaps, understood in all its bearings, that the operation may be performed on any part of the body, avoiding the arteries and nerves; that, this care being taken, the more vital parts, as the heart, lungs, &c., may be *pricked* (M. M. p. 61, vol. 59) without apprehension of fatal results, or dangerous consequences; and that, in the majority of cases in which the experiment has been tried, a mitigation of sufferance, at least, has resulted.

Pakfong, or White Copper.—The following proportions form a grayish alloy, but little malleable when cold—when heated, not at all; viz. copper, 41.75; nickel, 32.25; zinc, 26.00;—but if copper, 50.00; zinc, 31.25; nickel, 18.75—be mixed, a white malleable metal, susceptible of a beautiful polish, and sonorous like silver, will result: again, if a third mixture be compounded—viz. 53.39 of copper; 29.13 of zinc, and 17.48 of nickel—it will approach, in colour and sound, still nearer to silver, but exceed that metal in ductility, tenacity, and also hardness: spec. grav. 8.556 at 15° 4' of Reaumur. It seems not impossible that these results have issued from experiments that have been made in consequence of the invention of Dr. Geitner (M. M. vol. 58, p. 439), of Schneeberg, Upper Saxony? or, perhaps, his own results have been similar to one, or, successively, to each of these?

Magnetic Experiments.—Professor Barlow, in addition to interesting and important conclusions on this topic, which we have, at divers times, detailed (see particularly p. 437 of our 58th, and p. 45 of our 59th vol.), has found that the magnetic power may be imparted merely by rotation. Having circular plates made of iron, copper, zinc and other metals, and being set in rapid revolution by means of a lathe, all metals possessed more or less influence in deflecting a needle from its true position; but the iron plate, as might be expected, in a much greater degree than the other metals.

In order to shew that there exists magnetic influence, even in copper Mr. Barlow having, by means of various arrangements, very accurately magnetized a magnetic needle—he applied one end of a brass ruler to one end of the needle, when the attraction was to draw the needle several degrees from its position. On withdrawing the ruler to allow the needle to oscillate, applying it at the instant of the vibration, it was drawn out several degrees further, and at length the needle was made to perform an entire revolution by alternately applying and withdrawing the brass bar, the needle performing rapid revolutions. These interesting experiments prove that there is yet a wide field for investigation in this important branch of natural phenomena.

Pure Potass may be obtained by the following process, according to Mr. Berzelius of Dublin:—Dissolve the carbonate of potass of the shops in water, at a temperature of 100°; filter the solution, and evaporate it near a fire, in a flat dish—when the residue of the pure bi-carbonate will be obtained in a few hours.—These crystals are again dissolved in pure water, and with their own weight of hydrate of lime for a quarter of an hour. The solution being again filtered, we have a pure potass.

Light occasioned by Crystallization.—A splendid light was given out, during the sublimation of benzoic acid in contact with pulverized carbon—the experiment being performed in a tall glass vessel placed on the head of a stone cylinder. The whole period of the sublimation was an uninterrupted succession of sparks of light ascended from the bottom of the cylinder. Professor Doebereiner has shown that this property of emitting light is peculiar to those salts which contain or no water of crystallization.

Mr. Faraday, in noticing the violet colour which is observable in some specimens of plate glass, observes that when oxide of manganese is added to neutralize the green tint which would be conferred from iron (the ferruginous character of many sands); but, notwithstanding this, the glass, to which oxide of manganese is added, still possesses a greenish tint. Some specimens of plate glass, though containing manganese, are thus tinged with violet. On exposing some samples of this glass to the action of the solar light for several months, it had lost great part of its violet tint, and become altogether uncoloured. In the same specimen, which had been in the dark, had undergone no such

ue. This chemical agency
stances containing any of
les, appears to us worthy
ation than it has hitherto
night ultimately lead to a
precise quantity and quali-
lic ingredients required in
as to ensure the produc-
glass of a certain quality,
lead of the process being,
most a matter of chance

eventing the *scarlet fever*,
ulation, has been discover-
it is said to be as certain in
vaccination in preventing
As this disease can happen
same person, the treatment
efficacious. Ten or twelve
; of Belladonna are to be
t of water, and four spoon-
re are to be administered
ive days; this produces
e skin, like those of the
ntraction and burning in the
ht fever, in which are also
t disorder. Children who
this factitious disorder are,
ed from the real one, and
uity, sleep in the same bed
of the malady. Drs. Suem-
d, Meglin, &c. are parti-
system; and Dr. Lemerier
adopted it.

King Transparent Soap.—
basis of all soaps for the
nder the name of Windsor
v soap, dissolved by heated
transparent, and returns to
a cooling. It is this fact
the discovery of transpa-
en well prepared, this soap
appearance of white sugar-
also be coloured, and vege-
e preferable to mineral for
t may be made by putting
sor soap, cut small, into a
filling the phial half full of
ing it near the fire till the
. The mixture, put to cool
s the transparent soap.

e.—Why is this body, when
sometimes entirely invis-
ers considerably illumined
ldy light? The cause usu-
the varying distance of the
arth: but this solution is
or the eclipsed portion of
been seen very distinctly,
as near her apogee and her
ps it will be found, that this
is on the moon's declina-
she will always be visible
quator, and invisible when

effects have been attri-
fluence of the moon's heat
these are refuted—her heat
Ag. No. 416.

not having been felt by the most sensible
thermometer, and her light (which has long
been regarded, when at full, in proportion
to the sun's, as 1:90,000) has, by a variety
of observations, been determined to be
equally a forty-five thousandth part of the
sun's light.

Natural History consists of an aggregate
of information, derived, by observation and
experiment, from several of the natural
bodies which surround us; although, at
first, it was not and could not have been
the intention to unite the various results
into a science. The observations made at
first, chiefly regarded the mode of living,
the age, the station, or place of abode of
animals and plants, but especially their
usefulness, or obnoxiousness to man: even
minerals, which, at that early stage of in-
formation, could scarcely possess any fur-
ther interest, were taken into considera-
tion, with respect to this latter circum-
stance. The mode by which the informa-
tion, thus collected, could be communicated
to others, was that of *narration*; and as
history is the word commonly used for de-
signating whatever is comprized in a narra-
tion, this aggregate of information received
the name of *Natural History*, or the His-
tory of Natural Productions; a name which
was afterwards transferred to a science, alto-
gether different from any thing that could
properly be called history.

Natural history contains the whole com-
pass of that information, which renders it
possible to apply to natural bodies what is
taught in other sciences.

Oil and Water.—Oils only enter into
and fill up the interstices between the par-
ticles or fibres of hydrhopic substances
(i. e. such substances as have the faculty of
absorbing water, whether fluid or in the
state of vapour), without entering into the
substance of the particles themselves; and
water, according to circumstances, not only
enters these interstices, but penetrates, or
combines with, the substance of these par-
ticles or fibres, and even at the time the in-
terstitial spaces are occupied by an oily
fluid; the presence of the oil not materi-
ally influencing the absorption of aqueous
fluid, provided the surface of the solid body
be not so coated with oil as to act the part
of a varnish. Thus, we can explain how
it is that human hair becomes so quickly
affected by exposure on a damp evening,
though oil may previously have been freely
applied to it; while leather, which has been
soaked in oil, quickly and easily absorbs and
transmits moisture, when exposed to its
influence,—for example, in walking over
moist grass.—*Jameson's Ed. Phil. Journal.*

Steam.—It appears from Mr. Tred-
gold's excellent and valuable remarks "On
Steam-Bouts," that to increase the velocity
of the same boat from seven to ten miles
an hour, requires very nearly three times
the power, and consequently, three times
the

the quantity of fuel, and three times the space for stowing it—besides the additional space occupied by a larger engine :—this is rather an unexpected result, and well may he say, that it exhibits the subject in a striking point of view. This gentleman proposes to remedy the imperfect draught of the chimney, by the introduction of an artificial blast, so directed as to force the flame to expend its heat on the boiler. Mr. T. urges it on the attention of those who wish to extend or improve this kind of navigation, to adopt more effectual methods to confine the heat more exclusively to the region of the boiler, and particularly, with regard to the engineer and firemen.—*Ibid.*

Aerolites.—Mr. Rose, of Berlin, has separated well-marked crystals of *angite*, of fig. 109 of Haiiy's Mineralogy, from a large specimen of the Javenas aerolite, appearing to contain crystals of felspar with soda, *i. e.* of *albite*. He also finds the olivine of the Pallas meteoric iron perfectly crystallized; and the trachytes of the Andes mixed with angite and albite.—*Jam. Ed. Ph. Jour.*

Hydrometrograph, for measuring and recording the quantity of water, or other fluid, discharged within a given time. A machine of this kind has been invented by Chev. J. de Baadar, of Munich; under whose management are placed the Royal Bavarian salt-works at Reichenhall and Traunstein. The idea arose from the acknowledged want of an exact measure for great quantities of brine, which could only be imperfectly computed by the ordinary method. It was, therefore, very desirable to invent a perfectly correct and infallible measurer of the quantity of fluid delivered in any given time; which, it seems, the experience of many years proves to have been done, in this instance, in a most successful manner. The use of the instrument (which can be constructed on any scale) is recommended in this country, either for measuring the largest or the smallest quantities of water and other fluids,—for registering the supplies of water-works, or stream of water, actuating a water-wheel, or in the irrigation of land,—for measuring and recording the quantities of wort or beer in breweries, or of brandy, &c. in distilleries, even down to pints and cubic inches: and also in meteorology, as a convenient and elegant measure of rain.—*Ibid.*

Steam Couch.—Messrs. Burstall and Hill have invented and completed a *Locomotive Carriage*, though so recently that it has not been sufficiently experimented, but the leading principles of which may be comprehended under the following heads:—1st, the arrangement of machinery, and certain pieces of mechanism, adapted to effect the necessary evolutions of a locomotive carriage; 2dly, the novel construction of a boiler, or generator, for the production of steam, and the peculiar kind of pipe, or curved passages for conducting the steam to

the engine; and, 3dly, the mode of supplying the boiler with water, by means of pneumatic pressure. It is proposed, in the peculiar construction of the boiler, to make it a store of caloric, heated from 250 to 600 or 800 degrees, Fahr.: keeping the water in a separate vessel, and only applying it to the boiler when steam is wanted, the great object is attained, of generating just so much steam as may be required; so that when going down hill, where the gravitating force alone is sufficient to produce the requisite quantum of motion, all the steam and heat may be saved, and accumulated to be given out at the first hill, or bad piece of road. These engines are called high-pressure, capable of working to ten-horse power (it is usually calculated that the action of one horse is equivalent to raising 32,000 lbs. of water a foot a minute), and the steam is to be let off into an intermediate reservoir, regulated by one or more cocks.

Effects of Mildew on Canvas.—It is well known, by those concerned in the manufacture and use of canvas, how deleterious is the effect of mildew upon it. Exposure to the influence of damp, in a store-house, cellar, or the hold of a vessel, and more especially to continued moisture, as in that part of a tent which is in immediate contact with the ground, or when sails have been rolled up or stowed away wet, in the hurry of a storm, &c., produces mouldiness, dark-coloured spots and rottenness: this Dr. Greville has considered to be caused (in part, at least) by a minute cryptogamic plant: of which he traced the subglobose and transparent sporules, though the filaments were indistinct, adding, "from the nature of the whole tribe of these plants, I do not think the present one would have been produced, except the canvas had been previously in a damp state." The prevention of mildew and rot in canvas has for more than half a century occupied a considerable portion of attention: but considerable disadvantages have attended the processes hitherto devised. Mr. Sanderson, of Leith, professes to be in possession of a method (*antiseptic*), of which decisive and highly satisfactory trials have been made; and which is recommended "as completely efficient under all ordinary circumstances."

Preserving Anatomical Preparations.—Dr. Macartney of Dublin substitutes a thin plate of Indian rubber, as a covering for the jars, in place of the former troublesome and offensive use of putrid bladder, sheet-lead, &c. It is essential that the Indian rubber should be painted or varnished; after which not the slightest evaporation takes place. Perhaps leather, coated with Indian rubber, and painted, would answer?

Glass Chimneys are now in such common use, not only for oil-lamps, but for oil and coal-gas burners, that (independent of the danger to those near them, when they burst) the destruction of them becomes a matter

importance, especially to
 1. These accidents fre-
 a *knots*, where the glass is
 ealed, and from inequality
 the lower end, preventing
 n by the heat. The best
 ng the knots is to examine
 polarized light, rejecting
 it depolarized tints. M.
 (*Bull. des Sc. Teq.*) pro-
 the evils resulting from un-
 y cutting round the lower
 with a diamond; which
 taken, he adds, in an es-
 e six lamps are in constant
 ve passed without a single
 n.

—Take a pound of pota-
 well baked; bruise them
 mes that weight of boiling
 pass them through a hair-
 pounds of fine chalk in
 sly mixed with double
 er, and stir the whole well
 nixture will form a *glue*, to
 ng powder may be added,
 ick, or soot, for painting
 posed to the action of the
Jour.

ie.—This able practical
 present, as we are given
 a brief notice in Jameson's
 engaged in an important
 ents "on the deposition
 damp air.

*Ores by the Action of the
 Volcanic Heat.*—The for-
Hematite, by the action of
 pipes, having been no-
 , in the third volume of
 Gebirge in Rheinland,
 ntions the fragment of a
 essel, dug up at Bonn, in
 logne, Germany, and co-
 out, with a delicate layer
 utiful dodecahedral, and
red copper crystals, imme-
 ch was a thin *film* of a
 ich might be called *mala-*
pieces of copper, appa-
 al ornaments, have also
 Treves, in the circle of
 corroded on the surface
 re lost their original form.
 lding were, however, vi-
 the *green crust*, or *arugo*,
 well marked red copper
 nn vessel appears to have
 he action of considerable
 res, and in the specimens
 w, no vestige of fire was
 re observed *red copper*
 l copper statue, found in
 many, in the year 1766.
 a *red copper crystals*, seen
 gments of the leg of a
 ch had been buried for
 ars. Morveau describes

these crystals as of two kinds—one, ruby-
 red,—the other, emerald-green; and De-
 meste also states that there were crystals
 of blue malachite or copper in some of the
 hollows. Vauquelin informs us that, on
 examining the fragment of a long-buried
 statue, the exterior was found to be *red-*
copper, the interior in a metallic state:
 these changes must have been produced by
 the action of the atmosphere and perco-
 lating water, or by fusion. Similar exam-
 ples were found in masses of copper, in-
 closed in the lava which, in 1794, flowed
 over great part of the country round Torre
 del Greco. The surface of copper coins,
 converted into red-copper, was crystallized,
 while the interior was radiated. In some
 specimens of brass candlesticks, from Torre
 del Greco, preserved in the Museum of the
 University of Edinburgh, the zinc has se-
 parated from the copper; on some are
small brownish crystals of translucent blende,
 numerous octahedrons of red-copper, and
 very beautiful copper-red cubes of pure
 metal. In other specimens, from Vesu-
 vius, the zinc and copper have separated,
 and each appears, conformably, crystallized.
 Masses of iron, partly crystallized in octa-
 hedrons, and partly in the state of iron
 glance and sparry iron, have been found in
 the lava of Vesuvius. Silver, in beautiful
 octahedrons; lead, in the state of *litharge*;
 and galena, or lead-glance, in the cubo-
 octahedral form, have been, also, collected
 from the lava of Torre del Greco.—
Schweigger's Journal.

Sitometer.—Mr. Steffen has invented,
 and describes in the last Number of Jame-
 son's Edin. Phil. Journal (p. 269, &c.), an
 instrument, with a warning-bell attached,
 which seems admirably adapted to super-
 sede the *Nick-Stick* and *Tally*, among fur-
 ners and corn-merchants. It is spoken of
 as being particularly useful and desirable:
 but probably the prejudices that so gene-
 rally prevail against *innovation*, as it is
 called, will induce an adherence to ancient
 and clumsy contrivances, and retard, if not
 prevent, the extensive use of "the Sito-
 meter."

Cooling of Glass.—Bellani finds that
 glass, having been exposed to great heat,
 never regains its original volume.

Evaporation.—M. Pouillet, from experi-
 ments he has made, infers,—1. That, during
 the evaporation of perfectly pure water, no
 electricity is evolved. 2. That, when water
 contains certain alkalies in solution, elec-
 tricity is evolved, which is vitreous for the
 apparatus when the alkali is fixed, and re-
 sinous when the alkali is volatile, as ammo-
 nia.—*Jam. Ed. Ph. Jour.*

Artificial Cold.—Æther, spirit of wine,
 &c. mixed in certain proportions, with
 snow, afford temperatures as low as those
 produced by sea-salt.

Indian Yellow.—The Jaune Indien,
 brought from Manilla, is a chromate of lead.

PUBLIC *Sittings of the French Academy.*—The annual sitting was held on St. Louis's day, the 25th August, under the presidency of Count Daru, director of the academy. It is customary to pronounce an eulogium on St. Louis on this occasion. The Abbé Roy contented himself with a sermon, in which he wished to inculcate as an axiom, that it is religion which makes great kings and true heroes. —The academy retired from church to the hall of the institute. The Baron de Montyon (the Howard of France) bequeathed to the French academy several legacies, to be distributed as prizes for merit and virtue. The grand prize of virtue, of ten thousand francs, was awarded to Pierre Antoine-Roch Martin, a poor day labourer, of the department of the Moselle. He was born in 1781, enlisted as a soldier, and obtained his discharge in 1815; he possessed a fortune of 6,000 francs (£250), which had been paid him as a substitute. He married a poor girl, who had three blind brothers, and an infirm father. Martin supported them by his labour, and, in the dearth of 1816-17, would suffer none of them to ask alms, though he had then three children of his own to support; he worked night and day, depriving himself of sustenance, that they should not want, till he frequently fell down from weakness, over exertion, and want of food. A respectable physician made known this case of heroic virtue in humble life, and solicited for him the Montyon prize, which was unanimously accorded. The second prize, of 3,000 francs (£120) was given to a poor girl named *Hermite*, of the department of the Basses Alpes, who took a poor deaf and dumb child under her protection, and without any knowledge of the methods in use, succeeded in teaching her little protégé to read and write. The Count paid a just and well-merited compliment to the ingenious humanity of this poor girl, which might be classed with the sublime conceptions of the Abbés de l'Épée and Siccard.—The brave and faithful Mery, servant of the Duke de Bourbon, obtained the third prize, of 1,200 francs, as a recompence for his courageous defence of his master against the assassin Lefort. Five medals, of 500 francs each, were awarded:—1st, to Françoise and Catherine Douillot; one a workwoman, and the other a woolspinner:—2d, to Etienne Laget, shoemaker:—3d, Etienne Lasne, day-labourer, and to Jeanne Phillippine Dantine, his wife:—4th, to the wife of a workman named Dubois:—5th, to the wife of Cleach—all poor, and all benefactors of infirm old age. Dubois served an ill-natured old woman, paralytic and afflicted with disgusting disorders, bestowing on her all the attentions of an affectionate daughter, and treated by the old woman as a servant. The two sisters Douillot, almost in want of bread themselves, gave asylum to an old female beggar who had stopped at their door, and had

become quite childish, carrying her home on their backs when she had strayed too far from the house.—The prizes, for the works most conducive to morals and virtue, were awarded as follows: The first, of 4,000 francs, to the Baron de Gérando, for the work entitled, “On Moral Improvement, or Self-Education,”—the other prize, of 4,000 francs, was granted to the work of the late Madame Campan, entitled, “On Education;” to which is added, “Advice to Young Girls.”—A gold medal was granted at the same time to the memory of the Countess de Remusat, author of an Essay on Female Education.—Similar prizes are offered for next year; one, not granted this year, for an Essay on the Foundation and Legacies of the late Baron de Montyon, in favour of the hospitals and the academies.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

A meeting of this society was held on the 9th of March, J. H. Harington, Esq., president, in the chair; when several gentlemen were elected members. Various articles from Nipal, announced at a former meeting as being on their way from Mr. Hodgson, were laid on the table. The Secretary then read an interesting paper, by Mr. Hodgson, on the literature of Thibet. Some progress, as appears by the articles sent by Mr. Hodgson, has been made in the collection of Bhoteca works; and as Mr. Carey is about to give to the world a grammar of that language, there will be little difficulty, it is presumed, in ascertaining their contents. Five of the works, procured by Hodgson, are from the archives of Swogoombhoe Nath, among which, he was informed, their excellence had obtained them a station. The remainder were all procured from the poor trifickers and monks, who annually visit Nipal on account of religion and trade. It is no doubt, matter of surprise that literature of any kind should be common in such a region as Bhote, and that it should be so widely diffused as to reach persons covered with filth, and destitute of any of those advantages which usually precede the luxury of books. Printing is evidently a main cause of this great diffusion of literature; yet the very circumstance of printing being in such general use among the Bhotecas is astonishing. They make use of wooden blocks for types, which are, however, often beautifully engraved; and the art has, no doubt, been brought from China. The writing of the Bhotecas is said frequently to exhibit fine specimens of ready and graceful penmanship. Though the vernacular tongue of Bhote may be considered radically distinct from the Sanscrit, its learned language and letters are said to bear a close affinity to those of India; for when Mr. Hodgson placed the Sanscrit alphabet before a Lama, he at once recognized in it the parent of his own language, and upon comparing the two alphabets, the difference seemed to be but trifling.

PATENTS FOR MECHANICAL AND CHEMICAL INVENTIONS.

To LOUIS LAMBERT—*Rue de la Goût, and Cannon-street, London*—for his *Invention of certain Improvements in the Material and Manufacture of Paper*.—23d Nov. 1824.

THE principle of the improvement here proposed consists in reducing straw into pulp suitable for making paper, and in extracting the colouring or other matter therefrom. To do this, all the knots must be cut out of the straw, which must then be boiled with quick-lime and water, which will extract the colouring and separate the fibres. Caustic, potash, soda, or ammonia may be employed for this purpose instead of lime: it must afterwards be washed in clear water. The fibrous substance is then submitted to the action of hydro-sulphuret, in order to get rid of the mucilaginous and silicious matters. After this, the fibrous material must be washed in successive water, until all the alkaline matters are removed, and there is no smell of the sulphur left. It is then pressed—to extract the waters from the fibres, and bleached in the ordinary way. The bleaching process being completed, the material is again washed until all chemical matters are entirely removed; when it is fit to be introduced into the ordinary rag-engine employed for making paper.

To CHARLES RANDOM BARON DE BERENGER, of *Target Cottage, Kentish Town*, for his *Discovery of certain Improvements, as to a New Method of applying Percussion to the Purpose of igniting Charges in Fire-arms generally, and in a peculiar Manner, whereby a Reduction of the Priming is also effectually protected against the Influence of Rain or other Moisture*.

The object of the patentee is to dispense with the greater part of the mechanism of an ordinary gun-lock, and to employ a main-spring only; which, with the assistance of a lever, will be as completely efficacious in the discharge of percussion guns, as the more complicated locks at present in use, and by no means so expensive. The principle of the invention consists in making the main-spring give the blow, which produces the percussion without the employment of minor parts, as in the locks of ordinary construction.

To EDWARD CARTWRIGHT, *Brewer-street, Golden-square*, for his *Invention of, Improvements on, or Additions to Roller Printing Presses*.—27th July 1824.

These improvements apply to those kind of roller presses employed for copper-plate printing.

The first object of the patentee being, to obtain a reciprocating action of the pressing rollers, from a rotatory motion, communicated by the power of steam, water, or any other first mover; the second is a combination of several presses, with conical rollers, having an annular table travelling round, and passing between the several pairs of rollers: there are several variations of this invention. The last proposition is the combination of several printing presses, set round in a circle, to be actuated by one large rotatory wheel in their centre, and having an annular or ring-formed table travelling round, between the several pairs of rollers, upon which the copper-plates and papers are to be laid, passing through the press as the table proceeds. The rollers of these presses must necessarily be frustums of cones, the apexes of which would meet in the centre of the annular table; the rollers are, therefore, so mounted in frames, upon their axles, that each pair respectively shall meet in a horizontal line; and the upper rollers, having toothed wheels upon their axles, taking into the large central wheel, which is actuated by steam, or some other power, the whole of the printing presses are put in motion, and continue driving the annular table round, upon which the workmen place the plates and the paper.

To JAMES VINEX, of *Shanklin, Isle of Wight*, for his *Invention of certain Improvements and Additions to Water-Closets*.—6th May 1824.

The object of these improvements is to discharge the soil, &c. from the basin of a water-closet, more effectually than has yet been effected. For this purpose, the patentee proposes a new mode of placing the basin and its pipes. The improvement is effected by the discharge-pipe having a glass opening outwards into a pipe, placed perpendicularly on the outside of the house: this pipe is open to the air above, but leads down to the sewer below. Another pipe, leading from a reservoir of water, placed above the water-closet, is, at its lower end, divided into two branches. A valve is placed in the pipe, to regulate the discharge of water; and when the valve is opened, the water flows through the branch-pipes into a tube, which extends round the upper edge of the basin. This tube has either a long slit, or a number of perforations on its under side, through which the water flows and cleanses the side of the basin: when the closet is not in use, there is a shutter which is to be lowered so as to close the mouth of the discharge-pipe, and then the water is allowed to stand in the

the bottom of the pan up to a certain height, which will prevent the possibility of any effluvia rising up the pipe, and the waste water is carried off by another pipe. After using the closet, a cord is to be drawn, which allows the contents of the basin to run off; a flap at the end of the pipe opening, and closing immediately as it passes, so as to prevent any vapour from returning to the pipe.

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To JONATHAN SCHOFIELD, of Rostrick, York, for his Invention of certain Improvements in the Manufacture of Cloth, which he denominates British Cashmere.—7th April 1824.

The new fabric proposed under this patent is to be made in the following manner. The woollen yarn, which is to be employed as warp in the loom, is to be spun particularly fine, and its threads are to be doubled and twisted together; but the twist is to be taken out before weaving to make the yarn smooth. The fabric is then to be produced, by weaving in the ordinary way: the cloth must afterwards be cleared, and then the pile raised by cards; it is then to be shorn, as woollen cloths usually are; it is afterwards to be sorted and submitted to the operation of fulling,—to be rolled tight upon a wooden roller, and boiled for several hours: it is then to be dyed, and afterwards dried and finished upon a machine, not stretched out by means of tenter-hooks. The machine is to consist of three large cylinders of copper or tin, heated by steam; the cloth is to be drawn off the wooden roller over these heated cylinders, and taken up by another, and so on until dry.

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To JOHN CROSLY, of Cotton Lane, City Road, Middlesex, for his Invention of an Improvement in the Constructions of Lamps or Lanterns, for the better Protection of the Light, against the Effects of the Wind or Motion.—5th May 1824.

This invention applies to street, binnacle, and other lamps placed in exposed situations. It consists in a mode of constructing the air passages of a lantern, in such a manner, as to prevent a sudden gust of wind from extinguishing the light: it is, therefore, so contrived, that the ingress of the air to furnish the burner, and the egress of the smoke shall be through zig-zag passages, by which means tempestuous winds will not be able to pass freely; while a perfect draft will be preserved.

It is stated, that these contrivances may be varied in several ways, without departing from the principle. For instance, the passages may be made curved instead of zig-zag; the object being to prevent any sudden gust of wind from entering the lantern.

A LIST OF THE PATENTS which, having been granted in November 1811, will EXPIRE in the present Month of November, viz.

Oct. 2.—To W. CLOSE, of Dalton, Lancashire: for improvements in trumpets, French-horns, and bugles.

2.—To C. BRODERIP, of Great Portland-street, Middlesex: for improvements in constructing steam-engines.

21.—To C. R. DE BERENGER, of Pall-Mall, Middlesex: for improved inventions of new oil, soap, barilla, and a black pigment.—See our 35th vol., p. 59.

23.—To J. BAKER, of Butler's-green, Sussex: for improved machinery to knead dough.—See our 33d vol., p. 258.

26.—To J. ADAM, of Perkellony, in Perthshire: for a new method of drying malt, grain, or seeds.—See our 34th vol., p. 48.

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A LIST OF NEW PATENTS, granted in August and September 1825.

Aug. 23.—To G. H. LAINE, of John-street, Blackfriars-road, and T. STAINFORD, of the Grove, Great Guildford-street, Southwark: for improvements in machinery for making bricks.—Six months.

27.—To W. PARR, of Union-place, City-road, Middlesex: for improvements in the mode of propelling vessels.—Six months.

27.—To J. BOWLER, of Nelson-square, Blackfriars'-road, and T. GALON, of the Strand: for improvements in the manufacture of hats.—Six months.

Sept. 8.—To C. MERCY, of Edward-buildings, Stoke Newington: for improvements in propelling vessels.—Two months.

15.—To W. JEFFERIES, of London-street, Radcliffe-cross: for a machine for imparting power without the aid of fire, water, or air.—Six months.

15.—To J. A. TEISSIER, of Tottenham-court-road: for improvements in steam-engines.—Six months.

15.—To C. DEMPSTER, of Laurence Pountney-hill, Cannon-street: for his invention of patent cordage.—Six months.

15.—To G. H. PALMER, of the Royal Mint: for new machinery for propelling vessels through the water, to be effected by steam or any other power.—Six months.

15.—To A. EVR, of South, in the county of Lincoln: for improvements in manufacturing carpets.—Six months.

15.—To I. LUKENS, of Adam-street, Adelphi: for his new-invented surgical instrument for destroying the stone in the bladder without cutting; which he denominates lithonriptor.—Six months.

15. To SIR T. COCHRANE, Knight (commonly called Lord Cochrane), of Tunbridge Wells, Kent: for a new method of propelling ships, vessels, and boats at sea.—Six months.

15.—To C. JACOMBE, of Bonington-street: for improvements in the construction of furnace-stoves, grates, or fire-places.—Six months.

MONTHLY REVIEW OF LITERATURE, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN.

Our Publishers, desirous of seeing an early Notice of their Works, are requested to transmit Copies, if possible, before the 16th of the Month.

THE LIFE OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDAN. By MOORE, 4to.—We have perused it with considerable interest; with a small degree of mortification, we are at liberty to give such notice of it as might be interesting to others also. But to do any thing like it—to point out wherein the biographer has accomplished well his task, in he has been deficient—where his propriety amplified, and where his partiality veiled, would demand some of the whole of the space our limits assign to the literature of the month; we have but a column, or so, to spare; and demands a sheet. We ought to have pleasure, therefore, in the perusal of the life of the man who reads 720 full quartos, and he may write so small a composition, should have some other than a selfish motive, or he is a thriftless prodigal of his time. Such pleasure we have not unmixed with pain—for passages, especially at the close, which a man who has a heart can scarcely read without indignant anguish. That Sheridan has not written without such feeling, is sufficiently obvious; and equally obvious, also, how high, in his indignation aims. The last years of his life (whatever were his faults) were great and manifold) are a disgrace, not to ONE only, but to the high and mighty of the age; his pompous funeral, instead of atonement, did but fix the names of those who indulged their ostentation on a pall, on the record, not of gratitude and sympathy, but on conspicuous disgrace. To suffer a man who had been the companion, the glory of their public and private hours, to languish out the last weeks, months, of his existence, in want and wretchedness; to suffer him, at his dying hour, to be left by bailiffs from his bed, in a blanket, for a debt of £50 or more, after his house had been stripped of every article of furniture, and the very chamber of his wife had been rifled by myrmidons of the law; and then to carry his body to Westminster Abbey, with all the pomp of woe and affected veneration—what was it but to deck out their hypocrisy in the eyes of the world—to proclaim their poverty and ingratitude apparent, to proclaim the inconsistency and unreasonableness of their own conduct? Well might the biographer exclaim—

“Where were they all, these royal and noble persons, who now crowded to ‘partake the gale’ of Sheridan’s glory—where were they all, while any life remained in him? Where were they all, but a few weeks before, when their interposition might have saved his heart from breaking,—or when the zeal, now wasted on the grave, might have soothed and comforted the death-bed? This is a subject on which it is difficult to speak with patience. If the man was unworthy of the commonest offices of humanity, while he lived, why all this parade of regret and homage over his tomb?”

We are not ashamed to declare, that we have not been able to peruse these pages without tears; nor, in the midst of the anguish they have given us, can we restrain those recollections which a crowd of instances press upon us, of the miserable lot of those, not only, who seek their sunshine in the smiles of princes, but who, from the pride of talent, or whatever motive, seek for the patronage, or link themselves in the associations of the high and mighty; and enliven with their wit, or irradiate with their genius, the selfish, sordid circles of the great!—recollections that compel us to exclaim, that, amidst all the trappings with which they are adorned, and all the adulation with which they are incensed, there are points of view in which there is nothing in human nature so mean, so selfish, and so vile, as gorgeous wealth and proud nobility! Their friendships, to those whom, insolently, they regard as their inferiors, because they came into the world beneath less stately canopies than their own, and their patronage, as it is called, are but too frequently a species of ostentatious swindling, by which, under the false pretences of countenancing and encouraging those whom they are defrauding of their time, they filch the highest pleasures of their lives, that they may have the more to waste upon pompous follies, and mere animal gratifications.

Poor Sheridan! he had indeed his faults and his prodigalities (never excused or forgotten in a man of genius)!—nay, we may say his vices, to which the distresses and sufferings of his closing life may be, in part, attributed. But let it be remembered, he had his misfortunes also: it was not any of his irregularities that kindled the conflagration at Drury-lane Theatre; nor the spirit from his intoxicating cup that was poured upon the flame;

* If we were disposed to deal in personalities, we could write, ourselves, “a History of Patronage,” which would place some of these noble patrons almost on a common level with pickpockets and swindlers.

flame; neither was it, we presume, from a sentiment of austere or sanctified morality, that the highest of his patrons left him to languish, unpitied and unprovided, on the bed of sickness, to pay (*for the example's sake*) the last bitter penalty of his failings. No: it was not the prodigal, but the man of genius, that was deserted:—of genius, the envying hate of those who, born to much, grasp so imperiously at more, and loathe all distinctions but those the monopoly of which they themselves inherit.

The memoirs are written, as might be expected from Mr. Moore, with considerable attention to elegance of style, though sometimes with rather more of poetical display and ornament than seems to be perfectly consistent with the due character of biographical composition; and some instances might be pointed out in which he has evidently been more ambitious of the splendour, than attentive to the congruity of his metaphors. With respect to the circumstances in the life of Sheridan that are open to public scrutiny, we have met with nothing that seems liable to objection in point of fidelity; though there are many (especially of those that have reference to the moralities of life) over which the friendly hand of the biographer has evidently drawn a veil. The additional facts and traits of character, extracted from the mass of posthumous MSS., are interesting and curious; and we learn, with no little surprise, that the apparent readiness of wit, and splendour of fancy, which hitherto has been attributed to the affluent spontaneity of Mr. S.'s mind, was, on the contrary, the result of reiterated meditation and extreme labour:—of the only species of labour of which he appears ever to have been capable. In all other respects indolent in the extreme,—in the revision of his thoughts, and in polishing his points and periods, he was industrious beyond example. Not only the plots and dialogues of his dramas, and the splendid passages of his orations, but even the sallies of wit that were to be let off in his convivial moments, were revised and transcribed, again and again, and turned and shifted into all possible shapes, till they could be put into what he regarded as the most brilliant and effective light. In short, the character of Mr. S. seems to have been, in every point of view, theatrical; and in every incident of his life he seems always to have been studying stage effect. Even in his courtship of his first wife, Miss Linley, strong and sincere as his devotion to her seems to have been, he was still dramatic. Their elopement, the duels, and their *double* marriage, present the outlines of a romantic play; his love songs furnished materials for his operas, and his adventures for his comedy of the Rivals. Mr. Matthews's second is not forgotten in Sir Lucius O'Trigger; and the outré jealous sentimentality of Faulkland is said to have been a remembrance of himself. That he acted the Charles of his School

for Scandal as completely on the stage of life, as he caused it to be exhibited on the boards of Drury-lane seems to be no shadow of a doubt there is another trait of his *authorship* sulting from the unconquerable inclination of his school days, and his apparent inability through life of any *study* but his own thoughts,) that will be regarded as still more extraordinary. See iii. which treats of the "Fragments says found among his Papers," apparently composed during his seclusion in the interval between his first and second marriage with Miss Linley.

"It is amusing to observe, that, while he criticizes the style and language of his correspondents, in every second line, convicted of deficiency in at least one common branch of acquirement:—we find *thing* always spelt *whether*, *where*, and *which*, turned into *weth* and *wich*:—and double *m's* and *s's* almost reduced to "single blessedness." This neglected education remained with him to a late period, and, in his hasty writing, or as he would occasionally recur, to the last."

How extraordinary, that two such distinguished names as those of R. B. Sheridan and Dr. Darwin should be found in the number of those who could never learn to spell.

We have marked, as we went, a variety of passages much more worthy of quotation. But our excuse is made; and we must recommend our readers to consult the work itself, with assurance that they will not repent their devotion to the perusal.

The Beauties of Wiltshire, displayed in a Statistical, Historical, and Descriptive Sketches: illustrated by Views of the principal Seats, &c.; and interspersed with anecdotes of the Arts. Vol. 3, large 8vo. The tact and industry of Mr. Baugh are so well known in the range of geographical antiquities, and his reputation among the lovers of compilations and abridgements of this kind is deservedly so, that little more might seem required of our part, on this occasion, than to announce the publication before us and the signature of the name, and to say, that in point of execution it is at least equal, both in substance and embellishment, to the best of his preceding labours, on the same scale—the printer has also done justice to the author, and that this large and handsome volume, besides the requisite accompaniment of a neat and distinct map of the county, is embellished with fifteen beautiful plates (including the frontispiece and vignette page), engraved by eminent artists—many of them from Mr. Britton's own designs and drawings. In so limited a space as we afford to the critical department, and impelled as we are to read, that we judge, though precluded from the opportunity of shewing the grounds of our judgment, this might, perhaps, have satisfied our readers, and must have satisfied us. But the

of twenty-four years, between the publication of the preceding volumes of this work and that of its present conclusion, has induced Mr. B. to conceive that some apology was requisite for the delay, and that the best apology would be—a precatory sketch of his life. In this respect, therefore, our author appears in a new character: and though we do not exactly see the necessary connexion between the birth, parentage, and education of Mr. Britton, and the long delay of the volume before us; yet, deeming this auto-biographic sketch, in itself, both interesting and instructive, we shall not be very critical on the logic to which we are indebted for the memoir, but give it the notice to which it seems entitled.

The father of Mr. Britton, it seems, was a baker and malster, and kept a country shop in the village of Kingston, St. Michael, in Wiltshire; and our incipient topographer and F.R.S. received, “at four different rustic schools,” no other than the common village education of those times,

“which consisted of a mechanical dull routine of spelling, reading, writing, and *summing*, or arithmetic. ‘I do not remember,’ continues he, ‘ever to have seen a book, in either of the schools, of any other description than Flemming’s, Dyce’s, and D. Worth’s Spelling-Books and Grammars, Æsop’s Fables, the Bible, and two or three Dictionaries.’—‘I cannot charge my memory with one valuable or beneficial maxim, or piece of sound information, derived from that mechanical process of tuition, or any thing that could arouse the mental energies.’”

He had never beheld a newspaper, it seems, before he was fifteen, or heard of such a thing even as a magazine, or a review, &c.; and, when he was an apprentice in London, at the age of seventeen, having been told to fetch *Guthrie’s Grammar* out of the dining-room into the drawing-room, he did not understand what was meant, “though his master (a wine-merchant) was bookish or learned enough to have a dozen or twenty volumes in his library!” The only anecdote of his boyhood connected with literature, was his purchasing a lot of *nine books*, at the sale of the effects of the village Squire, for *one shilling*—among which were *Robinson Crusoe*, the *Pilgrim’s Progress*, and the *Life of Peter the Great*; all which he devoured with equal avidity and equal credulity; it never entering his mind, that the second was an allegory, or the first a fiction.

The servile condition of his apprenticeship and confinement for fourteen or fifteen hours a day, in the “cavern,” or bottling cellar of the London merchant, was not much more favourable to intellectual improvement, than his school-day state, in the regions of rural innocence and pastoral simplicity: terms of which Mr. B. seems to have formed a tolerably accurate estimate: yet, even here, he found, or rather created to himself, some means of enlarging his little stock of acquaintance with books.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 416.

The steps, at first slow and difficult, by which he rose from this obscurity to his present celebrity, are interesting; and the little incidental sketches that occur in the brief narrative remind us of the rapid changes that have taken place in the state of society during the last thirty or forty years.

The first literary adventure, in which the author of so many splendid works (the purchase of a single set of which would amount to more than 200 guineas) was the partnership publication of a single ballad or song, (written by his after-coadjutor in “the Beauties of England,” &c., Mr. Brayley,) intitled *The Guinea Pig*, on the subject of the Hair-Powder Tax; and of which, printed on “fine wire-wove paper, price *one penny*,” upwards of 70,000 copies were sold. Some of the single volumes of this joint adventurer in a penny song have since been published at twenty guineas each; and it is cheering to find that the whole of the advantages from these splendid labours have not been confined to booksellers and publishers.

“I consider myself,” says Mr. B. (now in his fifty-fourth year), “both rich and happy. My riches consist in paying my way, exemption from debt, in having many comforts around me; particularly a large library, well stored with the highest treasures of intellect, in literary composition and graphic execution; and in a conviction, that the remainder of my life will enable me to increase these comforts, and even obtain a few luxuries.”—“An amiable wife, the esteem of many good and estimable men—an intimacy, I hope friendship, with several eminent and distinguished personages, are, with me, additional grounds of happiness.”

What is there beyond this that the autumn of our life could wish for? If there be any thing, it is that this waning sunshine should be enjoyed *unmerrying* and *unmired*. And this, also, it seems that Mr. B., in some degree, can boast.

“It is commonly said,” continues he, “that envy and jealousy belong to, and tend to degrade, the literary character. From my own feelings and experience, I can safely say, that authorship is more exempt from these degrading passions than many other professions.”

We hope, and indeed believe, that the picture is correct; and sincerely wish that Mr. B.’s remaining days may be as unclouded, in this and all other respects, as his present prospects.

Napoleon and the Grand Army in Russia, or a Critical Examination of the Count de Ségur’s Work. By GENERAL GOURGAUD, formerly First Master of Ordnance, and Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor Napoleon.—

We are still far from the time in which a calm and unimpassioned history of the events of 1812 could be written, or find readers prepared to receive and profit by it. The passions roused by political commotions are not yet appeased. Social positions and interests are changed, but the energetic passions have not yet felt the influence

fluence of time. Opinion is not impartial towards the facts, characters and maxims of the different systems which have ruled and disturbed us since the year 1789; posterity will re-model the history of this quarter of a century, and view it much better than the writers of our own times.

The work of the Count de Ségur has been read as eagerly as a new novel of Walter Scott's,—four French editions have been rapidly exhausted; and the translation here has had some éclat. But it has been thought by critics of his own country, that his work would have been much less sought after, if it had better deserved the title of history. Many of the assertions of M. Ségur were, in some degree, refuted before they were published; and General Gourgaud employs little other justification of his animadversions than the previous work of M. de Chambray. But Gen. G. does not only assail the facts of Count Ségur, whom he constantly calls the *Marechal-des-logis*; he is equally severe upon his comments and reflections, and his judgment in matters of military science.

The English translation is given in a clear and unostentatious style, which, without any appearance of elaborate polish, maintains the dignified simplicity which should belong to history and historical disquisition. We extract a single specimen from p. 361, in which the author animadverts upon the assertion of Ségur, that at the headquarters at Liadi "all the papers which Napoleon had collected for the purpose of writing the history of his life were consumed."

"There is something ridiculous in supposing that the Emperor, on entering upon the war, carried with him all his papers in order to write the history of his life, as if he had expected to find himself in Russia in a state of undisturbed repose. That prince had no occasion to burn a single paper relative to his history, because he brought none with him. What does the author mean, besides, by these collected papers? Napoleon had no need of taking such a precaution, since the acts of his life are every where recorded. He had caused entries to be made in registers, of his correspondence as general-in-chief of the armies of Italy and of Egypt: and these registers never quitted his archives. His intention was to take advantage of the state of repose in which he expected to be left by the general pacification, in order to write a complete history of his campaigns and of his reign; and if he could have had the benefit of those valuable materials at St. Helena, he would have been better able to raise an imperishable monument to the glory of the French arms."

A Manual of Classical Bibliography: comprizing a copious Detail of the various Editions; Commentaries and Works, Critical and Illustrative; and Translations into the English, French, Italian, Spanish, German, and, occasionally, other Languages; of the Greek and Latin Classics. By J. W. Moss, B.A., of Magdalen Hall, Oxford. 2 vols. 8vo.—The subject of which these volumes treat has risen into much, and, in a great degree, merited consequence; and

we must allow, therefore, that work was undertaken, Mr. Moss embark on an enterprize free from ties: of these, we do not mention, that Mr. M. was altogether though it does appear, from his omission in the preface, that he has discerned their full extent. At a found an "alteration" of his or to be necessary; which "alteration" ever, he assures us was "influenced" by the wish to increase the utility of the work.—The justice of the remarks of learned men and classical scholars are but imperfect writers of the tongue (which has, more than is made in the columns of the *Magazine*), is fully exemplified in this which we will quote without further comment, as J. W. Moss, B.A. of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, has put it so

"From the alteration of the plan into which has been influenced by the wish to increase its utility, the account of five authors will be found less complete than it would have been."

Other sentences might readily be found which would not tend to remove from Mr. Moss's composition: but we leave him. Now, whatever reasons might be satisfied the author as to this alteration, we doubt whether his feelings or his judgment will be generally participated: we thought that the forty pages which should have been re-written, and which were now off before, cancelled and replaced, perhaps some may think that the small still voice of justice demanded so much: especially might then have found an opportunity of introducing a few words concerning the editions of Demosthenes, which certainly there are three in which the name of Æschines is mentioned in conjunction with the above-named orator; some of which would properly have found place under "Æschines." It should be remembered also, that there are other editions of which no notice is taken.

The preface says,

"From the length of time during which this work has been creeping through the press, it is a few of the more recent editions printed (and at home, should have been added) which have been omitted."

The more recent editions, the cause of complaint, as "the *Magazine* assumes to comprize "details of 100 editions, &c. But we hope that men will, with us, overlook the cause. A much more grievous accusation might be brought against Mr. Moss; for we, in our circumscribed library, especially in a public one, could point out not only editions

recent, of whom Mr. M. has mentioned: but of these latter our use is that we must only give the authors whom H. Stephens has in one work—Dionysius (*Petronius*), Mela and C. J. Solitor; while, as to the former, the patience of our readers, we give a copy of the title-page of to us a curious old edition of

erence in English.

LA E C O M I C I
I S S I M I E T E L E
I S S I M I P O E T Æ T E
F I I O M N E S A N G L I C Æ
I C N O V A F O R M A E D I T Æ : o p e r a
I A , R . B . i n A r h o l m e n s i i n s u l a
I u l i a n o r i j E p i s c o p o t h e u t i s .
E d i t i o m u l t o e m e n d a t i o r .

EX HORATIO.

Idem quibus ignorare velimus:
in conspectum reddit, quem vult manus &

um percipere remittit acutum.
t, quodcumque minabitur arcus.

odesse non obesae:

Aut, hoc prater voluntatem accidit.

LONDON

Legatt, and are to be sold by James
signe of the Mary-gold in Pauls
Church-yard. 1629.

Memoria Technica, or Method of Memory, applied to and exemplified in the Sciences of History and Chronology, with a new Appendix and rum; revised, abridged, and for practical use, by J. H. TODD, 18mo.

of Dr. Grey's celebrated and these are pretty universally allowed by then," it is asked, "has it a greater degree of popularity, or more general use?" The first of the adversaries of this is that the Dr.'s *memorial verses* are so utterly outré and absurd, the introduction of them rather converts the understanding, than adds to the recollection; and, 2dly, it is with matter, not having a connection to classical authors, whence it is used in schools and colleges, where no regard is paid to History or Chronology, or where the common notions are pursued. To the second objection Mr. Todd has devoted his attention; and he the originator of the method,

is, not to make the memory better, but to be remembered; so that, by an ordinary, or even a weak memory, retain what the strongest and most memory could not retain without it:"—

1. faithful abridgment, omitted by Mr. G. has inserted relative to astronomy, and principally called miscellanea. In this use Mr. T. of injustice, for himself has laid down, as a ne-

cessary preliminary advice, Quintilian's rule, that the student must "make himself master of one thing before he proceeds to another, beginning with such particulars as he has most occasion or inclination to retain." For this neat and prettily-finished little volume, a useful and complete original index, verborum, is appended: which alone would entitle Mr. T. to the thanks and gratitude of the admirers or learners of this system.

The Practical Miner's Guide, &c. &c.; also a Treatise on the Art and Practice of Assaying Silver, Copper, Lead, and Tin, &c. &c.; together with a Collection of Tables, Rules, and Illustrations, exclusively applicable to the Mining Business. The whole introduced and exemplified in the most plain and practicable manner. By J. BUDGE. Thin 8vo.—This little volume, containing only about 100 pages of text, while its bulk is somewhat increased by "Dedications," "Prefaces," "Introductions," "Preliminary Observations," &c., together with several very neatly engraved plans and diagrams, elucidatory of subjects propounded, appears to be gotten up with much care and attention; and we sincerely hope that Mr. Budge, having overcome his "apprehensions," will be not only "encouraged by an enlivening hope springing up" as he proceeds, but also reap some of the more substantial (pecuniary) fruits of noble daring; for we are prepared to admit that the present practice of mining, and more especially dialling, is very imperfect, and that, "consequently, some plain scheme, founded on pure mathematical principles, is a great mining desideratum." The great merits of his work, Mr. B. adjudges to be, *Accuracy, Plainness, and Dispatch*: should these be found, the author, certainly, will not have reason to "regret the labour, pain, expense, privation, trouble and perplexity," the production of this work has cost.

A Speedy End to Slavery in our West India Colonies, by Safe, Effectual and Equitable Means, for the Benefit of all Parties concerned. By T. S. WINN, formerly Resident in the West Indies. 8vo. pamphlet.—

We are glad to see that the pens of our advocates for the rights of sable men, and the interests and obligations of humanity, are not yet worn to the stump—that the discussion still goes on—and that the conviction seems to be becoming general, not only that the decrees of the Legislature of one nation can neither abolish the slave trade, nor diminish the aggregate horrors of that traffic, or the miserable sufferings of its victims; but that the system of colonial slavery is, in its nature, incapable of mitigation; and that, therefore, there is no possible remedy for this crying evil, but the emancipation of the slaves. We are glad, also, to find the questions of gradual and of immediate emancipation agitated and considered in all their bear-

ings; and to hear all that can be said upon the subject of indemnification to the holders of a supposed *property* in the lives and limbs of their fellow-beings. Such discussions keep alive the feelings of humanity in the hearts of mankind, lead to important disclosures, and render us more capable of adjusting the balance, or ascertaining the connexion between national policy and universal justice. They open new views, increase the stock of useful information, and extend the circle of benevolent sympathies. At the same time, it is no small consolation to us to perceive, that, though the system of colonial slavery will never be abolished by the voice or pen of eloquence, the calculations of economists, or the demonstrations of reason—for, if these had been of force sufficient, it would have been abolished long ago,—there is a principle in operation which can ultimately be depended upon with more certainty; and though, as yet, in but dim perspective, as to its distance or proximation, the end of negro-slavery is in view. The independence of Hayti settles the question, that negroes are men: the progress of that sable nation settles the question, that they are capable of liberty, of intellectual culture, and of cultivating the earth and producing colonial luxuries in a state of freedom. It will give the commercial world an interest in perceiving, that their sable brethren *are* men, have rights, and ought to be protected in the assertion of them. It will open a place of refuge—a sanctuary to the negro from the pursuit of oppression. It may supersede sanguinary and unavailing insurrection, by suggesting the mean of emigration. Sooner or later, colonial slavery, whether legislatively abolished or not, will cease. In the meantime, we refer our readers to Mr. Winn's pamphlet, in which he sustains the position "that the sooner and nearer we can safely bring slaves to the condition of freemen, and put an end to slavery altogether, by the most eligible means for all parties concerned, is the great desideratum," by inquiring—"First: What is best to be done respecting the present existing race of slaves.—Secondly: As to their descendants henceforth born, or now under a certain age.—Thirdly: indemnification to slave-owners."

Useful Hints to Travellers going to, or already arrived in South America; and to Military Men, or Merchants, bound to the West-Indies, India, or any other Tropical Climate. Small 12mo.—This neat little compendium speaks its purpose so plainly in the title-page, that little more needs to be said about it than that "the authorities whence it is derived, are Dr. James Johnson, Dr. Lemprière, Baron Humboldt, Captain Stuart Cochrane, Captain Hall, Mr. Illingsworth, Davis Robinson," &c. It is judiciously divided into small sections, each with its appropriate head, so as to be convenient for easy reference; and, while its size will render it no burthen to the tra-

veller's pocket, the goodness of the paper, and the clearness (we might say beauty) of the printing, will prevent it from being any tax upon his eyes.

A Treatise on the Properties and Medical Application of the Vapour Bath, in its different Varieties, and their Effects, in various Species of diseased Action. By J. GIBNEY, M.D. Sec.—This is a book of some entertainment as well as of scientific interest. The first two chapters bring together whatever is most remarkable in the customs of various nations with respect to the use of baths; and shew the usages, whether for purposes of health, or luxury, to which the practice of bathing is applied alike in the extremest regions of heat and cold. The ensuing chapters treat the subject philosophically and medically; and shew the author to have been alike attentive to the facts of experience and the inductions of scientific investigation. It is scarcely necessary to state, that Dr. G. strongly advocates the use of warm bathing, and maintains the medicinal and sanatory efficacy of vapour baths in high terms. And though we may not be disposed to go the full length with him as to their sovereign efficacy in the numerous classes of diseases in which he recommends them, yet we admit his reasonings to be frequently satisfactory; and we are disposed to regard as among the best symptoms of great improvement in the science and art of medicine, the evident tendency there is to extend the use of external medicament (by medicinal baths and fumigations, local and general), instead of continuing to load, as heretofore, the stomach of the patient, with those monstrous quantities of apothecaries' drugs, which we are much disposed to believe have ruined many a good constitution, but never mended a bad one.

Practical Observations on certain Pathological Relations which exist between the Kidneys and other Organs of the Human Body, especially the Brain, Mucus Membrane, and Liver. By JOHN FOSBROOKE, Surgeon. &c.—This work is so purely professional in its subject, and, by the manner in which it is treated, so exclusively addressed to practitioners of medicine, or to those in whom an interest may be excited by their sufferings under the diseases alluded to, that it might scarcely be dealing fairly with our miscellaneous readers to give more space to it than suffices to recommend it to professional attention. The author informs us that the contents of his "Essay, are the results of long reflection, and of repeated proofs in observation of the positions therein advanced."

In another place he observes—

"In respect to pathological enquiries, I think I have done so little, and that, perhaps, unaccountably; but the opportunities of extensive observation are rarely afforded to those who would use them. It is singular, that persons are generally appointed to public institutions who are least disposed to study."

communication; who, with perfect apathy to science, habitually suffer the most interesting facts to pass through their notice into oblivion. Hence, if not in surgery, it has happened, at all events, in medicine, that almost every improvement has been promulgated by men who had only the scanty opportunities of private practice. This is not extraordinary in a profession, where genius is only a mark for envy and persecution, and any other than mediocrity, with worldly craft, rarely successful.

We may venture to assure Mr. Fosbrooke, that it is not to his profession only that this observation will apply.

The Botanic Garden, or Magazine of Hardy Flower Plants cultivated in Great Britain. By B. MAUD. Small 4to.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, containing four coloured figures each, with their scientific and English names; the Linnaean class and order, and Jussieuan natural order to which they belong; their native country; date of introduction, or known cultivation; height; time of flowering, and duration—whether annual, biennial, or perennial; the medical or other qualities of such as are used in pharmacy, domestic practice, or the arts; the most approved mode of propagation and culture; and reference to a botanical description of each plant; together with notices of many physiological phenomena observed in this beautiful part of the creation. This unostentatious monthly publication is neatly executed, and from the moderate price at which it is issued (small paper, one shilling; larger paper, one shilling and sixpence per number), and the information it contains, will be acceptable to the generality of the lovers of botany.

The Orlando Furioso of Ludovico Ariosto, adapted to the perusal of Youth by GIOACCHINO AVESENI, &c. London, 3 vols. 12mo.—The poem of the *Orlando Furioso* has no need of eulogy. Translated into the principal languages of Europe, it is well known to all lovers of literature. The Abbot Avesani has undertaken to purify it from those licentious passages, on account of which, all who respect morality, were obliged to withhold this book from the hands of youth. He has accomplished this task with judgment; and, in this respect, deserves considerable praise. The edition which has been republished by Treuttel and Würtz in London, is also valuable for the accents placed over the words, in the correct pronunciation of which, those who have not been educated in Italy, often fall into error.

The poem is preceded by a life of Ariosto, but we do not think in what will be considered as the purest Italian. On the contrary, it is interspersed with several gallinisms. It is, however, in other respects, written in a simple and unaffected style, in which, if there is little to praise, there is nothing to censure.

Each volume contains notes at the end, which are sometimes useful, but often superfluous and puerile. For instance, particular care is taken to inform the reader that

Vulcan was the forger of the thunderbolts; that Ganymede was carried off by Jove; that Megæra was one of the three Furies; that the Sirens were daughters of the river Achelous; that Antæus and Briareus were two giants; that Sappho and Corinna were two poetesses. It is equally curious to see an edition of the *Orlando Furioso*, published in the country of Pinkerton and of Guthrie, enriched with such new geographical explanations—as, for an example, that Morocco is in Africa; that Thebes, Argos, and Mycenæ were three cities of Greece; that the Pyrenees are mountains which separate Spain from France; and above all, that woolly Caledonia is in Scotland, and that England is called Albion, because its surrounding shores appear white to the distant navigator.

Thoughts on an illustrious Exile; occasioned by the Persecution of the Protestants in 1815; with other Poems. By HUGH STUART BOYD, Esq. 8vo.—Our eye had no sooner glanced upon the title-page of this thin volume, than our hopes of any thing pertaining to the higher order of poetry vanished. Some good sense, conveyed in smooth versification, perhaps we might meet with; but *Thoughts on an, &c.* are syllables that would not have been strung together, even in a title-page, by any one who had a true poetic feeling of his subject. We proceeded to the Preface, and our hopes of any temperance of judgment, any liberal sympathy or enlightened view of the argument, vanished also. We found this hater of Protestant persecution—this compassionater of the treatment (to this country, we confess, sufficiently disgraceful) of the Illustrious Exile, was himself a rancorous (we will leave it to the author himself to shew whether we might not have added, a scurrilous) bigot, filled full to overflowing, of the exquisite rancour of theological hatred. The persecutions of the Protestants in France, shortly after the restoration of the Bourbons, were sufficiently disgraceful to the Bourbon priests who excited, and the Bourbon government that did not at once check and punish them. But how much better would the Catholics be likely to be treated, if in his power, by the polemic, who after talking of “the quacks who drugged the Rhemish Testament” (alluding to a recent Catholic translation), and calling them “facetious mountebanks,” proceeds to such sentences as these:

“I am therefore willing to believe, that in the present instance, these *black-vols* sinned more from ignorance than *knavery*. But what are we to think of the Vicars Apostolic, Titular Bishops, and other Rulers of the Roman Church, who, from their spiritual cook-shop in Duke Street, still ladle forth this miserable trash?”—“The Popish Version is as false as Hell! and our translation is as pure and unsullied as the light of Heaven!”

He tells us in a note, among other things, that “whether the Papists did or did not set fire to London” is still a “matter of uncertainty.”

uncertainty." Among whom, we would ask? Among the toothless gossips of Protestant nurseries; and the *ingenuous* youth who derive their historical knowledge and theological *feelings* from such enlightened chroniclers. His *poetry* partakes of the same inspiration. Addressing the imperial Exile, he says

"By thee was Satan's viceroy captive led,
Whom *fools* called Pope, while frantic bigots fled.
Thy sun hath set: and lo! the papal *beast*,
Famished of late, resumes his horrid feast."

To shew that he can be as tastefully sublime in his admiration, as he is temperate and decorous in his reprehensions, take the following quotation—quite as favourable a specimen of the poetic talent of Mr. H. S. Boyd as we have been able to select; and in which it will be found that he not only turns the sun into a *she* gas-lamp, and the Emperor Napoleon into a lamplighter, but makes a thousand of sects (really we did not not know there were quite so many!) rejoice in the *blaze* of the *sway* of the said *lighted lamp*. Such at least appears to be the nearest approximation towards anything like grammatical construction, of which this superlative assemblage of metaphorical phraseology is susceptible;—unless, indeed, the poet may be considered as having put Toleration in a blaze, which, considering the *fiery* nature of his zeal for her, may not be quite improbable:

"Did pure religion move thy willing breast,
To give the Church of Christ one common rest
Through all thy boundless realm, and closely tie
The golden chords of Christian amity?
O! if her hallowed precepts swayed thy mind,
I hail thee, noblest, best of human kind.
But say thy foes, 'twas policy. Why then
I deem thee wisest of created men.
To light the sun of Toleration's day,
And bid th' admiring world behold her sway;
See thousand sects rejoicing in her blaze,
Pealing one anthem of symphonious praise,
Were sapient, glorious, Godlike polity!
But who embraced it, cherished it, like thee?
There thou hast no compeer: no rival brother,
Mid kings, mid emperors: who can name another?"

In another very pious effusion, "On the Spiritual Improvement of a Friend," we have some further illustration of the graceful and appropriate application of double rhymes—

"If now thou revel in that book of *beauty*,
How great thy joy, when Christian faith and *duty*
Shed their pure influence o'er thy taste and *feeling*,
Unnoticed charms, unknown delights *revealing*!"

Whether the cockneism of the following, from Mr. Boyd's specimen of a new translation of the Georgics, be meant for a double or a single rhyme, we must refer to the decision of the classical orthoepists of White Chapel:

"And Hebrus and Actian Ori-*thyia*,
He, striking deep and slow his hollow *lyra*."

Gonzalo and other Poems, 12mo.—The author tells us in his preface, that his "youth may give hope of progressive improvement,

unless, indeed, this, his first juvenile work, be crushed by undue criticism." an appeal lest our criticism should we will not criticize at all—we quote; and, after stating that the which the author relates, as having a part of this story of Gonzalo, enough, leave the reader to judge of the execution.

"But as he left the raging sea,
Which storm'd in fell impotency,
A female figure gave her hand,
And bade him welcome to the land
He felt her warm and glowing hand
He saw her bare and bloody feet—
For she had wander'd o'er the plain
Seeking a friend among the slain.
Her eyes like sparkling pearls were
Rounded with balls of blackest jet
Bright diamonds in a minaret."

"She leant upon his willing arm,
When lo, the blind bird's evening song
Struck terror to Gonzalo's heart:
Away he broke like wounded hart,
Or panting and pursued deer
Whose swift feet swifter ran from
She follow'd as on seraph's wing,
Or like some cherub, on the string
Of new-born perfect harmony."

If the reader should not happen to be well enough to pursue the tale through sixty-eight pages, he may turn to the poems. The first we fall upon, is over the leaves, is what is called "net on Harmony," but which consists of seven elegiac stanzas. We present the first.

"Where is the breast that harmony won't
From which seraphic sounds draw not
Who has a heart full proof against that
Which flows divinely down with song"

We cannot say that there is not a better in the volume, for we plead guilty of not having read it through.

An Apology for "Don Juan," a Poem. Second Edition. To which are added Stanzas on the Death of Lord Byron and other Poems. Cr. 8vo.—This, then, comes to a second edition, is what is called poetry for the day. It has not its day, and it can expect no more. Its attraction to its subject and its more than to its execution. Its laudable, undoubtedly—to administer to public taste an antidote to the morbid son mingled, it must be confessed, with much freedom with the power and beauty of Lord Byron's writings. And we not have rejoiced to have seen Byron's moralities encountered by a morality so splendid and poignant? But things wished that cannot be hoped. The attempts to accomplish this by a series of between two and three lines, without intervention of the usual would require very extraordinary efforts. We confess that our eyes were more than once, before the author

ough even that portion of his
ticed. The apologist adopts
and imitates the style of his ori-
ne imitation is very like: as
agne that has stood an hour in
to champagne fresh foaming
le. The following are two of
as we met with; and we do
say that, as stanzas, they are
that there are not many others
ed as they. They follow the
that beautiful exclamation of
on the scenery of Italy, "Ave
The apologist thus pursues

Italy, nor Greece, 'tis true,
North, I felt as I've related;
Our own clime we sometimes view,
Which not at all o'er-rated,
Scenes beautiful and new,"
Singing, as above I've stated;
Lark, all voiceless, seem to raise
Unutterable praise.

er, as his lordship is,
I appreciate his preference
And countries, though to his
I always pay due deference:
Well, I'm satisfied with this,
Country; and if I go ever hence
I don't expect to find
Anything that I leave behind.

Our English feelings may echo to
ever pleased we might be with
passages, what shall we say to
the current of that Poet's mind
The proof can we want of its
which flows just in the same
the descriptive, the satirical
ic? and who in the superadded
the Death of Lord Byron,"
obviously intends to be eulogisti-
cally, moulds his mournful stanza

Britain mourn her mighty bard?
Her wayward, moodish child she
Is?—
And she shew'd but small regard
For catter'd satire's darts around him—
In his country—(which was hard)—
But, had many things to wound him;
While she weaves the cypress wreath,
The bard who now lies mute in death.

The genuine voice of poetic in-
stinct is always in sympathetic
the feeling. In fact, the pro-
se lines which in Lord Byron's
poem is assumed, is the natural
tone of the apologist's mind,
and more get out of it in the pa-
rable than in the ludicrous:
a few additional poems. The
story of Pharaoh and his host in the
subject surely sufficiently sublime
to elevate the style, if the spirit
(as it is) is thus rhythmical:

And the sea roar, the surges lash,
Expiring shriek they smother:
A deep, and billows rush
At warriors 'gainst each other."

"So may oppression perish—so
May pride and cruelty be broken:
And let earth's haughty tyrants know,
In thine, of their own doom the token."

Amen! say we to the sentiment: but if
it had pleased "the gods to make us
poetical" upon such an occasion, we sus-
pect that they would not have tuned our
organs to a Scotch jig.

*The Marauder: two Epistles in Verse on
Irish Affairs.* 8vo.—This pamphlet appears
anonymously. But we believe we hazard
nothing in attributing it to a Mr. Grady,
whose satiric effusions have already
been objects both of curiosity and animad-
version. He does not on the present
occasion seem to have lost any portion of
his poignancy: of which we will present
our readers with a taste or two—though
some of his ingredients are rather too
spicy for our dish. The first epistle is de-
voted to the service of the church; at the
outset of which he takes care to let us
know that he

"monarchy loves,
And Religion upholds, while the Church he re-
proves."

"Its first shock it got when, resolved to be great,
The Church became linked with the temporal state;
Then followed—more fatal—(deny it, I charge ye)
The rapacity, pride, and the lives of the clergy!!!

Read St. Paul and St. Matthew—I ask for no more;
Then look at Magee in his carriage and four."

He then pays his compliments to the
parson, who spends his days among grooms,
hounds and dog-boys:—

"Then at night when first fiddle he plays for the
squire,

And by ribaldry pays for his port and his fire;
Where, excited by cheers of the assembled vicinity,
He bears off the prize in the race of obscenity.
High in blood now, he runs the whole circle of vice,
But swears most at hazard, when trundling the dice;
And o'er punch after supper diploma he takes,
In this school of religion, from bumpkins and rakes.
What an embryo bishop, this high-mettled spark,
To receive consecration from Mary Anne Clarke!
Or from her who succeeded—the creative and airy,
Who makes bishops and gen'als—the fair mistress
Carey."

In the second epistle, the high and
mighty of the laity are not handled more
sparingly. He thus refers (for the sake
of drawing a parallel with the state of
Ireland) to the loss of America:—

"But how came the dispute? I forgot—let us see—
'Twas a mere etiquette as to taking one's tea.
With the cup in his hand, sulky Jonathan slips;
George the Third rudely dashes the cup from his
lips.

So the Irish now say, when rejected their pray'rs,
His son Fred'rick, and Eldon, have dash'd it from
their's.

They tried, in America, feath'ring and tarring;
And we had some threshing, some carding, and
sparring.

Will the recent events our rude manners amend?
We began like America—how shall we end?

To those who are not squeamish about
a little personality in satire, this will be a
bon bouche; provided also that they are not
fastidious

fastidious about the structure of a verse, or the exactness of a rhyme—of some hobbling in both of which we present a specimen in the following couplet.

"Said Charles the Fifth, as he looked at the press,
Take that engine away, or ere long 'twill take us."

FOREIGN LITERATURE, &c.

FRANCE.

Les Œuvres de J. Delille, &c.—A new Edition of the Works of J. Delille. Published by Michaud, Paris.—Aware of the extreme avidity with which the works of Delille have ever been seized upon, M. Michaud has republished them under a form more magnificent than any in which they have yet appeared; and from the excessive beauty of the paper, the typography, and the nicety of the execution of the various engravings with which the work is embellished, it may justly be esteemed a monument raised to the lasting glory of a poet so highly and justly celebrated.

Notice sur les Préparations artificielles.—Our readers will remember the mention of M. Auzoux' ingenious Anatomical Preparations (at pp. 539—557 of our 59th Vol.), which are, in this pamphlet, particularly described, while the learned inventor takes the opportunity of publishing those testimonials which show the value and utility of his efforts, 'spite of Dr. A.'s modest appreciation, or the asseverations of his enemies, and the high degree of estimation in which his discovery is held by medical men throughout Europe: but as representations highly injurious to Dr. A. have gone abroad, we trust we shall be pardoned for translating the following short passage from the pamphlet, in which the author repels the supposition, that he ever considered that the introduction of his Anatomies Artificielles would suffice to make complete students in this science. He says (p. 9), "these pieces alone will not suffice to make an adroit operator, nor a learned physiologist; it is only by methodical and repeated dissection of men and animals, that a knowledge of the differences of their various integuments, their degrees of connexion, and the intimate arrangements of the parts entering into their composition, can be attained. But the enlightened judges, to whom these models have been submitted, have been convinced that by their aid the laborious student may, in a few weeks, acquire a precise acquaintance with the situation, extent, shape, direction, colour, articulation and action of the muscles; the origin, course, division and distribution of the vessels and nerves; and of the disposition of the viscera; and that a very short time, subsequently passed in a dissecting-room, will be sufficient to put him in possession of an extent of knowledge, which, by the old method, he could not have obtained until after several years

of severe, disgusting, and sometimes study."

Essai sur le Royaume de la Espagne. By A. DE HUMBOLDT. Vol. 1, 8vo. Paris, 1825.—The impression of this important work have taken place under circumstances favourable; all eyes are fixed on it, and changed destinies await that part of the human race—inhabitant yet-new hemisphere. The book of Humboldt was, originally, published in 1808, when the court of the Emperor exercised its almost unresisted influence on that wealthy and misused territory of Europe, agitated by unceasing war, and little disposed to enter very arduously into the affairs of the other continent. Nevertheless, this work created a lively interest, and has been much translated and copied from, especially on account of the geographical charts it contains. Since the enfranchisement of Mexico, the Mexican government has availed itself of the information it affords. On the 21st Jan. the executive power declared that it had obtained a most complete and exact knowledge of the wealth of the country, and had, in consequence, little contributed to re-animate the industry and activity of the people, and inspire them with confidence in the strength." Yet this new edition contains many and great alterations and improvements, which the connexion the author has maintained with the Mexican government enabled him to procure. The appearance of the book is, however, much changed.

NORTH AMERICA.

A Topographical and Statistical Description of the State of New-York.—This must necessarily be frequently resorted to for the statistics of North America, no means stationary. In 1731 the inhabitants of New-York were only 8,000; the whole; forty years afterwards, the population was more than tripled; and in 1820, it was computed to be 1,872,812. In 1810 to 1820, the inhabitants increased the number of 413,763, spread over 161 new towns and 315 villages; parts heretofore desolate. But the extraordinary fact, mentioned in the report, is the transformation of the town of Lockport, in the county of Niagara, immediately after the completion of the canal on the borders of which it is situated. In July 1822, it contained three families; six months after, there were 100 shops, taverns and houses containing 1,000 inhabitants; with a weekly Gazette, a place and its environs. In 1790 the state of New-York, there were 15,000 slaves; in 1820, this number was more than half diminished; and in 1830, they will have entirely disappeared. The schools merit particular attention; one-fifth of the population was at that time to be without instruction: in 1830

a twenty-fifth part, so abundant
ous have been the means of in-
ven among adults. The Lan-
chools are very active, and the
nts, for the higher branches of
rpass, in number and prosperity,
e same description in Europe,
Germany, so celebrated for its
This volume relates the intestine
which long retarded the con-
f the grand canal, and the im-
fits arising from interior naviga-
ord, that pest of all republics,
ve acquired new strength, with
of public prosperity, and private
only know the animosities, thus
corroborated, by distant reports
read to this side of the ocean,
hopes that are thus sustained
artizans of absolute power. Let
ware! despotism is more vigi-
as ignorant than is supposed;
e wide Atlantic presents not an
barrier. Should America be-
d for liberty, and too frail for
wer,—the chains that will en-
re already linked; her days of
of glory will not long fail of
.—It also contains an account
lation, the schools, the naviga-
he finances of the state, up to
23. The militia, then, consisted
men. The interior navigation
ng still further and further, as
continuation of the grand canal,
iches. The number of children
nted the schools, was about a
whole population.

RUSSIA.

maestres in Casarea Universi-
Programme of the Studies pur-
University of Dorpat. By C.
EN, Professor of Archæology in
ity. Dorpat, 1821. Pamp.
the Russian empire, there are
ments of this kind—in the cities
Petersburgh, Kasan, Dorpt or
rkow, and Wilna: which are the
ary, as the subjects of this em-
t suffered to go into foreign
ication, till they have studied,
e years, in one of these insti-
ertheless, the professors' chairs
ny branches of learning are en-
cted, and a strict *surveillance* is
er those that are allowed;
udents are restrained by strict
statutes. The university of
ncipally resorted to by the
e three Baltic provinces, and
be prevailing language. Many
hed to the university, teach
guages, as well as arts and
re strictly academic. To this

Dr. M. has added a long dis-
the grand golden medal, found,
of May 1821, near Tscherni-
n commemoration of the intro-
hristianity into Russia, in the
MAG. No. 416.

latter end of the tenth century. This opi-
nion has found many adversaries.

DENMARK

Danske Odsprog o Taalemaader.—Pro-
verbs and Popular Sayings among the
Danish; collected and edited by M. J. H.
SMIDT. Odensee, 1st No.—Beaumarchais
says, "*Proverbs compose the wisdom of*
nations."—In this case, Denmark and Nor-
way may rank among the wisest of nations:
for not satisfied with their own great stores,
they have gleaned this kind of wisdom
from all the languages of Europe. M.
Smidth, following the example of olden
time, proposes to make his work a vehicle
of handing down to posterity those of more
recent date, and presenting a collection of
the proverbs of all the people of Europe:
but the order M. S. has adopted, does not
give much reason to hope the accomplish-
ment of this object.

GERMANY.

M. Tullii Ciceronis Orationum pro Scauro,
pro Tullio, et in Clodium, fragmenta inedita,
&c.—Unpublished Fragments of the Ora-
tions of M. T. Cicero, for Scaurus and
Tullius, and against Clodius; with various
Readings of the Orations for Cluentius,
for Cælus, and for Cocina, &c.—The Ora-
tion for Milo, completed after the Palimpseste
MSS. of the Library of the Turin Athenée
Royal, compared with the Fragments in the
Ambrossian Library, by AMEDEV PEYRON,
Professor of Oriental Languages, at the
Athénée Royal of Turin, and Associate of
the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris,
with preparatory Remarks, &c. &c. Vol. I.
4to.—This interesting work has been
long expected.—It may be divided into
two parts; comprehending the history of
the monastery of Babbio, founded in the
seventh century, by St. Columban, and
an index of the codices, which, in 1461,
were found in that solitude, and which
were afterwards dispersed in the libraries
of Rome, Milan, Turin, or negligently mis-
laid and lost. The most useful researches
in the book are those respecting the frag-
ments of Cicero's Orations; but M. Pey-
ron should have confined himself, as did
M. Mai, in his edition of the *De Repub-*
licain, to the text of the fragments, with mar-
ginal notes, and the variations derived from
the MSS. of Milan and Turin.

NETHERLANDS.

Correspondence, Mathematical and Phy-
sical, between M. M. Garnier, Mathematical
and Astronomical Professor in the University
of Ghent, and M. Quetelet, Professor of Ma-
thematics, Physics, and Astronomy at the
Athénée at Brussels, &c. Ghent, 1825.—
This promises to be a periodical work,
somewhat analogous to the *Philosophical*
Magazine among us, and combining the
attributes of the *Annales des Mathématiques*
and the *Annales des Physiques et de*
Chimie: but we lament the contracted
space to which the editors intend to con-
fine themselves.

THEATRICAL REVIEW AND MUSIC.

OUR space does not permit us, this month, to enter into theatrical details, or even to fulfil our promise of analyzing the merits of the new tragic actor, Mr. Warde, who is expected to occupy the station vacated by Mr. Young at Covent Garden. We shall only say, therefore, that with his *Brutus*, in "*Julius Cæsar*," we were, upon the whole, so well satisfied, as to think that, in this instance at least, the Shakspearean drama had sustained no loss in the exchange. Mr. Warde appeared to us to have hit the true temperament of the character, and to have sustained, at once, the mild benignity and the dignified firmness of the stoic hero and patriot the author has so finely conceived. The equanimity which belongs to the greater portion of the part was so strictly preserved, that, during the earlier scenes, we had little opportunity of appreciating any thing but the judgment of the performer; but of the first test of more energetic powers (the speech "No—not an oath"), Mr. W. availed himself in a manner that did him much credit. We may even say, that we do not remember ever to have heard the fine sentiments of that speech more correctly or impressively delivered; and the effect which it produced evidently gave a confidence to the performer, the consequences of which were advantageously felt through the remainder of the performance. Mr. W. has since appeared in the widely different character of *Rob Roy*, and reports speak favourably of him in this also; but circumstances have hitherto prevented us from seeing and judging for ourselves. A Mr. Fitzharris will have made here his first appearance on the stage, in the character of *Othello*, before our publication day; but not before this article has gone to press; and a Mr. Serle (or *Sart*), of whom still higher expectations are formed, is to appear in the first line of tragedy when the season is somewhat more advanced. Both these gentlemen are engaged for three years. The tragic corps of Covent Garden bids fair, therefore, for being strong in male performers; but what are they to do for actresses?

At Drury Lane, nothing has been presented that invited serious criticism, but the temporary experiment of substituting Mr. Booth in the vacated place of Mr. Kean; and, as that has been abandoned, criticism would now be out of place. We shall observe, however, that nothing can be more unjust than the hypercriticism which impeaches Booth as an imitator of Kean. Nature, indeed, seems so far to have imitated herself, as to have cast them in the same diminutive mould, and to have given to both some portion of the same creaking huskiness of voice; and both have, in some degree, the same fault, of trusting

too much to their own rude energies, and paying too little respect to the refinement and inclinations of study and intellectual culture. But Booth's style and conceptions are nevertheless his own; and are sometimes brilliant and powerful, though too frequently obscured by coarseness and vulgarity. Drury Lane should not, however, have parted with him, till it had got something better.

At the Haymarket, a Mr. James Vining has made a successful debut, and has played with applause, the characters of *Oleum*, in Colman's crazy compound of broad-grin bonhomie and extravagance, and incredible romance, "*The Mountebanks*;" and of *Rollo*, in Sheridan's adapted, and not less extravagantly bonhomie melodrama "*Pizarro*." The line of parts selected by (or for) Mr. J. V., does not speak highly for his taste; but he has manifested, at least, some talent. In *Atarion*, we did not, upon the whole, think him inferior to any of his predecessors, except the first—for whom the character, indeed, was exclusively fitted; and in *Rollo*, if he can reform his declamation and his declamatory action, he may probably, in time, entitle himself to the same comparative estimate. Much of the pantomime of the part was good; and some of the brief passages of emotion were delivered in a way that would lead one to expect that the elements of an actor are in him.

NEW MUSIC.

"*Yes, I'll gang to the Ewebushes.*" A *Danser to the popular Ballad of Mairi*. By Mrs. M^{rs}. L. Goulding, D^o Amcotts and Co.—We had the pleasure, in our number for August, of noticing most favourably a ballad by this lady (*The Bonnie Wife*): the composition before us, though of a more serious character, bears a strong resemblance to its predecessor, and most indeed approaching to manner, yet so beautiful is this peculiarity, that we should really regret its absence—we will give the preference to the former song, that airy playfulness in which Mrs. M^{rs}. L. eminently excels is inconsistent with the feeling of the poetry. The composer has not attempted to imitate any of the peculiarities which characterized the genuine Scotch music, in which we consider she has proved her judgment—first, because a style which was so hackneyed about the end of the last century in the Vauxhall songs, &c.; and, secondly, as its quaintnesses would not amalgamate with her own pleasing natural melodies, which we hope never to see disfigured by such imitation. If we have any fault to find with this, it is from the profusion of accented appoggiatures, which sometimes weary the ear.

"*May Day.*" A *Pastoral Song*. By J. A. Tait. Cramer.

original composition; and we are, for the credit of our fairer sex's taste, that it may become a symphony (unless a single bar of triplets can be called so), a fine movement, which brings the imagination the Maypole, the concomitants of rustic gaiety; preceded by an andante legato, rather too serious a character, and a greater brilliancy to the orchestration, which returns with renovation. The little ritornels of more than a bar in length, the light dancing effect, which much increases the pleasurable sensations: the composition does great credit to a composer, who, we prognosticate, is of the highest eminence.

See. "A favourite Ballad, sung by Vestris. By J. Blewitt. 2s. Goulding, D'Almaine, and Co.—This is a pleasant, and likely to be a popular melody is well adapted to the style of the poetry and the naïveté of the artist; but there is one flaw in our opinion (who have no partiality for singing nonsense) we will hope, for Mr. Blewitt's ballads all singers may not be so in the subject of uniting sense. We fear it will be necessary to alter the first six lines of the poetry to give meaning.

On a good morning, good day, or good
perhaps one faint sigh,
A few hours will renew my delight.
I bid you good bye
comes dull, and my heart becomes chill,
as shut out light from each eye."

evidently no pause, not even a moment for the word good bye; but the reason is the end of the fourth stanza, an abundant repetition, has given us a regular close on that point; this is the more unfortunate only in the first verse that this occurs. The fact is, that the irregularity, adapted of four lines in each stanza, as sense or the sound must be sacrificed as a composer, it was Mr. B.'s error observed and guarded against.

Little Wife. Ballad, by J. Goulding, D'Almaine, and Co. It is not, we believe, a professional production and therefore is entitled to very little credit to any composer. The melody is simple and appropriate, and the sentiment highly effective, though it possesses a fault common to most of the talent, that of being too complicated in the simplicity of the subject. The

symphonies are elegant, and, without being a mere repetition of the subject, harmonize well with the general effect of the song. We should particularize the last four bars as strikingly pleasing: the flute echoing the melody; and the voice left *ad libitum* in the last bar but one, without accompaniment, are both effective passages. We have perhaps allowed our notice of this ballad to extend to a greater length than was requisite for a composition of a minor class; but we are always happy to encourage any manifestation of talent, particularly where the parties have not passed through a course of professional studies.

"When forced from dear Hebe to go." Sung by Mr. Phillips. By Dr. Arne. 1s. 6d. Goulding, D'Almaine, and Co.—We are always happy to see works of standard merit revived, and willingly step out of our beaten track to give them encouragement or publicity. Dr. Arne's ballads are many of them master pieces; but partly from being published in score, or with thorough-bass accompaniments, and partly from the influence of fashion, the knowledge of them is confined to a very few genuine lovers of chaste melody. The first of these objections is obviated in the present instance, by a simple piano-forte accompaniment; the second we will endeavour to do away by our strong recommendation. We hope that this will be only the precursor of a most valuable series of songs.

PIANO-FORTE.

No. 5. Rondo for the Piano-Forte; dedicated to Miss Norton. By F. Kalkbrenner. 3s. Goulding and Co.—This is one of a class of compositions to which we are extremely partial. The character of the piece is rather orchestral than otherwise: it is not a mere concatenation of brilliant piano-forte passages, huddled together without design; it consists of two or three regular subjects, which, after being treated simply, are interwoven, in the most skilful manner, yet without any appearance of labour. The introduction of about three lines is completely instrumental; this leads by a chromatic ascent, in unison, to a very elegant simple melody, which may be considered as the first subject. The second subject, which commences about the bottom of page three, is more peculiarly adapted to the powers of the instrument: the third commences alla fuga, about the middle of page five: from these, with the addition of a little cadencing, the remainder of the lesson is composed. The modulation into E flat, at the bottom of page seven, is unexpected and grand.

"La Misca." Rawlings. 3s. 6d. Goulding and Co.—The principal part of this lesson is made up of airs from *Il Crociato*, which we have had before in a variety of forms: the introductory cadences, and a little digression from each of the airs are original:—the introduction we much approve of—there is a great deal of character in it. The digres-

sive matter is all brilliant and good, and the two airs "*Nel Silenzio*," and "*Giovinezza Cavaliera*," are well adapted to the instrument. Can we say more?

Themes from the Bozzini's Opera. No. 26 of *Mrs. J. Martinelli*. 3s. *Goulding and D'Almeida*.—The two airs which Mr. Mazzinghi has chosen, are, "Let us Take the Road," and "How happy could I be with either:" both of them good subjects for variations: but the composer is, we fear, becoming rather passé—at least, we discover a sad paucity of ideas: we cannot find one passage, from the beginning to the end of this lesson, which is not hackneyed and common-place. We are sorry to give so disagreeable a character of the works of an old favourite; but though we cannot speak favourably of the composition as a

mere practical lesson for schools or young pupils, it may be useful.

No. 1. *Air from Tarrare: with Variations, for the Piano-Forte, by L. Dussek. Goulding and Co.*—The theme is the comic song and chorus, Ah Povero Calpigne: perhaps it would have been impossible to have made choice of a more uninteresting subject; but having chosen—the composer has certainly exerted her energies, so as to produce a pleasing lesson: the variations are not very original, but they are brilliant and tolerably effective.

No. 2. *Air from Tarrare. Ditto, do. do.*—This lesson is several degrees more interesting than the preceding: the air is pleasing, and the variations of a more elegant class than the foregoing. They are both useful practical lessons.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS.

TRANSFUSION of Blood.—The extraordinary operation of taking blood from the veins of one individual, and ejecting it into those of another, was lately performed by Dr. Blundell, lecturer on midwifery at Guy's Hospital, upon a poor woman, aged twenty-five years. She was to all appearance dying from loss of blood, after a severe labour; when Dr. Blundell (seeing the imminent danger of the case) laid bare one of the veins of her left arm, taking care to prevent the blood flowing from the orifice. The husband of the woman, who was a robust man, was then called in, and two ounces of blood taken from his arm into a glass tumbler; this blood was then, by means of a syringe, slowly thrown into the vein of the woman, in the direction of the heart: in about ten minutes the woman rallied and gradually recovered. The syringe was of brass, and well tinned in the inside; a pipe was fixed to the mouth, about two inches long, and of the size of a crow-quill, shaped like a pen at the end, but with a blunt point. All air was carefully expelled from the syringe when used.

Mr. Jennings, author of *Observations on the Dialects of the West of England, &c. &c.*, has nearly ready for publication a poem, with copious notes, which he calls *Ornithologia*. It consists of two parts; in the first (the Birds' Revel), the most striking features in the natural history of the birds of *Europe*, and particularly of *Great Britain*, are delineated, sometimes by a single epithet, and sometimes by one or more verses; in the second (the Vulture's Saloon), the birds of the other portions of the globe are treated in the same way. It is interspersed with songs, supposed to be sung by different singing-birds, such as the *Redbreast*, *Goldfinch*, *Thrush*, *Nightingale*, *Mocking-bird*, &c. We have been favoured with two of the songs, which we have presented to our

readers. The object of Mr. Jennings is to seize the most prominent particulars in the natural history of birds, as the theme of his verse, and by his *notes* to give such elucidations as may be most likely to attract the reader to the science of ornithology. The verse is for the most part what has been called the *anapaestic*—a measure which, from the kind of familiarity it admits, appears to him more adapted to give facility and attraction to a scientific subject than the more elaborate mechanism of the heroic. Of the Botanic Garden it may be mentioned, as a literary anecdote, that *Darwin* wrote only six lines a-day: this was indeed building the lofty rhyme. It is in the contemplation of Mr. Jennings, if countenanced in the present essay, to treat in a similar way the *whole animal kingdom*; indeed, it is very probable, before this notice reaches the public, that he will have made some progress in the extensive work.—See *Poetry of M. M. for Oct.*

Mrs. Belzoni.—A subscription has been set on foot for the widow of the celebrated Belzoni, who perished at Benin, in Africa, on his way to Timbuctoo; and we trust the sympathy of a generous public will effectually interfere, if the justice of the country should fail, to snatch her from desolation; for, notwithstanding all her exertions, the greater part of her little property, we understand, has been torn from her, and removed from the premises. The *papyrus*, the two statues, for the fellow of one of which Mr. Hope gave £300, will probably have followed; and every necessary in the house is menaced, even to the fittings of the gas-pipes, and the very coals in the cellar. The Egyptian Antiquities, rescued by her husband from the concealment of thirty centuries, to which Mrs. B. has hitherto clung with affectionate respect for his memory, have hardly paid the bare expense of exhibition. The liberality of go-

vernment

vernment ought certainly to add them to the treasured curiosities of the British Museum.

Tailors. — Sir John Hawkwood was usually styled Joannes Acutus, from the sharpness, it is said, of his needle or his sword. Fuller, the historian, says, he turned his needle into a sword, and his thimble into a shield. He was the son of a tanner—was bound apprentice to a tailor—and pressed for a soldier. He served under Edward III., and was knighted; distinguished himself at the battle of Poitiers, where he gained the esteem of the Black Prince, and finished his military career in the pay of the Florentines. He died in 1394, at Hedingham, in Essex, his native place, where there is a monument to his memory. Sir Ralph Blackwell was his fellow-apprentice—also knighted for his bravery by Edward III.—married his master's daughter—and founded Blackwell Hall. John Speed, the historian, was a Cheshire tailor; and John Stowe, the antiquary was also a tailor: he was born in London in 1525, and lived to the age of eighty. Benjamin Robins was the son of a tailor at Bath; he compiled Lord Anson's Voyage round the World. Elliot's regiment of light-horse was chiefly composed of tailors; and the first man who suggested the idea of abolishing the slave-trade was Thomas Woolman, a quaker and tailor, of New Jersey. He published many tracts on this species of traffic—went great distances to consult individuals on the subject, on which business he came to England and went to York—where he caught the small-pox, and died, Oct. 7, 1772.

The papal bull is an edict written upon parchment, and takes its name from the *boule* or seal, originally of gold or silver bullion, but now frequently of lead, or wax, appended to it; and bearing the impress, on the right, of the head of St. Peter; on the left, that of St. Paul; and on the reverse is inserted the name of the reigning Pope, and the year of his pontificate.

The regular established post between London and the towns in the three kingdoms commenced in 1635. The penny-post was instituted in London and its suburbs by one Murray, an upholsterer, in 1661: it was first introduced in Dublin in 1774; and extended and improved round London in 1794. In 1801 it was made a two-penny post.

Medical Jurisprudence.—Dr. J. Gordon Smith, Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature, &c., whose valuable work, on this subject, we noticed some months back in our critical department (M.M. vol. 59, p. 160), is about to deliver (and will indeed, have commenced before our day of publication) at the Medical Theatre, Great Pulteney-street, a "Course of Lectures on Forensic Medicine," including, among others, the following subjects:—All ques-

tions, connected with the death of a citizen, that call for medical testimony. *The reality of death*—its semblance, whether arising from disease, suspended animation, or whatever cause. The investigation of cases where persons are found dead, under mysterious and unusual circumstances, either from natural causes, or violent interference. Death by violence, or personal agency. Homicide. Poisons—their history and detection, *experimentally* illustrated. Suffocation—by gas, drowning, hanging, &c. Wounds and Bruises—in all their extensive varieties. Suicide—its detection. Prolicide, or the destruction of off-spring, including Feticide, or criminal abortion, and Infanticide, or the murder of new-born children; under which the doctrines of the *pulmonary test* will be elaborately and *practically* investigated. Many collateral questions connected with *death* will be introduced, that cannot be noticed here. Violence, not necessarily involving a fatal issue, comprehending, among other details, maiming; surgical operations and mala praxis; rape, &c. &c. Disqualifications for social functions and civil offices: Moral—as mental alienation, &c. Strictly physical—for marriage; for military service. Pretended, including feigned diseases, &c. Imputed, comprehending mistaken diseases, &c. Miscellaneous questions, not easily arranged under foregoing heads—as legitimacy of birth, doubtful sex, personal identity, insurance of lives, medical evidence, &c. &c. Medical police. A few lectures will comprehend an outline of subjects of municipal interest, relating to the preservation of the public health—of which a syllabus will be arranged hereafter. —The Forensic lectures will be particularly addressed to the practitioner, and advanced student; the gentlemen of the law will find them of use; and no pains will be spared to accomplish the pupil for the medical duties of a court of justice.

Mr. James Field, of Bolt-court, Fellow and Registrar of the Medical Society of London, is about to prepare, for the use of his pupils, and for subsequent publication, a Series of Questions involving the most important principles of Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Botany, Pharmacy, and Materia Medica. The answers to these questions are to be furnished by the student himself, and are to be derived from the works of Fyfe, Blumenbach, Richerand, Thomson, Ure, Brande, Sir James Edward Smith, and other elementary writers most in use; to whose works references will be given, so that the student will not be perplexed by inquiries, to which he would not have the opportunity to reply. The idea is taken from a book published by Mr. F.'s cousin, Barron Field, Esq., late judge of the Supreme Court at Botany Bay, entitled "An Analysis of Blackstone's Commentaries, in the form of Questions, to which the Student is to furnish Answers by perusal of that Work."

Work." The preparation of the answers will constitute an excellent exercise for the medical pupil, and will serve him as a test of his progress in the several branches of science to which he is directing his attention.

At the Bank meeting on the 22d of September, it appeared, that the notes at present in circulation amount to £18,200,000, which is less by £400,000 than the quantity out last year. The whole amount of Exchequer Bills sold, within three months, does not exceed £670,000; the sums lent out on mortgage do not exceed £1,400,000; and the advances on stock £130,000; so that it appears, that the difference in the amount of the paper circulation within the last twelve months, so far as Bank Notes are concerned, is not more than £400,000.

We are sorry to understand that the ingenious and intelligent Mr. Joseph Farey has, for a considerable time, been disabled, by a severe paralytic affaction, from attending his duties at the Patent-Office, in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields. That the business of the public, in this important department, may suffer no obstruction, however, from this private calamity, we find that constant daily attendance is given in his place, by his father, Mr. John Farey, sen., by whom all business pertaining to the office is diligently discharged.

A new sect of Christians, called Sabbatans, has lately arisen, and made many converts in Lancashire. They insist that there exists no authority, either in the Old and New Testament, for changing the sabbath from Saturday, the seventh day, to Sunday the first day of the week. This sect is already so numerous in one district, that much inconvenience was lately felt on a market day, kept on the Saturday, or seventh day, from the number of persons who refused to open their shops, or pursue their usual occupations.

It is a curious fact, that the Duchess of Tyrconnell, the lady of Richard Talbot, Lord Deputy of Ireland, in the reign of James II., after that monarch's abdication, was driven by distress to keep one of the stands in Exeter Change in the Strand (the original English Bazaar), at that time a fashionable place of resort, at which she sold millinery, the labour of her hours by night, in an obscure apartment in which she slept. It was then the custom of women in public to wear masks, and the Duchess in her little shop uniformly appeared in a white mask and dress, and was called by the loungers of that day, "the White Widow." Her rank was accidentally discovered, and she had afterwards a pension granted her from the crown during her life.

The New-River Company furnishes 13,462,000 pints of water every twenty-four hours, at the rate of two shillings for every 6,300 pints.

FOREIGN.

AMERICA.

Ascending and Descending Hydrostatic Carriage. Mr. G. F. Reeve, of Orange county, New York, has constructed an engine, which not only exhibits an eccentricity of ingenuity in the inventor, and a pleasing novelty to the beholder, but bids fair to become extensively useful to the community. The design of the engine is to transport goods by aid of water, wherever there is a sufficient quantity and fall for any given distance. Its leading principles consist of a wheel and axis, with floats or buckets, adapted to a race or trough, whose angle of incidence is proportionate to the fall, or other circumstantial conveniences. Upon each end of the axis of this wheel is a cog wallow wheel, which works into a rack or cog plate, placed on the top on each side of the race, and answering for what may be not improperly termed a rail-way. The engine being situated at the foot of the race—the water let in, and operating upon the floats, turns the wheel, and (the wallow cog wheels of the axis of the water wheel being geared with the rack on the race) the wheel ascends; while a more or less partial supply of water urges the water-wheel with the required velocity. To this engine may be attached any formation or construction of carriage, adapted to the nature of the articles to be transported.

The following details have been furnished by Baron Humboldt, and are considered accurate:—

	Square leagues.	Inhabitants in 1815.
United States contain	171,300 ..	10,250,000
Mexico	73,830 ..	6,800,000
Guatemala	16,740 ..	1,600,000
Colombia	91,952 ..	2,785,000
Peru	41,420 ..	1,400,000
Chili	14,240 ..	1,100,000
Buenos Ayres	126,770 ..	2,300,000
Brazil	235,996 ..	4,000,000

The island of Cuba contains 700,000 inhabitants, among whom are 256,000 slaves; Jamaica, 402,000, among whom are 342,000 slaves; Porto Rico, 225,000, of whom 25,000 are slaves; Guadaloupe and its dependencies, 120,000, of whom 100,000 are slaves; Martinique, 99,000, among whom are 78,000 slaves.

The whole population of the two Americas and the Caribbee islands is 34,942,000 souls, among whom are included 5,147,000 black slaves, 1,386,000 black freemen, 13,171,000 whites, 8,600,000 Indians, of whom about 620,000 are still independent, and 6,124,000 of a mixed race.

PERU.

The celebrated Peruvian poet, who lately died at an advanced age at Iquitos (96 his name Olah Sbelair), was called the *Voltaire of Peru*; he has left behind him a great number of manuscripts on mathematics, astronomy, politics, and literature of various descriptions.

RUSSIA

ately lost the two most distinguished poets that this country could boast, *Kapnist* and *Dolgorouki*. *Kapnist* was able for many productions of genius, especially for his tragedy of *Jabéda* (at). This piece is unquestionably that this northern clime can boast, the two famous comedies of *Fon Medorok* (the Minor) and *Briga-Brigadier*. The poems of *Prince Iki* (*Buitie moco serdsa*) breathe out a great love for his country and

Emperor of Russia has prohibited schools throughout the empire from any foreign linen or cloth, and has held annual markets for the sale of pollens.

idea may be formed of the state of literature from the fact that, previous to 1817, the number of works printed did not exceed 4,000, about the number annually contained in the catalogue of the Leipzig fair. The number, now,

it is asserted, is augmented to 100. There are at Moscow, it is said, nine literary and ten printing establishments; at St. Petersburg, nine of the kind and fifteen of the latter; at Wilna, five former and four of the latter. In the towns of Riga, Dorpat, Revel, &c., there is one literary and one printing establishment. In the whole empire are nine letter foundries.

FRANCE.

giving the numerous calls, preferred on the subject, to our attention, by stone, iron, wire, hide, rope, &c. bridges, this system also advances its claim, as appears in the following (not solitary) notices:

Bridges.—The iron-wire bridge, from the Pont des Elysées to the Esplanade of the Invalides, makes rapid progress. It will soon be one of the curiosities of Paris; but its utility is very questionable. It is only 100 yards from the Pont Louis XVI.; and will not prefer going 200 yards on the ground, to climbing up forty or fifty yards to go swinging over the Seine, and then coming down to descend as many? As an experiment it is faulty, as the two pillars supporting the Hotel of the Invalids from the Pont des Elysées. An iron-wire bridge has been constructed at Annonay, between Annonay and Tournon. Experiments have been made to ascertain its solidity: the maximum weight was 58,000 kilogrammes (about 127 tons English), which only occasioned a slight inflexion in the curve, which then resumed its primitive form: two heavy loads, loaded with stones, going over at the same time, seemed to make no change in the curve. The ceremony concluded by the diligence over it, drawn by seven horses and going at a brisk rate. The bridge was completed in fifteen months, at a cost of £8,000.

Yew-tree.—In the original charter for

building the church at Peronne, in Picardy (now the department of Somme), dated in the year 634, a clause was inserted directing the proper preservation of a yew-tree, which was in existence in 1790, about 1,100 years after this notice of it in the charter.

M. Dangée, merchant at Perpignan, has constructed, at Thuir, the chief place in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees, a mill for making paper from straw, or, at need, from rags of all colours. This operation is now going on, and the paper, thus made, will not only advantageously take the place of that coarser sort,

“Such as pedlars choose

“To wrap up wares, which better men will use;”

Paper, a Poem by Dr. Franklin,

but paper for printing, and even for writing, is to be furnished by this process.

SWEDEN.

M. Keuner, a Swedish merchant, has obtained government authority to establish a *little* (what we call penny) post in the city of Stockholm.

PRUSSIA.

Pot-dam.—An iron bridge of nine arches (founded in Silesia) has been thrown over the river Havel, near this town: it was opened in August last. Its length is 600 feet; breadth of the horse and carriage-road, 20 feet; and each of the foot-paths, 5 feet.

Logier's system of musical education, which originated in England and Ireland, where it is now almost forgotten, begins to gain ground in Prussia and Saxony. The Berlin *Musikalische Zeitung* states, that schools have been established, where that system is taught under the royal sanction and patronage.

DENMARK.

Navigation by steam seems continually to increase at Copenhagen. One of the principal proprietors has demanded a licence for steam-vessels between Copenhagen and Jutland. The same kind of communication with Christiana is in agitation.

GERMANY.

It is in contemplation to establish an iron rail-road from Hanover to Hamburg. The expense is estimated at 1,000,000 crowns (3,000,000 fr.)

A fire-engine has been constructed at Berne, by Ulrich Schenk, by means of which four and twenty men can throw a continued stream of water to the distance of a hundred or a hundred and ten feet, with a force sufficient to raise the pavements of the streets, unroof the highest buildings, and destroy the masonry in the joists on the first and second floors. The water may also be directed through three different tubes, each furnishing at one stroke 167 square inches of water, though not thrown to so great a distance as from a single tube. Two of the tubes may also be directed against the fire, at the same time that the third is employed in filling the engine.

THE Gazette of October the 4th contains a proclamation against the interference of British subjects in the warfare of foreign states at peace with his Majesty; making specific allusion to the contest between the Porte and the Greeks, and to the certain intelligence received by government of attempts making to induce certain of His Majesty's subjects to fit out ships of war, and to serve in them under the flag of Greece, for the capture and spoliation of Turkish property. It declares this to be in direct contradiction to the Foreign Enlistment Bill, and concludes by strictly commanding that no person whatever shall take any part in the conflicts referred to, under pain of the penalties imposed by the statute. An order in council follows, forbidding the exportation of cannon, mortars, shells, or shot during the next six months from the date of the order.

A strong complaint has been made in the City, against some bad arrangements between the Foreign Office and the Post Office in regard to the sailing of foreign packets.

Several of the insurance offices have announced a reduction of 20 per cent., and in some cases of a larger proportion, upon the terms of insurance against fire. There is little doubt that the conditions demanded for policies on life assurance are as open to objection, that is to say, as amenable to competition, as the fire insurance in any of its branches. A reduction, therefore, of life premiums may be reasonably looked for, at no distant time.

The German papers contain the report of a speech delivered by the Emperor of Austria to the States of Hungary, on occasion of the coronation of the Queen, which, it is said, made an extraordinary impression on the assembly, who broke out into cries of "Long, very long may God preserve him." His majesty, with tears in his eyes, concluded, and withdrew, strongly affected, amidst the acclamations of his faithful Hungarians.

An arrival from the Cape of Good Hope, of the date of the 20th of July, has brought the official notification of the government respecting the currency, and fixing the rix-dollar at 1s. 6d. It appears that a deputation of the principal merchants and planters has reached England, for the purpose of presenting a remonstrance against it, and procuring a modification of that part, which fixes the exchange at a rate so low as to be injurious to the colony. They are also instructed to obtain, if possible, from His Majesty's government, the total abolition of all duties on Cape wines. It is stated, in letters from the Cape, that the rate of exchange had been fixed without at all consulting Lord Charles Somerset, or giving him any earlier notice of the course adopted than was necessary to pre-

pare it for publicity in the us forms. It is said that he suffered a considerable pecuniary loss by the low change determined on, and that he was extremely indignant at the whole. His "leave of absence," which was understood to have been sent to the colony, would not reach the colony till the end of August. The merchants with the Cape, and residing in London, have also formed a deputation with ministers on the alteration of the currency. They appear to be of opinion that an exchange at 2s. the rix-dollar would be considered fair by the planters.

The legislative assemblies have closed their session with a remonstrance to Sir Robinson, upon the whole of his conduct towards the island for many years, the outline of the complaint being, that he had not made the law the measure of government. The chief topic under which this accusation is a proclamation introducing British silver and copper coin (in the nature of the Cape now at issue) into Tobago, and the future exchange.

A letter from Madrid, dated 1st September, states that the creation of a new financial junta has excited more hopes and fears than any measure has been adopted since the last revolution, and that the Danish minister has been called at the instigation of the French ambassador, who had, moreover, given orders to prevent his Excellency from passing through Paris on his return to Madrid. The Gazette of the same date contains an account of the introduction of the United States ambassador, Mr. Calhoun, and a report of the speech delivered by his Excellency to the Spanish Cortes on that occasion. He speaks of the friendship "which the geographical position of the two nations invites to cultivate;" and mentions that, by placing them in the neighbourhood of each other, on different important political possessions, appears to have induced them to be friends.

According to statements in the Chronicle, it should appear that, in consequence of the pressing remonstrances of the ambassadors of England and France, important modifications are upon the point of taking place in the system of government in Spain. A general amnesty, it is at last to be proclaimed, and some of the checks upon the phrenzy of tyranny to be admitted. Changes in the ministry have taken place, that countenance this expectation. Ferdinand is the coward slave of his rapacious priests; and we have learned from him, but of prevarication, and proscription.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORTS.

a Meteorological Journal, kept at High Wycombe, Bucks. Lat. 51° 37' 3" North, Long. 40' 3" West. By JAMES G. TATEM.

Thermometer.		Barometer.		Rain.	Wind.	Weather.	Remarks.
Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Ins.	Dcls.			
55	29.79	29.74	0.075	NE	Rainy morning, then fair.		
55.50	29.83	29.81	0.45	SW	Light showers.		
55	29.85	29.83	—	SW	Fair.		
56.25	29.85	29.84	—	S	Dull and heavy.		
56.50	29.96	29.85	—	N	Fair.		
56	29.94	29.89	—	NW	Do.		
56.25	29.95	29.88	—	NW	Dull and threatening.		
46.50	29.81	29.77	—	NW	Fair.		
37	29.83	29.79	—	NW	Do.		
48.50	29.74	29.64	—	NW	Dull heavy weather.		
48	29.52	29.38	0.0125	SW	Fair day—rain at night.		
39	29.44	29.35	—	W	Fair.		
49.75	29.48	29.45	—	SW	Variable.		
54.50	29.39	29.25	0.4875	SE	Dull & heavy, rain at night.		
53	29.33	29.28	0.04375	SE	Fair day—rain at night.		
50.50	29.64	29.45	—	E	Fair.		
49	29.52	29.37	0.525	E	Rain.		
58	29.25	29.16	1.1625	N	Fair day—wet night.		
50	29.51	29.28	0.0375	NW	Fair until night.		
57.50	29.56	29.55	0.33125	S	Heavy rain in the night.		
55	29.55	29.55	0.00375	S	Dull with little rain.		
60	29.55	29.49	0.1125	S	Showery.		
49	29.55	29.53	0.0125	S	Partially fair.		
57.50	29.48	29.46	0.13125	S	Rain, afterwards fine.		
54	29.35	29.31	0.65	SW	Heavy showers.		{ Rainbow seen 4 p.m.
38.75	29.66	29.37	—	W	Fair.		
47.50	29.77	29.74	—	NE	Do.		
61.50	29.84	29.76	—	S	Do.		
56.50	29.80	29.79	0.1875	S	Fair until evening.		
45.25	29.75	29.69	—	SE	Morning dull—then fair.		
38	30.03	29.90	—	N	Fair.		
46	30.08	30.03	—	E	Do.		
41	30.02	29.84	—	E	Do.		
46	29.71	29.65	0.45	E	Rain after 5 p.m.		

Thermometer.				Barometer.			
Sep. 8.							
At 3 P.M.	66.50.	Greatest variation in the day,	29.100ths of an inch	At 8 A.M.	29.37.		
Midnight	39.			10 P.M.	29.66.		

quantity of rain that fell in the month of August was 3.2075, and in Sep-
5. The character given to the weather in August, in the last report, was
by the observations made on the four remaining days of that month. Sep-
warm and fine, although much rain fell, chiefly in the middle of the month :
in the barometer very trifling considering the season ; and only once did
above a gentle breeze, on the 10th.

JAMES G. TATEM.

ombe, 17th October, 1825.

ure of London, for September 1825 : 9 A.M. North Aspect, in the Shade.

67	9	Fine	61	17	Showery	66	24	Cloudy	62
67	10	Do.	63	18	Cloudy	—	25	—	—
65	11	Cloudy	—	19	Do.	66	26	Showery	64
—	12	Do.	64	20	Do.	65	27	Fine	59
59	13	Showery	61	21	Wet	67	28	Do.	59
58	14	Do.	64	22	Showery	64	29	Do.	59
59	15	Cloudy	65	23	Fine	59	30	Do.	57
62	16	Do.	64						

Q IN THE CORNER.

Oct. 11, 1825.

LY MAG. No. 416.

3 A

MEDICAL

MEDICAL REPORT.

THE public mind has of late years been much attracted towards the subject of Diseases of the *Spine*. The column of bones, to which the term *Spine* has been affixed, effects so essential a purpose in the architecture of the human frame, that whatever causes tend to destroy its efficiency, whether they arise from affections of the pillar itself, or of its collateral supports, endanger the safety and well-being of the whole living fabric. The number of writers who have made these diseases the object of their inquiries shows, either that the disorders in question have become much more frequent than formerly, or that the attention of the public, and of medical practitioners, has, from some cause or other, been invited to the more attentive consideration of them; or that the latter have become better informed of the causes, symptoms, and modes of efficiently treating this class of disorders. Be this as it may, it is certain that, amongst those writers who have written on spinal diseases, there exists much discrepancy of opinion, both as to the causes and indications of cure in many cases of spinal deformity. The etiology offered by some, to explain the deranged condition of the vertebral column, has been declared to be, by competent judges of the case, *impossible*; and some methods of cure, founded upon the theories proposed, have been pronounced to be as irreconcilable with the anatomical structure of the parts, as inconsistent with fair physiological deduction. Other writers, on the diseases in question, have assigned causes for them, consistent with the medical philosophy of the day; and have suggested modes of treatment in strict accordance with sound physiological reasoning. That the subjects of *Curvature of the Spine* are to be looked for amongst the young of the softer sex, and amidst the higher classes of society, is a fact that will not be denied. The female offspring of those whose circumstances authorize, and whose station requires, a luxurious style of living, and the refinements of a fashionable life, are too often the victims of a system of education, the details of which, during childhood, but principally during adolescence, exhibit a determined disregard to the indications of nature in respect of the *physical* perfection of the *form*, and a recklessness of the means by which the material organism is to acquire growth and development. It is not surprising, therefore, that, while the intellectual advancement of the pupil has been ensured, and the progress in elegant accomplishments rendered satisfactory to the teacher, and delightful to the parent, that the *physical education* of the scholar has been neglected, and her fitness for undertaking the active duties of life unthought-of and uncared-for. A young lady, legitimately

educated, is taught to avoid all movements,—to maintain an upright position at the harp and piano; those habits and exercises, to which fullness, restless activity, and buoyancy of childhood have so invincible an attachment are proscribed; or, if not totally proscribed, are admitted with such modifications, as to weaken their effect in improving the physical powers. Peter boldly asserts, that, with a part of the education of girls, a degree of *boydenism* must be a dispensation from the rigid rule of dancing and the *drilling* master. The daughter of a peer—of a minister—of a senator,—must appear *born to a carriage*, be seen *writing* graceful attitudes, or *skipping* like the girls of a village? be an object worth pursuing, then, if permitted. Some one has observed the actions of young children to be graceful; and who can witness and giddiness, the romping and frolic of childhood, without feelings of delight enhanced by the conviction of these attributes of the youthful sex, once the evidences of health, and by which health is to be maintained. Then, Curvature of the Spine, diseases depending upon an atrophy of physical structure, are to be prevented by the energy and activity of youth encouraged; and let the usages and families be more according to the plans and practices of rustic symmetry of the female figure, a section of which has been the object of the poet, the study of the painter, the sculptor, will not be an impediment to the addition of firmness and tone to the round of natural and *unforced* beauty. They be carried even to the *whirl* of girlish frolic, tend to promote. It is not necessary," says the author of the *Study of Medicine*, "in order to preserve all the air and gracefulness of life, to banish from the hours of the old national amusements of the shuttlecock, of tennis, trap, and other game that calls into action the firmness to every organ, and to health to the entire surface." asserted by Burke,* that an *apparent fragility* was essential to female beauty, and it has been asserted that the appearance of *helplessness* gave charms to the feminine form—these notions are erroneous; the

* Essay on the Sublime and B

a woman will, in most cases, with
is of strength and activity, have to
the departure of personal attrac-

to the present moment, the cases of
ued Fever have maintained the ratio
time of the year. Scarlatina has
rather frequent among children, and
atal cases of measles have been re-
to the writer. During the last
or so, Catarrh has prevailed exten-
the extraordinary vicissitudes of the
herical temperature, during this pe-

riod, sufficiently account for this circum-
stance. Inflammatory affections of the
tonsils and larynx, and some formidable
affections of the thoracic viscera, have fallen
under the observation and treatment of the
Reporter; and upon the whole, it would
appear from the alternate mildness and
severity of the weather, that the medical
practitioner will not want objects upon
which he may exert his professional skill.

JAMES FIELD.

Bolt Court, Fleet-street,
Oct. 23, 1823.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

E routine of country business at
his season has little variety of re-
The late few days of chilling wea-
ve given warning for winter quar-
nd he is a wise man who preserves
le in good case, from the rigours of
ason. In such respect, the conti-
farmers have ever been our supe-
A fear of much notoriety, it seems,
clared for a hard winter. Such
urrence would undoubtedly be in
und prove a *balance* atmospheric.
nglish winter has, however, of late
~~lated~~ much of its pristine severity.
re not since been braced by so in-
frost as that of the year 1739,
Frost Fair was held upon the
In all the early districts, wheat
has long since been finished, and
sown looks as healthy and luxu-
in any former season. In the cus-
or accidentally late, this business
finished in a short time. The fal-
ork remarkably, indeed universally
Wheat bearing so good a price, a
adth will be sown throughout the
on some lands where it had better
ted. Never did the autumnal pas-
ok of a more beautiful green, or
luxuriant. This will greatly econo-
defective turnip crop, whilst it na-
keeps store-stock at a higher price.
potatoes and fruits have proved
expectation, from the genial cha-
of the latter summer and autumn.
and all spring cattle-crops, are at
in a flourishing state; as is the
state of our country affairs, most
including the condition of the la-
none of whom hitherto seem even
dreamed of a *strike*. The miserable
broadcasting wheat even yet en-
the majority; to which must be
that the prevailing drill-system is
ate to secure a clean tilth. Wheat
has been remarkably early in Scot-
Such is the mildness of the season,

that our hospitable newspapers are con-
stantly treating us with desserts of second
crops of strawberries, cherries, and apples.
Milch cows are in great request, and fat
stock rivals the store in price. Wool is
held up, and time will determine the value
of that speculation. It would seem that
they who held the opinion of a short stock
of old wheat (on which we hesitated)
judged correctly, from the great prices at
this season: unless it be that the great
Leviathan population prematurely devours
all. They quote horses lower in price,
but not in the front ranks. It was
said that both cart-horses and farm-
ing implements had advanced unusually
and greatly after Michaelmas—that the
former relaxed a little from the Flemish
import, but those horses have been readily
sold, and the price is now, perhaps, as high
as ever. Pigs likewise, though a stock so
speedily multiplied, have maintained a high
price for years. The *bub* and *grub* mono-
poly, so the *fancy* have lately styled it, and
the advocates for *free trade* in the article of
first necessity, have been for years at despe-
rate quill-drawing, and the battle still rages;
but the issue, perhaps, will not be so soon
decided as either party expects. It is re-
ported that, on the meeting of Parliament,
petitions for free trade in corn and provi-
sions will flow in from every manufacturing
town in the realm.

Smithfield:—Beef, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 2d.—
Mutton, 4s. 0d. to 8s. 6d.—Veal, 5s. 0d.
to 6s. 6d.—Pork, 4s. 0d. to 6s. 4d.—Dairy-
fed, 5s. 0d. to 7s. 0d.—Lamb, 5s. 6d. to 6s.
6d.—Raw Fat, 2s. 5d.

Corn Exchange:—Wheat, 45s. to 80s.—
Barley, 32s. to 48s.—Oats, 25s. to 35s.—
Bread (London), 10d. the loaf of 4lb.—
Hay, per load, 65s. to 105s.—Clover, ditto,
80s. to 120s.—Straw, 38s. to 49s.

Coals in the Pool, 34s. 6d. to 43s. 0d. per
Chaldron.

Middlesex, Oct. 21st.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SUGAR.—The Raw Sugar market has been limited since our last report, and the grocers have not evinced so eager a disposition to purchase; the prices may be stated to be 6d. to 1s. per cwt. lower—but in general the importers are firm. The stock is at present about 1,000 casks less than the corresponding time last year; but there are several ships in dock to unload, which will lessen the difference in the next return; however, buyers are cautious in purchasing.

Refined Sugars.—The market is at present very dull, and the exporters for Hamburg have been limited; large lumps for grocers have been reduced in price 1s. per cwt., and other kinds in proportion.

Foreign Sugars.—There is little or no demand for Brown Brazils, or low Yellow Havannahs, and prices are without variation.

Coffee is very dull and heavy; the orders from the Continent are limited, and prices lower than the article can be procured for. We may say there is a general reduction of 1s. to 2s. per cwt.

Spirits.—The market for Rum continues steady, 30 to 40 per ton; over-proof brings 3s. 5d. to 3s. 6d. per gallon. Brandy continues at our prices, and Hollands in little demand, although fine qualities are scarce.

Spices.—East-India Ginger is in demand for home trade, at an advance of 2s. to 3s. per cwt.; inferior Pepper, for shipping, sells readily from 5½d. to 5¾d. per lb.; no alteration in other spices.

Tea.—The Company have issued their declaration for next sale. In the market, Boheas have sold rather lower last week, but other sorts are without alteration.

Tobacco.—The supplies are coming in plentiful, but the transactions at present are so limited that prices are nominal.

Hemp, Flax, and Tallow.—In these articles there is no alteration since our last Report.

Wine is in considerable demand since the reduction of duties has taken place; and the Revenue is greatly benefited by the reduction, as the importation and consumption have wonderfully increased: there are at present in *one vault (called the East Vault of the London Docks)* from 24 to 25,000 butts and pipes of Wine, all in bond. This dock covers a space of seven acres and a half of ground; all the other vaults of the London Docks are equally stored with immense quantities of wine.

Course of Exchange.—Amsterdam, 12. 3.—Hamburg, 37. 1.—Paris, 25. 60.—Antwerp, 12. 4.—Rotterdam, 12. 4.—Bordeaux, 25. 60.—Vienna, 10.—Madrid, 37.—Cadiz, 37.—Gibraltar, 31.—Leghorn, 49½.—Genoa, 44¾.—Naples, 40¾.—Lisbon, 51.—Oporto, 51.—Dublin, 9½.—Cork, 9½.

Prices of Stocks.—The 3 per Cent. Reduced, 87¾; 3 per Cent. Consols, 89¾; 4 per Cent. 1822, 103; 3½ per Cent., 95½; Bank Stock, 224 to 225.

Prices of Bullion.—Foreign Gold in Bars, 3l. 17s. 6d. per oz.—New Doubloons, Silver in Bars, Standard, 5s. 1d.—New Dollars, 4s. 11½d.

Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint-Stock Companies, at the Office of ENNES and WOLFE.—Barnsley CANAL, 335l.—Birmingham, 340.—Derby, 225l.—Ellesmere and Chester, 127l.—Erewash, 0.—Forth and Clyde, 550l.—Grand Junction, 302l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 500l.—Mersey and Irwell, 1,200l.—Neath, 380l.—Nottingham, 300l.—Oxford, 800l.—Stafford and Worcester, 800l.—Trent and Mersey, 2,100l.—Alliance British and Foreign, 13½l.—Guardian, 20l.—Hope, 5l. 17s. 6d.—Sun Fire, 220l.—Gas Light and Chartered Company, 56l.—City Gas Light Company, 75l.—Leeds, 240l.—Liverpool, 318.

MONTHLY PRICE-CURRENT.

ALMONDS:—

Sweet Jordan, per cwt... 10l. to 10l. 10s.

Bitter 4l. to 4l. 4s.

ALUM per ton 15l.

ASNES:—Quebec Pot, per cwt..... 31s.

United States 31s. to 33s.

Quebec Pearl 34s. to 35s.

BARILLA:—

Teneriffe per ton 12l.

Carthagena 21l. to 22l.

Alicant 20l. to 21l.

Sicily..... 18l. 10s. to 19l.

BRIMSTONE:—Rough per ton 7l. 10s. to 8l.

COCOA:—

West-India per cwt. 60s. to 65s.

Trinidad..... 70s. to 75s.

Grenada..... 70s. to 75s.

Caraccas..... (none)

COFFEE (in Bond):—

Jamaica per cwt. 54s. to 60s.

——, fine 90s. to 95s.

——, very fine 95s. to 100s.

Dominica..... 60s. to 65s.

Berbice 60s. to 65s.

Cor

COTTON WOOL (in Bond) :—

West India, common, per lb.	9d. to 10½d.
Grenada	11d. to 13d.
Perlice	11d. to 12d.
Demerara	10½d. to 12d.
Sea Island	15d. to 27d.
New Orleans	9d. to 12d.
Georgia, Bowed	8d. to 13d.
Bahia	11d. to 12d.
Marabham	11½d. to 12d.
Para	10d. to 10½d.
Mina	10d. to 11d.
Perambucco	12d. to 13d.
Surat	5½d. to 7d.
Madras	7d. to 7½d.
Ben gal	5½d. to 7½d.
Bombay	10d. to 15d.
Smyrna	10½d. to 12d.
Egyptian	11d. to 12d.

CURA NTS per cwt. 104s. to 106s.

FIGS:—Turkey..... 45s. to 56s.

FLAX:—Riga per ton 46l. to 53l.

Druana 46l. to 48l.

Petersburgh 45l. to 47l.

HEMP:—Riga..... per ton 47l. to 48l.

Petersburgh 40l. to 43l.

—, half clean 36l. to 37l.

INDIGO:—

Caracas Floras .. per lb. 11s. 6d. to 13s.

Sobra 9s. to 10s.

East India..... 7s. to 13s.

IRON:—

Petersburgh, per ton 23l. to 23l. 10s.

Brit ish Bar 13l. to 13l. 10s.

OILS:—Palm..... per cwt. 23s.

Whale, Cape (in Bond) per tun 24l.

Gal i poli 44l. to 45l.

Linseed 23l. to 23l. 10s.

Lucca per jar 7l. to 7l. 10s.

Florence..... per half-chest 25s. to 27s.

PEPPER (in Bond)..... per lb. 5d. to 5½d.

PIMENTO (in Bond).... per lb. 11d. to 12d.

RICE:—East-India .. per cwt. 23s. to 30s.

Carolina, new 38s. to 40s.

—, old 37s. to 38s.

SPIRITS (in Bond) :—

Brandy, Cognac, per gall. 3s. 3d. to 3s. 4d.

—, Bourdeaux.... 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d.

Geneva, Hollands..... 2s. to 2s. 2d.

Rum, Jamaica 2s. 7d. to 3s. 3d.

—, Leeward Island..... 2s. to 2s. 4d.

SUGAR:—

Jamaica per cwt. 70s. to 80s.

Demerara, &c..... 70s. to 76s.

St. Kitts, Antigua, &c. 70s. to 80s.

Refined, (in Bond) :—

Large Lumps 41s. to 44s.

Good and Middling 50s. to 59s.

Patent Fine Loaves 57s. to 62s.

TALLOW:—

Russia per cwt. 37s. to 39s.

TAR:—

Archangel per barrel 16s. to 17s.

Stockholm..... 16s.

TEA (E.-India Company's prices) :—

Bohea per lb. 2s. 1d. to 2s. 3½d.

Congou 2s. 6d. to 3s. 7d.

Souchong 3s. 9d. to 4s. 10d.

Campoi 3s. 4d. to 3s. 10d.

Twankay..... 3s. 7d. to 3s. 10d.

Hyson..... 4s. 4d. to 6s.

Gunpowder 4s. 11d. to 6s. 3d.

TOBACCO (in Bond) :—

Maryland, fine yellow, per lb.

—, fine colour .. 1s. 3d. to 2s. 6d.

—, fine colour .. 1s. 8d. to 2s. 6d.

Virginia 5d. to 8d.

WINE (in Bond) :—

Old Port, per pipe 138 galls. 42l. to 56l.

— New Ditto..... 24l. to 36l.

Lisbon .. per pipe 140 ditto 23l. to 35l.

Madeira, per pipe 110 ditto 25l. to 95l.

Calcavella, per pipe 140 ditto 33l. to 45l.

Sherry .. per butt 130 ditto 23l. to 63l.

Teneriffe per pipe 120 ditto 22l. to 32l.

Claret .. per hhd. 56 ditto 18l. to 58l.

Spanish Red per tun 252 ditto 15l. to 30l.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES, announced between the 23d of September and the 19th of October 1825; extracted from the London Gazettes.**DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY FILED.****B**ROMLEY, Mary and J. Gillings, Commercial-

road, cheesemongers, Sept. 29

Coulthard, J. Old City Chambers, Bishopsgate-street,

cable and anchor-merchant, Oct. 4

Mackenzie, G. Bull-and-Mouth-street, merchant,

Sept. 23

Pain, R.G. Lloyd's Coffee-house, underwriter, Sept.

23

Powell, J. Southampton-buildings, Holborn, tailor,

Oct. 6

Savery, F. Bristol, merchant, Sept. 13

Tutton, T. Gerrard-street, Soho, grocer, Oct. 11

Yorkston, G. Tottenham-court-road, cheesemonger,

Oct. 15

Young, B. John's-place, Camberwell-new-road,

carpenter, Oct. 10

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 65.]*Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.***A**UGHTIE, T. Poultry, grocer. (Webb, Bartlett's-

buildings

Jardine, W. Richardby, Cumberland, hay and corn-

merchant. (Law and Bendle, Carlisle; and Moun-

sey and Gray, Staple's-Inn

Booby, J. Newport, grocer. (Griffiths, Newport;

and Ellis and Co., Chancery-lane

Brinley, J. S. Birch-in-lane, ship and insurance-

broker. (Freeman and Heathcote, Coleman-street

Bridgeman, J. Bethnal-green, tallow-chandler.

(Thomson, Minories

Brown, J. Shadwell, plumber. (Baddley, Leman-

street

Butler, T. Old Radford, Nottingham, joiner. (Cur-

sham, Nottingham; and Gregory, Clement's-Inn

Byers, N. Bath-street, Clerkenwell, oilman. (Har-

rison, Walbrook-buildings

Collens, F. Pall Mall, man-milliner. (W. A. Beck-

etts, Golden-square

Coley, H. F. Broad-street, wine-merchant. (Wadi-

son, Austin-friars

Cooper, T. W. Liverpool, chemist. (Hampson,

Manchester; and Ellis and Co., Chancery-lane

Cowdroy, W. Gorton, Lancaster, glue-maker.

(Hindle, Liverpool; and Chester, Staple's-Inn

Dennett, C. R. Fulham-road, Little Chelsea, ches-

emonger. (Hallett and Henderson, Northumber-

land-street, Mary-le-bone

- Dickinson, J. Church-passage, Guildhall, warehouseman. (Freeman and Heathcote, Coleman-street)
- Dobson, J. Hesketh-with-Borconwall, grocer. (Pillington, Preston; and Blakelock and Ploorman, Serjeant's-lane)
- Emerson, J. and S.N. Whitechapel-road, cutlery. (Eicke, Old Broad-street)
- Falclough, R. Liverpool, painter and glazier. (Lace and Co., Liverpool, and Taylor and Roane, Temple)
- Follett, J. Bath, innkeeper. (Hollings, Bath; and Makinson, Temple)
- Ford, R. Bridgewater, merchant. (Trevor, Bridgewater; and Holme and Co., New-lan)
- Ford, W. Broadway, Blackfriars, tea-dealer. (Tottle and Co., Poultry)
- Hall, W. Gutter-lane, warehouseman. (Birkett and Co., Cloak lane)
- Haworth, A. and J. Whitehead, Lever Banks, near Bolton, calico-printers. (Cluge and Thompson, Manchester; and Adlington and Co., Bedford-row)
- Harvey, W. Cloudeston-terrace, Islington, surgeon. (Johnson, Carmarthen-street, Tottenham-court-road)
- Higgs, E. Thornbury, Gloucester, victualler. (Willington, Jun. Bristol; Short, ditto; and Williams and White, Lincoln's-lane)
- Hill, W. Arundel-street, Fenton-square, tailor. (Tanner, New Haslem-hall-street)
- Hobbs, H. and W.S. Hellyer, Redbridge, Southampton, ship-builders. (Hewson, Gosport, and Dyne, Lincoln's-lane fields)
- Houghton, J. Manchester, linen-draper. (Petty, Manchester; and Sweet and Co., Haslinghall-street)
- Huddly, G. Mark-lane, hop and seed-merchant. (Robinson, Walbrook)
- Hutton, T. Catherine-street, Tower-hill, merchant. (Tomlinson and Co., King's-arms-yard, Coleman-street)
- Jacobs, F. Windsor, dealer in jewellery. (Isaacs, Bury-street)
- Johnson, J. B. and J. O'Callaghan, Liverpool, merchants. (Crump, Liverpool; and Adlington and Co., Bedford-row)
- Johns, H. L. Devonshire, banker. (Sole and Tink, Devonport; and Sole, Gray's-lane)
- Kincaid, J. Spital-square, silk-manufacturer. (Collins, Spital-square)
- King, C. Cranbrook, banker. (Ilague, Cranbrook; and Pearson, Temple)
- King, T. Bernumday-new-road, linen-draper. (Jones, Black-lane)
- Levin, W. L. Grove-lane, Camberwell, merchant. (Robinson, Walbrook)
- Lowe, W. Liverpool, broker. (Steel, Liverpool; and Steel and Nicol, Queen-street, Cheapside)
- Macey, W. Heston Norris, cotton-manufacturer. (Seddon, Manchester; and Hurd and Johnson, Temple)
- Mills, E. Berkeley-square, showmaker. (Hill, Welbeck-street)
- Mollen, J. G. and R. Alger, Change-alley merchants. (Gordon, Nicholas-lane)
- Nachbar, J. Jun. Old Brentford, gardener
- Nash, J. Bristol, wharfinger. (Salter, Brix and Holme and Co., New Inn)
- Nichol, J. and P. Cornhill, merchants. (S Were, Conyer's-hall, Haslinghall-street)
- Pain, R. G. City, underwriter. (Sandys, 1 Crane-court, Fleet street)
- Ploudford, J. Queen-street, Cheapside, chandler. (Rushlury, Carthusian-street)
- Potter, T. Scarborough, York-shire, coach (Thornton, Scarborough; and Lever, Gr Pringle, J. London-road, victualler. (G Hardwick, Laurence-lane)
- Procter, S. Calverley, clothier. (Atkinson Leeds; and Stocker and Dawson, New court)
- Robinson, R. Friday-street, tavern-keeper. Featherstone-buildings
- Robson, W. J. Oxford-street, grocer. (Az Cole, Throgmorton street)
- Sandwell, J. Strand, tavern-keeper. (Mik Owen, New London-street, 1 rutched-vin)
- Smith, J. Broad-street, broker. (Mahony, court, Chancery-lane)
- Squire, J. and W. and W. W. Pridmore, bridge, Devon, bankers. (Wyse and W Kingsbridge; and Alexander and Son, street, Lincoln's-lane)
- Stevens, J. Line-street, merchant. (Sweet, Haslinghall-street)
- Sumner, T. Clithero, Lancashire, iron (Burrish, Birmingham; and Tooke as Gray's-lane)
- Sutcliffe, T. Halifax, cotton-spinner. (Hutchins, and Kaye and Whitaker, buildings)
- Trisam, J. Wolverhampton, ironmaster. Wolverhampton; and Williams and White's-lane)
- Tucker, T. High-street, Borough, oil and man. (Atkins and Davis, Fox Ordinary Nicholas-lane)
- Tutin, R. Birmingham, builder. (Smith, 1 and Hames, Birmingham; and Long and Gray's-lane)
- Walker, W. and T. Baker, Cannon-street, 8 (Gaskden and Barlow, Austin-friars)
- Watts, J. F. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, stockbroker. (Hutton and Davis, G court, Gracechurch-street)
- Webford, J. Little Guildford-street, South timber merchant. (Smith, Haslinghall-street)
- Whitecock, J. Retford, Nottinghamshire, 4 (Law and Coates, Manchester; and Adlington, Bedford-row)
- Witherington, C. H. Borough-road, 4 (Cooper, New-lan)
- Wood, D. Milk-street, woollen-warehouse (Tomlinson and Co., Copthall-court)

DIVIDENDS.

- ATKINSON, W. Clements-lane, Lombard-street, Nov. 8
- Arca, W. Walton, Oct. 29
- Avison, J. Hasburn, Yorkshire, Nov. 8
- Barlow, J. Wimbledon, Oct. 8
- Batters, J. Southampton, Oct. 29
- Bell, H. Bourn, Oct. 29
- Berry, N. Huddersfield, Oct. 31
- Bowman, R. Liverpool, Nov. 10
- Celia, P. George-street, Minorics, Oct. 29
- Chamberlayne, T. and W. Williams, Cumberland-street, Portman-square, Nov. 10
- Chapman, T. Littlebury 17th, Chertford-mills, and Stratford-mills, Essex, Nov. 12
- Clark, J. Trowbridge, Nov. 7
- Compton, P.A. Beckenham, Nov. 8
- Corfield, C. W. Norwich, Oct. 14
- Cox, R. Cow-cross, West Smithfield, Dec. 10
- Cox, J. Wells, Somerset, Nov. 1
- Cotterell, C. Southampton, Oct. 29
- Crosby, R. Kentish-town, Oct. 29
- Cutmore, J. Birch-lane, Oct. 29
- Dalmeide, G. Chancery-street, Oct. 29
- Davies, J. Gutter-lane, Oct. 29
- Davis, W. Lewisham, Kent, Nov. 12
- Dinnore, C. Norwich, Oct. 31
- Dorrian, J. J. Cleveland-court, St. James's, Nov. 8
- Dousbury, R. Bell-lane, Spital-fields, Nov. 8
- Douthwalte, C. Pancras-lane, Oct. 29
- Dunn, T. Durham, Nov. 8
- Eade, C. Stowmarket, Oct. 14
- Field, W. London, Nov. 1
- Flaherty, T. Bath, Oct. 18
- Ford, H. Portsmouth, Oct. 27
- Fyffe, E.C. New Cavendish-street, Nov. 5
- Gardie, L. formerly of New-street, Covent-garden, but now of Regent-street, Nov. 8
- Gateby, A. Manchester, Nov. 7
- Gilbee, N. Denton, Kent, Oct. 11
- Gough, J. Dursley, Gloucester, Oct. 29
- Gray, M. J. C. Mason-street-road, Nov. 12
- Hall, W. Jayton's-buildings, South-wark, Oct. 29
- Hall, H. Kingsland, Oct. 13
- Hammon, J. Great Portland-street, Oct. 29
- Hammond, G. Kirk, York, Nov. 10
- Hart, G. Cheltenham, Oct. 29
- Hawkes, J. Old Jewry, Nov. 1
- Harding, T. and J. Nov. 1
- Hazard, D. Hackney, Oct. 29
- Hill, J. Carlisle, Oct. 29
- Hitchen, G. and T. W. Sheffield, Oct. 24
- Holland, T. Nottingham, Oct. 29
- Holmes, T. Nottingham, Oct. 29
- Howes, W. Jun. Hobart, Commercial-road, Nov. 1
- Hyde, J. Winchester, Nov. 1
- Jenkins, J. J. Barnack, Oct. 29
- Johnson, R. Lane-end, Oct. 17
- Kenning, G. Spitalfields, Oct. 29
- Knight, J. Mile-end-road, Lancaster, J. Jun. Becken-road, Oct. 15
- Laughton, J. Arthur-street, Commercial-road, Nov. 8
- Levy, H. Rotherham-place, Oct. 29
- Lewis, J. Bristol, Oct. 29
- Lingham, J. Worcester, Oct. 29
- Little, A. Bradford, Oct. 29
- MacDonnell, M., J. Nov. 1

Works in the Press.

and J. Bushell, Broad-street, Nov. 8	Quick, W. Liverpool, Nov. 9	Smith, J. Bradnirch, Devon, 27
Hinson, A. and J. Huddersfield, Oct. 18	Rawlins, J. Milton, Oxfordshire, Nov. 8	Squire, J. Kendall, Westmorland, Nov. 3
Wilfold, J. Kendal, Oct. 24	Richmond, R. Leicester, Oct. 26	Stabler, F. York, Nov. 1
Ther, E. Oxford, Oct. 29	Robinson, H. T. Gun-street, Old Artillery-ground, Nov. 8	Stones, D. and T. Ashworth, Oct. 17
Chel, E. and S. Norwich, Nov. 1	Robson, G. George-yard, Lombard-street, Nov. 5	Stoneham, T. Little Chelsea, 8
and, J. Beckington, Nov. 3	Roberts, J. High Holborn, Nov. 1	Thompson, J. and W. W. Wolverhampton, Nov. 5
will, J. and J. Burch, Jewry-street, Aldgate, Nov. 8	Rolfes, W. G. Fenchurch-street, Oct. 29	Tomsey, J. Beaumont-st. Mary-le-bone, Oct. 15
Macres, W. Lea Grange, Leicestershire, Nov. 5	Rowland, E. L. Ruabon, Nov. 5	Tute, N. Wakefield, York, Nov. 1
tram, J. and W. Welsh, Liverpool, Nov. 2	Searle, H. Strand, Nov. 5	Wells, G. Oxford street, Nov. 1
Hinson, T. sen. Scawby, Lincoln, Oct. 25	Shanley, H. Little Argyle-street, Oct. 29	Williams, W. Amen-corner, Nov. 1
Wick, T. Kingstanley, Oct. 25	Shave, W. St. Alban's, Hertfordshire, Nov. 8	Wilson, R. Birmingham, Nov. 1
Went, M. W. St. James's-walk, Clerkenwell, Oct. 29	Simpson, J. Holbeck, York, Oct. 27	Woodhouse, J. and M. W. house, Mincing-lane, Nov. 8
Went, T. and E. Davis, Maldstone, Oct. 1	Singer, N. P. Liverpool, Nov. 5	Worth, J. and J. Trump-street, Nov. 1
Went, W. Salisbury-square, Oct. 1	Sinclair, A. Castle-street, Birchin-lane, Nov. 5	Wright, E. Oxford-street, Nov. 8

WORKS IN THE PRESS, AND NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ROUDON'S Encyclopædia of Agriculture is now just ready.

Poetic Hours; consisting of occasional poems, translations, stanzas to music, &c. announced by Mr. G. F. Richardson.

Mr. John Timbs has in the press "Ca-leon Sketches," uniform in size with his *Promenade round Dorking*."

Mr. Boone's *Book of Churches and Sects* y speedily be expected.

The long-announced *Gardener's Magazine* will be commenced at Christmas.

The *Literary Souvenir*, or *Cabinet of Poetry and Romance* for 1826, will be ly in a few days.

Lectures in Divinity are an- nounced for publication by Dr. John ks Hollingsworth.

r. Tennant, author of *Anster Fair*, has a *Dramatic Poem* in the press.

ptain Brooke is about to publish *Travels through Lapland and Sweden*," *Winter Sketches in Lapland*."

: *Amulet*; or *Christian and Literary mbrancer*, is nearly ready.

erloo; or the *British Minstrel*, a in five cantos, is announced for pub-

-simile reprint of *Hamlet*, 1604 (in session of the Duke of Devonshire), o be in progress.

Rev. F. Diblin announces a new f "An Introduction to the Know- rare and valuable Editions of the d Latin Classics.

man Hurwitz, author of *Vindiciae &c.*, has in the press a volume *Hebrew Tales*, translated from Hebrew works; to which will be *Popular Essay on the still exist- s of the uninspired writings of Hebrew Sages.*

inciples of *Analytical Geometry*, the use of *Students*, are in the

nd part of "*Laconics*; or the of the best Authors," with

Portraits of Addison, Pope, Johnson, Franklin, and Goldsmith, will be published on December 1.

Biographia Scottiana; or *Lives of the Scots Worthies*, is announced for publica- tion in numbers.

The *Memoirs of the Prince de Montmo- rency* are on the eve of publication, in Paris.

The *Duties of a Lady's Maid*, by a Lady, are announced as in the press.

Dr. Nuttall announces as preparing, *P. Virgilii Maronis Bucolica*; containing an *Ordo and Interlineal Translation* accom- panying the Text; with references to a *Scanning Table*, and exhibiting every variety of *Hexameter Verse*, intended as an intro- duction to the reading of the Latin Poets.

The third edition of *Stuart's History of the Steam Engine* is just ready.

William Tell, translated from the Ger- man of Frederic Schiller, will speedily be published in small 8vo.

Mr. Galt's new work, entitled "*The Last of the Lairds, or the Life and Opinions of Malachi Mailings, Esq., of Aulbig- gings*," may shortly be expected.

The *Auto-biographical Memoirs of Fer- dinand Frank* are in the pr. ss.

A new edition of the *Italian Novelists*, by Thomas Roscoe, Esq., is announced for speedy publication.

A *Treatise on Clock and Watch-making*, theoretical and practical, by Thomas Reid, author of the article "*Horology*," in the *Edinburgh Encyclopædia*, is announced.

We understand that the author of "*Bibli- cal Gleanings*," whose studies peculiarly qualify him for the work, is preparing for the press a *Bibliotheca Theologia*, on a new plan, to embrace every publication of value, with *Critical Remarks*, and *Biogra- phical Sketches*. The First Part of which will shortly appear.

Mr. Chandos Leigh has in the press "*The Queen of Golconda's Fete*," and other poems.

The publication of the *Library for the People*.

People will be commenced in Sixpenny Numbers, on December 3.

Obstinacy, a Tale, will be published in a few days.

Disquisitions upon the Painted Greek Vases, and their probable Connexion with the Shows of the Eleusinian and other Mysteries. By James Christie, a member of the Society of Dilettanti. 1 vol. demy 8to. with plates, will shortly be published.

Dr. Ayre announces Researches in Pathology, Part I. containing an Inquiry into the Nature and Treatment of Dropsies.

Time's Telescope for 1826 is preparing, and will be published in November. Besides contributions from several eminent living poets, the volume will be embellished with a highly finished engraving and some original music.

Facts and Fancies; or Mental Diversions, are preparing for the press, by the author of "Solace of an Invalid."

Mr. Hartshorne, of St. John's College, Cambridge, has in the press a volume of Metrical Romances.

An octavo edition of Moore's Life of Sheridan is now just ready.

Mignet's History of the French Revolution is announced for publication.

Proposals are issued for publishing a half-length Portrait of George Birkbeck, Esq., M.D.; to be engraved in mezzotinto by Dawe, from a painting by Lane.

An History of the Roman Emperors, from Augustus to the last Constantine, is announced, from the classic pen of Mr. C. A. Elton.

The author of "The Two Rectors" has in the press a work, entitled "The Converts."

Mrs. Holland announces a new volume, entitled "Reflection."

A third series of Sayings and Doings may shortly be expected.

A Quarterly Magazine will be commenced at Cork on January 1, 1826.

Baron Cuvier announces a new edition of Buffon, to which he will prefix two introductory volumes.

A new Medical and Surgical Dictionary, including the collateral branches of Philosophy and Natural History, as connected with Materia Medica, is in the press, from the pen of the author of the "New London Medical Pocket Book," &c.

Among the publishing novelties is the announcement of an extensive work, entitled Constable's Miscellany of Original and Selected Publications, in various departments of literature, the sciences, and the arts. To appear in weekly numbers.—The design is to reprint in a cheap form several interesting and valuable publications, hitherto placed beyond the reach of a great proportion of readers, and to issue in that form many original treatises which are now in preparation; among which are the following works:—

Devotional Exercises, Prayers and Me-

ditations, original and selected, by R. Morehead, A.M. of Baliol College, Oxford. J. G. Lockhart's (LL.B.) Life of R. Burns.

History of Voyages, from the earliest times. 3 vols.

The Life and Discoveries of Cap. James Cook. 3 vols.

History and present state of South America. 2 vols.

History of the Earth and Animated Nature, by James Wilson, Esq. assisted by several distinguished naturalists. 6 vols.

Murray's (Hugh, F.R.S.E.) Narrative of the Settlement and Present State of Diemen's Land, New Holland, and Coasts and Islands of Australia. 2 vols.

History of British India, and of the Commerce of Europe with the Eastern Nations. 3 vols.

A treatise on Road-making, Railways, Wheel-carriages, and the Strength of Materials, by George Buchanan, Esq.

Life and Adventures of Alexander Selkirk. Life of Andrew Hofer, general of Tyrolese.

History of Inventions and Discoveries, by Professor John Beckman. Translated from the German. 4 vols.

Lives of the Reformers—Martin Luther, Melancthon, Cranmer, Calvin, Ab. Zuingli, and John Knox. 2 vols.

Health and Longevity. Rules for preservation of health, and the attainment of long life, by the Rt. Hon. Sir John Hall, Bart. A new edition. Revised by a physician. 2 vols.

The Narrative of Bruce's Travels in Abyssinia, to discover the source of the Nile. 4 vols.

Murray's (Hugh, F.R.S.E.) History of Greenland, the Whale Fishery, and of Northern Voyages of Discovery. 2 vols.

A Treatise on the Principles of Metallurgy and Paper Money, and the theory and practice of exchange, by J. R. McCulloch, Esq.

History of the Origin and Progress of Printing, Engraving, Paper-making, and other Arts and Inventions. 3 vols.

Biography of Illustrious British Statesmen. A Systematic View of the more Popular and Practical parts of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Chemistry. 3 vols.

History, Principles, and Advantages of Benefit Societies, Banks for Savings, and Assurances on Lives.

Journey to the Holy Land, by the Count de Chateaubriand, peer of France. Translated from the French. 2 vols.

Military Life of Arthur Duke of Wellington. 3 vols.

Life of General Washington. 2 vols. Life of Horatio Viscount Nelson. 3 vols.

Biography of distinguished Individuals who have contributed to modern improvement in the arts, sciences, and commerce.

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 of Modern Greece and the Ionian
 Charles Maclarn, Esq. 2 vols.
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 with some particulars of the Re-
 ve year 1745.
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 Oriental languages in the Uni-
 dinburgh. Original correspon-
 the biographical notice by Sir
 crieff Wellwood, Bart.
 ary Queen of Scots. 2 vols.
 of England, and of Great Britain
 nt time. 5 vols.
 of Scotland, by William Ritchie,
 ls.
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 rines. Selected by John Clay-
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 and announcements are daily ex-*

Fancies; or Mental Diversions,
 g for the press, by the author of
 an Invalid."
 lish Gentleman's Library Ma-
 guide to the choice of useful mo-
 in British and foreign literature,
 phical, literary, and critical no-
 William Goodhugh, is preparing
 on in 1 vol. post 8vo.
 Dr. Morrison is printing a
 morial, consisting of discourses
 preached in China; at Singa-
 urd ship at sea, in the Indian
 the Cape of Good Hope; and
 nual work is announced, under
 'The Literary Scrap Book, for
 uining the most striking and po-
 in English literature published
 ast year." It may be expected
 uary.
 lish Gaelic and Gaelic English
 is printed, and will be published
 rember.
 s Contrasted; or, Character
 Education, by the author of the
 'amily," in 1 vol. 12mo., is in

Robert Hall's Sermon on the
 r. Ryland will be published on
 ovember.
 of the late Rev. S. Morell, of
 y the Rev. J. Binney, of New-
 d. 12mo.
 ; or, the British Minstrel, a
 e cantos, by J. H. Brudfield, is
 .
 edical and Surgical Dictionary,
 s collateral branches of Philo-
 Natural History, as connected
 s medica, is in the press, from
 Mr. Forsyth, author of the New
 edical Pocket Book, &c.
 r MAG. No. 416.

On the 22d of November will be pub-
 lished Time's Telescope, for 1826; or, a
 complete Guide to the Almanack, and the
 astronomer's, botanist's and naturalist's
 guide for the year.

Mr. Hyman Hurwitz, author of Vindiciæ
 Hebraicæ, &c., has now in the press a vo-
 lume of Moral Hebrew Tales, translated
 from ancient Hebrew works; to which will
 be prefixed, a popular essay on the still ex-
 isting remains of the uninspired writings of
 the ancient Hebrew sages.

Mr. Kendall's Letters to a Friend on the
 State of Ireland, the Roman Catholic Ques-
 tion, and Merits of Constitutional Religious
 Distinctions, will appear early in November.

A new and enlarged edition of Kceper's
 Travels in search of his Master, will appear
 at Christmas.

Dr. Johns, F.R.S., has just ready for pub-
 lication Practical Botany, consisting of two
 parts. The first part contains an introduc-
 tion to the Linnean system; the second,
 the genera of British plants, in a tabular
 form.

The Holy Inquisition! being an histo-
 rical statement of the origin, progress, doc-
 trine and fall of that infamous tribunal!
 originally written in Latin by Philip A.
 Limborch, D.D., re-modelled and enlarged
 by C. Mackenzie, will shortly appear.

Tavern Anecdotes, and Reminiscences
 of the Origin of Signs, Clubs, Coffee
 Houses, &c. &c., intended as a lounge-
 book for Londoners and their country cou-
 sins, is nearly ready for publication.

LIST OF NEW WORKS.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

A catalogue of Books, new and second-
 hand, the stock of Robinson and Bent,
 Manchester.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Literary Remains of Lady Jane
 Grey. By Nicolas Harris Nicolas, esq.
 Post 8vo. 7s. 6d. Royal 8vo. 15s.

Marshall's Naval Biography. Vol. II.
 Part 2, 8vo. 15s.

The Life of the Right Hon. R. B. Sheri-
 dan. By Thomas Moore, esq. 4to. £3. 3s.

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 thologia

thologiæ Fontibus Hausit ; Annotationibus Jacobsii, De Bosch et aliorum instruxit : suas subinde Notulas et Tabulum, Scriptorum Chronologicum adjunxit Joannes Edwards, A.M. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

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OBITUARY OF THE MONTH.

ACEPEDE.

Germain Etienne Laville,
Lacepède, was born at Agen,
er 1756, of a noble fami-
he Bavarian service, but
ield of honour for the
period Buffon was in the
r. Science herself seemed
criptions, and Lacepède
most distinguished pupil.
enton obtained for young
uation of keeper of the
king's garden at Paris.
lution broke out he had
the *Natural History of*
reptiles and Serpents, in con-
on. But Lacepède's en-
blind him to his defects.
omy was then merely the
ice, though Aristotle had
ense number of isolated

facts, and modern naturalists had made some
progress towards a regular classification of
a few orders; when Linnæus and John
Hunter appeared, and opened a new field
for the enquiries into the mysteries of na-
ture. Lacepède was one of the first in
France to appreciate the superiority of
their system. But he had soon reason to
find, that comparative anatomy was still in
a very imperfect state: it was reserved for
M. Cuvier to collect the scattered frag-
ments and embody them into systems at
once beautiful and harmonious. The cabi-
net of comparative anatomy, at the Garden
of Plants, is a splendid monument of his
genius, learning, and immense observa-
tion.*

* We may also refer to his work now so
ably in the course of translation, and pub-
lished by Mr. Whittaker.

M. Lacepède duly appreciated the new system, and his later works prove that he profited by it. His *Natural History of Fishes*, 5 vols. 4to., 1798, is a proof of this. But the events of the Revolution distracted his attention from science. Of a mild disposition, but firm in principle, he attached himself to no party: loving the Revolution from principle, as the grave of absolute power, but lamenting its excesses. He was elected, in 1791, president of the National Assembly; and it was in this character that he received the address of the Whig club, with which the Assembly agreed in political sentiment, and he proposed that "Letters of Naturalization should be granted to Dr. Priestley's son, on account of his father's house being burnt by the English fanatics for his known attachment to the French Revolution." During the succeeding horrors of the Revolution, M. Lacepède did well to renounce politics and attend to natural history. On the creation of the Institute he was elected one of its first members. He afterwards became member of the Institute of Bologna. Charged by government to give the necessary instructions to Captain Baudin, on his voyage of discovery, Lacepède selected two young men of great merit, Bory de St. Vincent, and Peron, to accompany him. Buonaparte again tore M. Lacepède from his peaceful occupations, and we see him, successively—in 1799, Member of the Conservative Senate; in 1801, President of the Senate; in 1803, Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour; in 1804, Senator of Paris; in 1805, decorated with the Grand Eagle of the Legion. As president, it was Count Lacepède's duty to address Napoleon on all occasions; devoted entirely to him, his eloquence sought new expressions to convey his admiration, and make it pass as the organ of the whole empire. In January 1814, when the crisis of the new monarch was approaching with rapid strides, he dared to utter the word peace at the head of the senate. His words are remarkable:—"We combat between the tombs of our fathers and the cradles of our infants. Obtain peace, Sire, and let your hand, so often victorious, drop your arms, after having signed the peace of the world." The political career of M. Lacepède ended with that of his master, and he returned again to his studies. In private life, M. Lacepède was esteemed and respected by all who knew him: passionately fond of the fine arts, and especially of music, he composed several symphonies and sonatas, which display considerable taste. He also published two novels—*Ellival* and *Caroline*, 2 vols.; and *Charles D'Ellival* and *Caroline de Florentino*, in 3 vols. He rarely touches the chords of the stronger passions, but excels in scenes of gentleness and love. His lectures at the Garden of Plants were numerous attended: the opening addresses of each course were particularly admired.

He published several dissertations composed part of the articles in the *Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle*, tributed to several periodicals have no scientific works of magnitude him since 1804, when he published *Histoire Naturelle des Cétacées*.

His opinion of vaccination, as a preventive from the small-pox, was not in accordance with the general doctrine unfortunately fell a victim to his own views. He took the infection some few weeks before it was of a very malignant kind, and it carried him off on Wednesday October, at the age of 68. His funeral was attended by deputations of the Académie de France, the members of the Institut, and an immense concourse of persons from all ranks of society.

JAMES TAYLOR, ESQ.

Origin of Steam-Boats.

Died, at his house in Cumnock, 18th September 1825, after a severe illness, and in the 67th year of his age, James Taylor, Esq., proprietor of the pottery establishment of that place.

The death of this gentleman was a public loss than is generally supposed. He was a man of no ordinary powers of acquirements, and, had it been possible, to be placed where he might have had scope and employment for his talents. He would, long ago, have held a distinguished rank among the benefactors of his country. But adverse circumstances, during the greater part of his life, shed a gloom over all his projects; and his ardent ardour, discouraging his exertions, confining his usefulness within a narrow sphere.

Mr. Taylor received the rudiments of his education at the celebrated school of Closeburn, and afterwards prosecuted his studies during several years, at the university of Edinburgh. Having turned his talents both to medicine and divinity, and through a course of studies calculated to qualify him for either profession, he might have been comfortably established in either, as he had more than one living to choose from: but he was passionately fond of philosophical pursuits; particularly geology, mineralogy, chemistry, and mechanics. He had paid much attention to the steam-engine, and was the first to suggest, and (in conjunction with Mr. Miller of Dalswinton) carried into effect, the application of that power to the propelling of vessels. The original experiment was performed on the lake of Dalswinton, in the year 1788. It was completely successful—for though on a small scale (being with a four-inch cylinder, and a vessel not calculated for navigation), they went at the rate of five miles an hour with ease. In the following year the experiment was repeated on the Forth and Clyde canals; and, as it was on a larger scale, the motion was propul-

London Incidents.

ly accelerated, being nearly seven miles an hour; thus demonstrating that, by increasing the magnitude and power of the engine, almost any degree of celerity might be attained.

These experiments gave the greatest satisfaction to a multitude of spectators, some of whom were of high respectability. They were recorded in several publications of the day; and in particular, may be seen mentioned in the *Scot's Magazine* for 1788, vol. 2, page 566; yet, from some unaccountable whim, however, though the success equalled the most sanguine expectations of all concerned, Mr. Miller could never be prevailed upon to proceed farther in the business; and, as Mr. Taylor had not the command of sufficient funds, the project was necessarily, and, on his part, most reluctantly abandoned.

MR. M. MARSHALL.

Died, at Belfast, on Wednesday, the 28th ult., after a few days' illness, Mr. Matthew Marshall, aged 50. He served twenty-five years in the British army, during part of which he was troop serjeant-major in the 6th or Enniskillen dragoons; and was present on the memorable field of Waterloo. In the action of the 18th, the Enniskillens made several brilliant charges against the French cuirassiers;

when Marshall's squadron, dashing the thickest of the enemy's phalanx, cut off from the other troops. In endeavouring to return to the British line, Marshall had his bridle arm broken, and had not proceeded much farther when he was hurled from his horse by a lance which penetrated his side, and a heavy blow broke his right thigh. He lay for some time on the ground under the hoofs of the enemy. When the ground became somewhat clear, he espied a horse without rider; towards which he crawled, and was about to mount, when a French trooper galloping up, cut him down. This part of the field was again occupied by the French forces, particularly artillery: among one of the gunners made his mangled body a resting-place for his foot, while ramming his gun. Marshall remained on the field with nineteen lance and sabre wounds on his body, for two days and three nights.—On the regiment returning home, he was discharged with a pension of two shillings a-day, and resided in Belfast, where he maintained the character of an intelligent, unassuming, and industrious man. His remains were attended to the burying-ground by a numerous and respectable assemblage.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

Oct. 27.—Official intelligence arrived of the capture of Prome, in the East-Indies, by Sir Arch. Campbell. The place was captured on the 25th April, and with it 61 pieces of ordnance. Nearly a quarter of the town was consumed by fire. Prince of Burawaddy, with the remnant of his people, retired upon the capital, destroying villages, grain, boats, &c. of every description in the line of his retreat. The five princes placing their hopes, not on instance, but on the destruction of our allies, by the privation of the means of subsistence.

Sept. 26.—An alarming fire broke out at house of Messrs. Jacob and Trunks, makers and leather-dressers, White Lion-st, Goodman's-fields. The inhabitants narrowly escaped.

A fire broke out in a house at Gibraltar-Bethnal-green, by which the premises were completely gutted. No part of the property was insured, and no lives were

lost. On which ground either a church or a monastery (perhaps the monastery of St. Augustin) formerly stood. The arches are quite perfect.

The toll-houses and gates at Hyde-park corner are pulled down, and also the house for the weighing-machine.

By an order in council, the duty on tobacco was made permanent at three shillings per pound.

Oct. 9.—A fire broke out in the house of Mr. Macleod, in Upper Barton-street, Westminster.

The Society of Arts have rewarded an ingenious carpenter, named Glachvin, for the invention of a plane which answers all the purposes of the jack plane, the pannel plane, the smoothing plane, and the moulding plane.

Notices are advertised of an application to Parliament, for leave to enlarge and improve the corn-exchange in Mark-lane, or to erect a new one.

Oct. 24.—The great commercial house of Mr. Samuel Williams and Co. stopped payment. The amount of the demands upon the house are calculated at from five to 7,000,000. But it is said that not more than between six and seven hundred thousand pounds is directly on their own account, and the remainder in cross acceptances of various kinds on others, scattered over England, the Continent, and America.

1.—The Gazette contained official notice of the capture of Arracan by our

regular discovery has been made by pulling down a house situated at the corner of King-street, near Queen-street. A set of strongly-built arches, which existed before the fire of London, was found beneath the foundation,

THE REVENUE.
Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain, in the years and quarters ended 10th of October, 1824 and 1825, shewing the Increase or Decrease on each head thereof.

Years ended 10th Oct.				
	1824.	1825.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Customs	10,278,243	14,308,152	4,027,909	
Excise	24,319,852	21,620,714		2699138
Stamps	6,637,784	6,937,016	323,142	
Post Office	1,420,000	1,501,000	82,000	
Taxes	4,880,106	4,975,340	95,234	
Miscellaneous	309,017	303,505		54,548
	47,900,002	49,763,787	4,562,833	2699138
Deduct Decrease			2,699,138	
Increase on the Year			1,863,695	

Quars. ended 10th Oct.				
	1824.	1825.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Customs	3,240,272	5,278,453	2,038,183	
Excise	7,113,017	8,154,858		1938159
Stamps	1,739,600	1,823,510	63,830	
Post Office	375,000	370,000		4,000
Taxes	481,908	474,433		7535
Miscellaneous	79,113	76,379		2734
	13,049,060	13,186,644	2,106,022	1983428
Deduct Decrease			1,938,428	
Increase on the Quar.			137,594	

MARRIAGES.

Sir Francis Shugburgh, bart., to Maria Denys, only daughter of Lady Charlotte Denys.

Lloyd Bamford Hesketh, esq., to the Lady Emily Lygon.

Col. T. Foster, to Miss Lamotte, daughter of J. L. Lamotte, esq.

At Camberwell, Holland Goddard, esq., of Harborough, to Miss Fagg, of Peckham.

T. Watson, esq., M. D., Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, to Sarah, second daughter of the late E. Jones, esq., of Brackley, Northamptonshire.

Hugh Wade Maccaughey, esq., of Tottenham, to Lucinda, second daughter of James Arbouin, esq., of Brunswick-square.

Lieut.-Col. Gubbins, of the 67th regt., to Sarah, only daughter of the late C. Shard, esq., of Lovell-hill, Berkshire.

R. Wilson, esq., of Thames-street, to Miss H. Weston, of Warnford, Hants.

Beaumont, only son of the late W. Atkinson, esq., of Calcutta, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the Rev. J. J. Ellis.

T. Papillion, esq., of Ainslie-place, to Frances Margaret, second daughter of Sir H. Oxendon, bart., of Broom-park.

At Uppark, Sir H. Featherstonhaugh, bart., to Miss M. A. Bullock.

The Rev. J. H. Sparke, to Agnes, youngest daughter of the late Sir J. H. Astley, of Seaton Delaval, and Melton Constable, bart.

H. Currie, esq., to Emma, only daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. T. Knox, of the 1st regt. of Guards.

Rose Tunno, esq., of Upper Brook-street, to Caroline, second daughter of J. M. Raikes, esq., of Portland-place.

Sir W. G. Hylton Jolliffe, bart., to Miss

Eleanor Paget, second daughter Hon. Berkeley Paget.

The Rev. Dacre Barriett Lenn of Sir T. Barrett Lennard, bart., of Essex, to Rachel Anna, eldest daughter of Jeremiah Ines, esq., of St. Catharine's Hill.

DEATHS.

34, In Wimpole-street, Anne, Capt. C. S. J. Hawtayne, R. N.

Sophia, wife of the Rev. J. Bai of Dewsbury, eldest daughter of Rev. J. Parkin, and niece to J. esq., of the same place.

Diana, the wife of Dr. P. M. and youngest daughter of the Hon Gen. Chetwynd Stapylton.

91, At Chertsey, G. Dundass, and Margaret, the wife of Lieut.-Gen. Manners Kerr.

The Right Hon. Lady Sarah, wife of W. C. De Crespigny, Bart., M. P. for Southampton.

Thomas Brodie, esq., many years employed in compiling an Index to the Journal of the House of Lords.

63, At Cooper's Hill, Surrey Langford.

At Sunninghill, Charlotte, wife of Mangles, esq.

Sophia, eldest daughter of the Rev. Chisolm, one of his Majesty's chaplains at James's Palace.

Rev. G. Nevill, eldest son of the late G. Nevill, of Flower-place, Surrey

J. Crosdill, esq., the celebrated cello-player, in Sloane-street.

67, In Down-street, Piccadilly, the late J. A. Perny, D. D.

77, In Kensington-square, Major Mariano.

Mr. D. Lewis, of the New-Inn, near St. Martin's Church, died at his residence, Danes.

50, The Rev. W. Paget, Rector of St. Andrew's, Bath.

25, Susan, the amiable and beloved wife of Mr. E. Bailey, of Holborn.

MARRIAGES ABROAD.

At Madras, J. Barclay, esq., of the Bengal Artillery, to Caroline, second daughter of the late Sir J. Day, esq., of Staunton.

At Madras, H. Cotes, esq., second son of the Rev. H. Cotes, of St. Andrew's, Bath, to Ann Heywood, eldest daughter of A. Davidson, esq., late of Calcutta.

At Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land, Capt. M. R. Tomkins, to Miss Easton, late of Market Lavington, Wilts.

At the Ambassador's Chapel, St. James's, C. D. Broughton, esq., fourth son of the late Sir T. Broughton, Bart., of Lichington Hall, Cheshire, to Caroline, daughter of the late Colonel W. Military Auditor-General at Bengal.

DEATHS ABROAD.

19, In the East Indies, by the ship

Ecclesiastical Promotions.

boat on the river Ganges, G. A. Pax-
esq., of the 6th regiment of Bengal
ry, youngest son of the late Sir W. Pax-
of Middleton-hall, Carmarthenshire.

At Boulogne, Mr. R. S. Newman,
t son of the late R. Newman, esq.,
ter, Melksham, St. Elizabeth, Jamaica.
the Mediterranean, Captain J. C. Jel-
of his Majesty's ship Alacrity.

At Smyrna, W. Barker, esq.
t Demerara, Mr. D. Richards, eldest
of the late D. Richards, esq.

At The Hon. A. Gloster, Chief Justice
President of his Majesty's Council in
island of Dominica.

On his passage to England, Lieut.-
Colonel F. F. Staunton, c.b., Aid-de-camp
the Governor-General of India, and
mandant of Ahmednuggur.

At Cawnpore, in the East Indies, the
H. L. Williams, A.M., second son of
Williams, esq., of Aldertrook Hall,
Ligan.

At Broach, Bombay, Lieutenant J. Hay,
the 10th regiment of Native Infantry, on
21st of February.

At the West-Indies, Lieut. G. Nichols,
Devonport.

Ately, at Jamaica, Mr. R. Winlo, of
onport.

At Charleston, Mr. Pinckney, the Ame-
statesman.

At Jamaica, J. W. Thompson, youngest
of the late W. Thomson, esq., of Bir-
head, Lismahagow.

At Jersey, T. Dumaresq, esq., Deputy
missary-general.

At Frederickstown, New Brun
Major J. Hewett, late of the 52d reg
second son of General Sir G. Hewett,
35, At Port Louis, Isle of France, 1
J. Butt, of the 56th regiment, son o
late Mr. W. Butt, of Standish.

In Iceland, last year, there were de-
1090—births, 1878; being a very ext-
dinary excess of births on that island.

At Colombo, in the island of Ceylon, i
sign Mackenzie, of his Majesty's 16th r-
ment of foot.

At Buenos Ayres, near Lisbon, Ma
Barbara, the lady of J. C. Duff, esq.,
Lisbon.

68, At Bruges, Sir J. Berney. Bart., lat
of Kirby-hall, in Norfolk.

20, At Fontainebleau, L. Briggs, the only
child of Capt. L. Shephard, R.N.

P. Lihou, esq., of Guernsey; he fell
overboard from the Guernsey packet, lying
in Portland Roads, and was drowned.

At Valencia, in Colombia, Capt. J. D.
Cochrane, the enterprising pedestrian tra-
veller.

A surgeon, called Pulo-Timan, who lived
in the small town of Vendemont, in Lor-
raine, has just died, at the age of 140 years.
The evening before his death he had, with
much dexterity and firmness of hand, per-
formed the operation for cancer on an old
woman. He was never married, was never
bled, never took any medicine, and never
had had any illness, although he had never
passed a day of his life without getting in-
toxicated at supper; a repast which he
never missed to the close of his life.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

J. Randall to the Perpetual Cure
nehouse; Rev. C. Perkins, to the
of Brixham; Rev. J. Knight, to
tory of Petrockstow, Devon; Hon.
r. A. A. Turnour, to the Vicarage
worpe, Norfolk.

Rev. E. Barnard, Vicar of Bexley,
the Rectory of Alverstoke, Hants;
Dr. Goddard, Archdeacon of Lin-
ne Vicarage of Bexley; the Rev.
untain, to the Rectory of Ha-
ts.

Vanbrugh, LL.B., has been in-
the Prebend of Timberscombe,
thedral; the Rev. R. Warner,
age of Timberscombe.

W. James, M.A., one of the
s of the Cathedral Church at
ie Rectory of Long Sutton;
Madan, M.A., Vicar of Bath-
Vicarage of Twerton.

Marshall, A.B., to the per-
f St. Sidwell; the Rev. C.
C.L., to the Curacies of Min-
bury, in Cornwall.

nd Rev. W. Annesley, M.A.,
of North Bovey, Devon.

The Rev. H. Tacy, A.M., to the Rec-
tory of Swanton Morley, with the Chapel
of Worthing annexed, Norfolk; the Rev. R.
Jefferson, D.D., Senior Fellow of Sidney
College, Cambridge, to the Rectory of
South Kilvington, Yorkshire.

The Rev. W. Wogan Aldrich, Clerk,
s.c.l., to the Perpetual Curacy of Butley,
in Suffolk.

The Rev. J. Ackroyd, to the Rectory of
Egmere, with the Vicarage of Holkham an-
nexed, in Norfolk.

The Rev. T. Holloway, to the Rectory
of Partney, and the Perpetual Curacy of
Spilsby, Lincolnshire; the Rev. G. Os-
borne to the Rectory of Stainby with Gun-
by, Lincolnshire

The Rev. — Clark, M.A., Professor of
Anatomy, and Fellow of Trinity College,
Cambridge, to the Rectory of Guisley, in
Yorkshire.

The Rev. J. Ellicott, LL.B., to the Rec-
tory of Horn, *alias* Hornfield, Rutlandshire.

The Rev. C. H. Hodgson, A.M., by the
Dean and Chapter, one of the Vicars Cho-
ral of Salisbury Cathedral.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Furnishing the Domestic and Family History of England for the last Twenty-nine

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Sept. 27.—That great work, the Darlington and Stockton Railway, was formally opened by the proprietors. It is a single rail-way of twenty-five miles in length.

A person residing in Gillgate, at Durham, has a dog-fox, which he has brought to a remarkable state of tameness. It will fawn about, and follow the son (who has indulged it not a little) precisely as a dog would. He is sometimes hunted in a large garden, when he exhibits a surprising degree of alertness, and seems to take delight in the sport.

Married.] At Tynemouth, Mr. R. Wilson, of Stockton, to Jane, eldest daughter of T. Metcalfe, esq. of Dockray-square, North Shields; F. Chapman, esq. son of Abel Chapman, esq. of Woodford, Essex, to Arabella Maria, daughter of P. Godfrey, Esq. of Old Hall, East Bergholt, Suffolk.—At Gosford, Andrew Fletcher, of Saltoun, esq. to Lady Charlotte Charteris, fourth daughter of the Earl of Wemyss and March—At Norton, G. Hall, esq. of Norton Cottage, to Miss Foster.

Died.] At Bothel, Rebecca, widow of the late J. Gibson, of Bothel Hall, esq.—At New Church, near Pemith, 26, the Rev. Alfred Grundy—At Darlington, Mr. Isaac Pease—At Bishopscwearmouth, 65, J. Burrell, Esq.—63, Lieut. J. Martineau, R. N. 92, the Rev. S. Clarke, vicar of Chilton—At Newcastle, 80, J. Fryer, Esq.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Whitehaven, H. Jefferson, jun., esq., to Miss Davis, Scotch-street—At Dacre, near Penrith, the Rev. C. J. Musgrave, A. M., brother of Sir P. Musgrave, bart. M. P., to Miss Hasell, eldest daughter of E. Hasell, esq. of Dalemmain.

Died.] At Carlisle, 29, Elizabeth, the wife of J. Connell, esq.—At Workington, Mr. W. R. Hiley, Frances, eldest daughter of the late W. Swinburn, esq.—At Ambleside, 52, Catherine, wife of J. Harrison, esq.

YORKSHIRE.

Idle and Shipley proposed Road.—Active measures are now taking for carrying this long wished-for improvement into effect. The present road, leading to the manufacturing villages of Calverley, Eccleshill, Idle, and Shipley, is narrow, uneven and dangerous. The saving to a traveller, from thence to the Bradford and Keighley turnpike-road, at Shipley town-end, by the proposed road, will be about three miles, besides the advantage of passing through a delightful country, abounding with picturesque scenery.

The sixteenth anniversary of the Leeds Auxiliary Bible Society was held in the saloon of the Music-Hall, lately. The attendance was both large and respectable, consisting principally of ladies. J. Hardy,

esq. President of the Society, in the commenced the business by reading abstract from the Twenty-first Report of the Parent Society. It stated, that the of the present year was not so large of the last, nor was the number of Auxiliary Societies formed equally great. The receipts amounted to £93,285. 5s. 1d. and the disbursements to £94,044. 3s. 5d.

Married.] At Wath, Mr. G. N. to the gigantic stature of forty-two in Miss F. Leak, who exceeds her spouse in height twenty-one inches. A young lady who officiated as bride is both deaf and dumb—At Ripon, Webster, esq. to Catherine, widow of Crathorne, esq. of Crathorne—At Mr. Barker, of Heckmondwike, to Child, of Thorne, daughter of the Child, Esq. of Gawthorp, Lincolnshire—At Kirkby Knowle, near Thirsk, Dalton, jun. to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. Smyth, vicar of Moorside—At Doncaster, James, W. Cross, Esq. of Gringley-on-the-Hills, to Ann Elizabeth, daughter of late J. Littlewood, Esq. of Ferrycolnshire—At Doncaster, Lieutenant General Sharpe, of Haddam, to Jane, daughter of G. Higgins, esq. of Skellow—The Rev. J. D. Hurst, B. A. of Peterborough, to Louisa, only child of H. Laughton, of Newton Blossomville, Buckinghamshire—S. Pitchforth, esq. of Halifax, to Ann, daughter of J. Hughlings, esq.; and J. W. W. esq. jun. of Rokeby Park, York, to Mary, youngest daughter of the Baillie, esq. M. P. of Dochfour, Inverness—At Ripon, Matthew, second son of Rev. J. Minithorpe, M. A. of Burgh, in this county, to Miss Robin Knaresbro'.
Died.] At Alborough, the wife of Tempest, esq. and only surviving daughter of Henry, late Duke of Buccleugh and Queensbury, K. G. &c.—At Wensleydale, Yorkshire, suddenly Alderson, wife of C. Alderson, esq. of his residence, Wilton Castle, near Guy Hill, esq.—At Sheffield, 97, the Mainwaring, of the Staffordshire Pottery, 35, Mr. C. Dawson, of Beverley, Yorkshire—E. Brook, of Wakefield, one of the owners of the West-Riding; 73, M. relict of the late J. Dobson, esq. of Hull; 80, R. Atkinson, esq. of House, Huddersfield—In Park Leeds, 76, B. A. Keek, esq.; at Adcock's, Vittoria-street, J. Carter, Thirsk—At Scarborough, 42, Mary, daughter of the late Timothy Williams, esq.—At Selby, the Rev. John Turner, of Barlow—At Boston, near Thirsk, 91, Mrs. Gossip, relict of T. Gossip.

, wife of Mr. J. Gaunt, Bramley
e Grange, Greta Bridge, 22, Mr.
youngest son of E. Patrick, esq.
d—At Potternewton, Isabella,
G. Wailes, esq.—The follow-
instances of mortality have lately
in one family: 49, Mrs. Mary
Morley, sister of Mr. W. G.
eeds; 20, W. Oades, son of
Jades; Mr. T. Searth, of West
other of the above-mentioned

LANCASHIRE.

r.—There have been three fail-
on speculators here within a few
wing about £10,000, another
0, and the third nearly £50,000.
position proposed in any of the
n the pound, and the lowest,
. ; two of the parties have failed
r circumstances pretty similar.
ool, the bonded warehouses are
with cotton, that, there being
dation for a cargo which arrived
insignees were under the neces-
ing the duty, and the cottons
in private warehouses.

-About three o'clock in the
destructive fire broke out in the
f Mr. Anderson, merchant, on
le of Lord-street, Liverpool,
ises were mostly uninsured.
been, for some time, apparently
, it spread into the shops of
a trunk-manufacturer, and that
larlow, woollen-drapers, which
und-floor of the premises; and
o'clock in the afternoon the
caused a fresh alarm to the
proceeding to the warehouse,
re a great quantity of cotton,
visions, it was found that the
re actually in flames. The
named were not materially
d no lives were lost.

uesday, Oct. 12, a fire broke
brick Hall, Liverpool, which
struction to the whole of that
of building, but fortunately
t of the building was saved.
uesday night, Oct. 12, about
he Severn warehouse, at Knott-
ied by Mr. Samuel Briddon,
ed to be on fire.

At Saddleworth Church, J.
sq, of Mumps, near Oldham,
st daughter of Mr. R. Mellor,
m; T. Crompton, of Farn-
Bolton, esq. to Miss J. Ri-
Oldham Church, J. R. Halls-
to Sarah, third daughter of J.
J. of Wernith, near Oldham—
h Church, W. Duckworth, esq.
ry, to Hester Emily, fourth
R. Phillips, esq. of the Park—
Mr. Garthside, of Barton, to
ng, of Pendleton—At Liver-
l. Parry, North Wales, to Miss
, formerly of Chirk, Denbigh-
Mac. No. 416.

shire—At Aston, Mr. J. Davies, of War-
rington, to Mary, the eldest daughter of H.
Okell, esq. of Sutton, near Frodsham

Died.] Mrs. E. Forster, widow of the
late T. Gregson, esq. of Blackburn—At
Rochdale, 77, T. Wood, esq.—At Burron
Hall, near Kirkby Lonsdale, 62, J. Parr,
esq. formerly major of the 22d regiment of
foot.

CHESHIRE.

Destructive fire at Stockport.—A fire broke
out lately in the cotton-mill of Mr. Hope,
which raged with violence, and it was with
difficulty that the work-people escaped.
One of the men had a narrow escape:—he
had been employed in letting down a num-
ber of children through the windows, by
means of leathern straps; and immediately
after his leaving the room the flooring gave
way. The whole building was reduced to a
heap of ruins, and was uninsured.

Chester is one of the most singularly
built towns in England, the four main
streets being excavated in the rock the depth
of an entire story below the level of the
ground, and having galleries or porticoes on
each side for foot passengers, beneath which
are the shops and warehouses. The Castle
was originally erected in the time of the
Conqueror, and comprizes an extensive
armoury with nearly 40,000 stand of arms.

Married.] At Chester, the Rev. Dr.
Foulkes, Principal of Jesus College, Ox-
ford, formerly Incumbent of Cheltenham,
to Miss Houghton, of Liverpool—At Ches-
ter, the Rev. G. Pearson, to Catherine,
second daughter of P. Humberston, esq.
of Friars—At Backford, Mr. W. Haigh,
etcher, to Mary, second daughter of the
late Francis Parker, esq.; the Rev. Mascie
Domville Taylor, of Great Boughton, to
Jemima, youngest daughter of the late J.
Foulkes, esq. of Eriviatt, in the county of
Denbigh; J. Gordon Davenay, M.D. of St.
Thomas's East, near Kingston, Jamaica,
to Maria Barnes, only daughter of the late
J. Harrison, esq. of Chester.

Died.] In Chester, 34, the Rev. D.
Jones, Rector of Llanddaged, and one of
his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the
county of Carnarvon. Anne Moore, for-
merly of Tutbury, but latterly of Maccles-
field. This is the woman who, some years
ago, excited the attention of the public, by
declaring that she lived wholly without food.
The imposture, after succeeding for some
time, was at length detected, it being dis-
covered that her daughter was in the habit
of conveying her food daily, and concealing
it under the bed clothes. At the Castle,
A. J. Tregent, esq. of the Royal Marines.

DERBYSHIRE.

The Derby Triennial Musical Festival
terminated with a ball.—The amount pro-
duced by the festival for the funds of the
infirmary did not exceed £700, including
three liberal donations of 50 guineas each—
from Madame Caradori, Miss Stephens,
and Miss Wilkinson.

Married.] At Duffield, Mr. W. Machin, eldest son of J. Machin, esq., of Burslem, Staffordshire, to Hannah, fourth daughter of Mr. S. Harvey, of Milford; the Hon. and Rev. R. Eden, rector of Egham, to Mary, eldest daughter of F. Hurst, esq., of Alderwasley.

Died.] At Bolsover, Mrs. Nickson, youngest sister of the late G. Milnes, esq., of Dunston Hall; aged 85, Mrs. Beard, of Derby, relict of the Rev. T. Beard, M.A.—At Hulland, in the 19th year of his age, J. Borough, youngest son of the late I. Borough, esq.—At Draycott, J. Martin, aged 96—At Derby, his next brother, M. Martin, aged 94, both of Chaddesden.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

On Wednesday week, as one of the game-keepers of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, at Clumber, near East Retford, was on his usual perambulations, he observed a large body soaring in the air, which afterwards descended with great velocity to the surface of the water, as if intent upon its prey, and immediately rose again; on which he shot and killed it. When taken out of the lake, it proved to be "the sea-eagle, or osprey:" it measures from the tip of each wing, when extended, upwards of five feet; and from the beak to the tip of the tail two feet; and weighs three pounds. Its prevailing colour is ferruginous, and the inner veins of the tail-feathers are white; the cere is yellowish, and the legs are partly covered with down; the eyes are of a bright yellow colour, and the talons are remarkably large.

Married.] At Newark, Mr. C. Trueman, of Nottingham, to Miss M'Kenzie, of the former place; Mr. Dobbs, of Newark, to Frances, only daughter of the late E. Salmon, gent.—At Strelley, Major Hurt, formerly of the 9th Lancers, to Mary Margaret, second daughter of the late T. W. Edge, esq., of Strelley Hall, in the county of Nottingham.

Died.] At Kirkby, in Ashfield, Mr. W. Bowmar.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Mr. Scurfill, of Brigg, has an extraordinary fat pig, supposed to weigh about thirty stone. It is nineteen months old, stands two feet three inches high, is two feet across the back, girth of the neck four feet, and that of body six feet and a half; length four feet and a half; head and ears very small; remarkably short legs; and the flesh so overhangs the face as totally to exclude the light.

The Opah Dory.—A rare and beautiful fish, called the opah dory, was caught lately off Skegness, by some fishermen of that place. This species is a native of Africa, though sometimes met with in the Mediterranean and northern seas. Its form somewhat resembles the John Dory. It exceeds in size every other fish of its species: the one caught off Skegness measuring upwards of three feet in length, and nearly two feet in breadth. Its appearance is very handsome,

and the colours of the skin are equally worthy of notice; the ground is a green, shaded by a brilliant blue, and seen in different positions it appears suffused with red, varied by numerous oval spots, the whole forming a contrast with the fins and tail, which is a bright scarlet. The fish is destitute of teeth, the absence of which is compensated by the peculiar structure of the jaw, which is thickly set with prickles pointing backwards. The breast-bone is remarkably prominent, and resembles in appearance the keel of a vessel. The extreme rarity of this beautiful production of nature in our climes may be inferred from the fact that only three of its kind are recorded to have been hitherto caught on the British coast: the last one was caught in the year 1811 at Torbay, Devonshire, and is now preserved in the British Museum.

A curious spring has lately been discovered in a garden at West Grimsby, a substance which issues from it is of a red colour, and when spread on the surface has the appearance of clotted blood.

Married.] Mr. W. R. King, to Rebecca, daughter of Mr. J. Graves—At Leicester, medical staff, to Frances, third daughter of the Rev. R. Williams, rector of Houghton, prebendary of Lincoln, chaplain to the Marquess of Hastings—At Caistor, J. Atkinson, esq., of Boston, to Miss Codd, of Bradford.

Died.] 36, Mary, the wife of A. Woodson, esq., of Woodhall Park—At Stainton, 63, Ann Parish, who 15 years had been confined to her bed by a paralytic affection, during which period she took 1460 ounces of laudanum.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

Married.] The Rev. G. Hunter, to Miss Wigston, to Miss Siddons, of Caxton, near Matlock—At Loughborough, Miller, esq., to Susannah, relict of J. Miller, esq., of Exeter.

Died.] At Allestree, the Rev. C. Wick, M.A.; E. A. Burnaby, esq., of Burnaby Hall, one of the gentlemen of the majesty's privy-chamber, and a major and deputy lieutenant for this county—At Quarndon, Miss C. Andrew, daughter of the late R. Andrew, esq., of Ely Park, Northamptonshire.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

A second free church is to be erected at Wolverhampton.

Married.] At Handsworth, N. B. esq., of Wakefield, to Louisa, daughter of the late W. Dawes, esq., of Birmingham—At Hanley, T. R. Foley, esq., of the hall, to Anne, daughter of S. G. Foley, esq., of Shelton, formerly of Richmond—At Stone, Mr. C. M. Ashwin, to Harriet, second daughter of R. Ashwin, esq., of the former place—At Burton, Needwood, R. Cooper, esq., to Mary Anne, only daughter of the late R. Brown, esq., of Sundridge; and

At the house of Mr. W. H. Lowe, Hampton, N. Marsh, esq., of Hil-, Lancashire—At Leek., 57, H. esq., brother-in-law to Mr. R. L. t Handsworth, 51, Mrs. Vale, : Rev. J. Vale; 19, Ann, daugh- Chinn, esq., of Lichfield Close; . Bluck, of Brockton; also two Mr. B.—56, S. Simpson, esq., wn-clerk of Lichfield.

WARWICKSHIRE.

] At Birmingham, Mr. S. Bur- lenilworth, to Helen, youngest the late Mr. J. Hawksley, for- ridge Hill, near Sheffield; Mr. ington, to Sarah, youngest daugh- te J. Adkins, esq., of Milcote— y, A. Baker, esq., of the Third rooms, to Elizabeth, only daugh- ste Capt. J. Frazer, of Hospital oath, North Britain.

At Leamington, H. W. Knight, son of W. Y. Knight, esq., of borough-street, and Barnes-com- y; Mr. J. Phillips, of Oldbury.

SHROPSHIRE.

W. W. Watkins, esq. young- on, to Christian, daughter of the atkins, esq., Linlithgow—At r. R. Bickerton, of the New Mary Anne, second daughter of , esq., Haston.

At Great Salop, near Tenbury, wena, widow; she was followed by her six surviving children, d ages amounted to 368 years. erton, near Ludlow, Mr. Wil- Powell, esq., of Highfield, near n—At Harley Grange, 62, S. son of the late Lord Swinton.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

s become more numerous in this w pits are in progress between Tewkesbury, where salt springs ng known to exist. There has consolidation of some of the ive works at Droitwich. The has lately advanced.

At Worcester, J. Lilly, esq., Cottage, Somerset, to Anne laughter of H. Chamberlain, mpsey, Lieut. C. Bracken, to daughter of Col. L. Grant—At Harris, esq., of the Shrubbery, ter, to Mrs. Terrett.

8, W. Morton, esq., one of the Rebecca, wife of Mr. Haden, of ions—Eliza, wife of Mr. Haden, ng Hill.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Music Meeting.—The collec- charity were greater than those preceding meeting in that city. nected each morning were as nt day, £265; second day, l day, £393 6s.; added since, —Total, £910 1s. 6d. The skets was £1,269 19s. 6d.

A few days ago, a man whilst digging near Ledbury found seventy-six silver coins, most of them of the reign of Charles I.; they were enclosed in the remains of a bag, and several of them tolerably perfect.

Married.] Lieut.-Col. Whitney, of Calver- hill, to Margaret, relict of the Rev. E. Har- ries, of Arscott, near Shrewsbury.

Died.] In Hereford, Ann, the wife of W. Symonds, esq., M.D., and daughter of the late J. Woodhouse, esq.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

A question of the highest importance to the burgesses of Bristol, and to the public generally, is at present agitating in that city: whether the burgesses and commonalty are entitled to vote in the election of the mayor, of one of the sheriffs, and of forty of the common-council; which they claim on the authority of a charter granted in the 47th year of the reign of Edward III.

Oct. 4. A memorial of the inhabitants of Cheltenham, praying for relief from the assessed taxes, was forwarded to Lord F. Som- erset, to be presented to the Lords of the Treasury.

The new line of road at the foot of Dowdeswell Hill, entering Cheltenham from London, was opened lately.

Married.] At Cheltenham, Mr. Rush- ton, of Stone House, to Miss Price, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Price, of Birmingham —Mr. W. Bedford, of Bristol, to Elizabeth Mary, daughter of Mr. Jenkins, of Marsh- field—P. Phillips, esq., of Newport, Mon- mouthshire, to Susannah, eldest daughter of J. Morgan, esq., of Neath—A. Marshall, esq., to Miss H. Hutchinson, both of Chel- tenham—Mr. T. Grimes, of Gloucester, to G. B. Meyer, eldest daughter of W. Jack- son, esq., of London—At Henbury, Mr. C. Foley, of Bristol, to C. C. A. Adams, youngest daughter of Mr. R. Adams, of Haverfordwest, and niece of T. Corey, esq., of Bristol—At Bourton-on-the-Water, Mr. H. Hammond, of Furnival's Inn, to Sarah, youngest daughter of the late Mr. R. Wells, of Ascott, Oxfordshire—Mr. M. Brookman, of Bristol, to S. A. Rodd, niece of Mr. F. Riddle, of St. Philips, gent.—At Westbury- upon-Trym, F. Savage, esq., to Juliana Louisa, youngest daughter of the late T. Walker, esq., of Redland.

Died.] At Bristol, Miss C. B. Atwood, daughter of the late Rev. G. Atwood, rector of Milverton—At her house at Clifton, Mrs. Porter, relict of the late Lord Bishop of Clogher—At Cheltenham, the Hon. C. Frances, relict of A. B. Bennett, esq., sis- ter to the late and aunt to the present Vis- count Galway—At Bristol, B. Smith, esq.; Eliza, daughter of the Rev. R. Davies, of Wrington—Mr. John Straker, of Prospect Cottage, Monmouthshire—At Sneyd Park, Gloucestershire, 59, Maria, relict of G. W. Hall, esq.—At Bristol, 53, J. Bowle, esq., of Gomeldon, Wilts—At Chepstow, Mr. Roberts, late master of the ceremonies at

Clifton

city, and other inhabitants learning, have been obliged to say "i'the dark" through the ill-built streets.

The Rev. J. Bailey, to Isaac of the late Rev. C. Gaskell, Manchester.

to Rev. P. P. Dobree.

NORFOLK.

The Rev. H. Harrison, to daughter of the late Rev. T. Foulden West Mains, the Rev. to Isabella, daughter of R.

Trowse, near Norwich, 82, ney, sister of the late General Ditchingham Lodge, Norfolk, formerly of Cathays, near Bruges, 68, Sir J. Berney, bart. Hannah Want, of Ditchingham.

SUFFOLK.

A hand-bill has been posted, assistance of the mechanics and in behalf of the Bradford and stuff-weavers; subscribed to the Bradford committee object is to induce persons to wool-combers and weavers, so as masters at defiance.

At Halesworth, J. M. White, St. Helens, London, to Anne, sister of R. Crabtree, esq., of —At Ipswich, the Rev. R. to Lucy, only daughter of the Wetherell, of Great Yarmouth. '1, The Rev. E. Moon—At his Hall, Suffolk, G. Read, esq.

ESSEX.

A fire broke out upon the farm-her, of Caunhall, in Clacton, ster.

H. R. Bullock, esq., captain life Guards, to Charlotte, second J. Hall, esq., of Weston Colville. ham, Mr. W. Grinly, of Leithburgh, to Charlotte, only daughter S. Salmon, esq., of Twickenlutton, C. Grant, esq., of Thoto Elizabeth, only daughter of Black, rector of Hutton.

70, E. Peers, gent., of Braintree. residence, Higham-hill House, ow, J. Ingleby, esq.

KENT.

The large four-masted timber-n Renfrew, arrived off Dover, two steam-boats.

At Linton, R. Hodges, esq., one, to Elizabeth Heath, only of J. Allsopp, esq., of Wester-laidstone, Mr. J. H. Cooke, of DeQueen-sq., to Harriet, youngest of R. Gamon, esq. of Maidstone.

The relict of W. Emmett, esq., ter of Sir J. Honeywood, bart., of in the same county—At Fair-lady of E. Yates, esq.—G. Burr, of the magistrates of Maidstone—A. Crichton, of Badlesmere.

SUSSEX.

Hastings.—Mr. G. Courtney, the flying American, who recently distinguished himself at Dover, &c., by descending from the heights underneath a rope over the town attached to what are by seamen termed *sheering-blocks*, has exhibited in a similar manner at Hastings, in the presence of several thousand spectators. The rope was drawn from the elevated part of the castle, over the gunner's house, Marine Parade, and shingles, to the sands, a distance of 900 feet, which descent he accomplished in nine seconds. At the termination of the ropes, from want of precaution, the jerk was so great as to occasion blood to issue from his mouth. He was remunerated by public contributions.

On Wednesday, Sept. 21, the first stone of the new chapel of St. Mary's, in the castle at Hastings, was laid with great ceremony.

The Bishop of Chichester intends to enforce morning and evening service on Sundays, in all parishes of his diocese where the population amounts to 500, after the example of the Bishop of Bath and Wells.

Married.] T. Arkcoll, esq., of Herstmonceaux, to Winifred, daughter of W. Farncomb, esq., of Hollington, near Hastings—At Winchelsea, E. C. Wilford, esq., of the Royal Staff Corps, to Frances, daughter of the late R. Denne, esq., of Winchelsea—At Rye, Mr. J. Russell, jun., of the Borough of Southwark, to Jane, only daughter of J. Smith, esq., of Cadboro', Rye.

Died.] In July last, at Mid Lavant, Elizabeth May, wife of T. G. Calhoun, esq., and daughter of the late J. Piggott, esq., of that place—W. Piercy, esq., 70, of German-place—At Worthing, 20, Mary Elizabeth Margaret, fourth daughter of W. Boyd, of Plaistow Lodge, esq., M. P.

HANTS.

Married.] At Havant, Lieut. W. V. Read, of H. M.'s ship Albion, to Miss Budd, of the same place—At Andover, D. Skelton, esq., of Lincoln's-Inn, to Charity, the youngest daughter of Mr. Parker, of the former place—At Winchester, the Right Rev. W. Hart Coleridge, D. D., Lord Bishop of Barbadoes, to Miss Rennell, daughter of the Dean of Winchester, and grand-daughter of the late Judge Blackstone—At Southampton, A. Denmark, M. D., to Caroline, relict of the late R. Pusey, esq.

Died.] At the Isle of Wight, Caroline, daughter of E. Grove, esq., of Shenstone Park, near Litchfield—At Woodlands, in the New Forest, advanced in years, S. Williams, esq.—At Gosport, Mr. W. Gange, late of the Field Train Department—At Winchester, 116, Mr. G. Harding; he survived five wives, two of which he married after he was 100 years of age—At Southampton, 62 R. Higginson, esq., of Bath.

WILTS.

Messrs. Sargent, Thring, and Blackmore of Wilton, having refused to allow the sale of

prices to their workmen as those given by the manufacturers of Kidderminster, they refused to work. A very respectful representation was made to these gentlemen, that the wages are so low that they cannot maintain themselves and their families.

Married.] At Warminster, J. M. Hodging, esq., of Salisbury, to Miss F. D. Bayly, niece of Mr. Davis, of Portway House—J. Nicholls, esq., of South Petherton, to Mary, eldest daughter of J. Toller, esq., of Barnstaple.

Died.] Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. E. Rowden (Vicar of Highworth), and youngest daughter of the late Very Rev. Dr. Wetherell, Dean of Hereford—At Stratford-under-the-Castle, near Salisbury, 7, Grace, only daughter of R. Micklem, esq.—The Rev. T. Prevost, D.D., domestic chaplain to H.R.H. the Duke of Cumberland—At Laverstock, 55, T. King, esq., of Alvide-stone—Phoebe, daughter of S. Whitchurch, esq., of Charford.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

On Monday evening, Oct. 3d, the General Quarterly Meeting of the Members of the *Bath Mechanics' Institution* took place, and was numerously attended. The Report of the Committee was received with the highest approbation. It states the funds of the Institution to have been fully equal to paying every expense yet incurred for the purchase of books, apparatus, &c., and a balance left in hand for the purchase of more books, &c. The lending library, which has been in operation from the commencement of the Institution, contains already about 300 volumes of very useful books; and an average number of fifty volumes per week have been lent to the members.

An ancient cuirass, in excellent preservation, was lately dug up at East Brent: near which are the remains of a Roman encampment.

Married.] At Walcot, G. H. Thomas, esq., 7th Madras Light Cavalry, youngest son of the late venerable Archdeacon Thomas, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev T. Broadhurst, Belvedere House, Bath; by the Rev. Mr. Barry, Lieut. W. Russell, R. N., to Miss Stephens.

Died.] At Bath, 92, the Rev. S. Clarke—35, J. Piedra, esq., of Gibraltar—53, P. Hannock, esq., of Lydeard-St.-Lawrence—W. Powell, esq., 70, of High Fields, Hales Owen.

DEVONSHIRE.

The town of Devonport has experienced the greatest shock to its public credit by the failure of the Naval Bank of Messrs. Shiells and Johns. The failure of the Kingsbridge banking establishment of Messrs. Square, Prideaux, and Co., last week, connected as it is with a district of many miles round, composed mostly of small farms, occasioned a great pressure on all the banks (six) of Plymouth and Devonport, particularly on the bank of Shiells and Johns, who were compelled to

announce that they were unable to resume their payments. The excitement of the public was heightened on Thursday by the announcement that Mr. Shiells was found dead in his bed at five o'clock the previous afternoon. He was a magistrate for the county of Devon.

Married.] At Stonehouse Chapel, the Rev. J. Baker, D.D., to Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Maj. Gen. Kesterman; B. Roberts, esq., to Jane, only daughter of the late W. H. Ransley, esq., of the 1st Somerset Regiment—At Broadhembury, Capt. W. Faulkner, R.N., to Mary Ann, second daughter of the late R. Potter, esq.—At Kingsbridge, the Hon. M. De Courcy, of Salcombe, to the daughter of the late J. Chadder, esq., of Marlborough.—At Dartmouth, T. Stirling, esq., R.N., to Ann Maria, the elder daughter of W. L. Hockin, esq., of that place—At Sidmouth, Captain Aldons, of the Bengal Army, to Anne Maria, youngest daughter of the late J. Morris, esq., of Staines, Middlesex.

Died.] At Witheridge, 40, Elizabeth, the relict of the late H. A. Bryan, esq., M.D., of Southmolton—J. Glencross, esq., of Devonport—At Exmouth, 26, W. Pagett, M.D.

CORNWALL.

On Tuesday, 4th Oct., the foundation stone of a new Methodist Chapel was laid at Padstow, by the Rev. Mr. Franklin, superintendant minister of the circuit.

Married.] W. Mathias, esq., of Haverfordwest, to Dorothy, third daughter of the late M. G. Davies, esq., of Cawn, Carmarthenshire—At Wendron, Lieut. Drew, R.N., to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of J. Hawley, of Trelillhouse, esq.

Died.] At Carnbrea-park, near Redruth, Mr. Morgan Bevan.

WALES.

On Wednesday, Sept. 28, the foundation stones of a new town hall and house of correction for the Borough of Swansea, were laid by R. Jeffreys, esq., the Portreeve.

On Saturday, Oct. 1, the chain bridge at Menai was united and fixed across the river; and the whole, we find, will be completed before December. Since the mightiest days of Rome there has not been constructed a more remarkable public work.

Married.] At Marchwiel, W. Brady, M.D., of Nantwich, eldest son of the late Gen. Brady, of the hon. East-India Company's service, to Anne, daughter of the late C. Hall, M.D., of the same place—At St. Endellion, F. Oliver, esq., of Trewoodland, Liskeard, to Ann, eldest daughter of J. A. Travan, esq., of his Majesty's Customs, Port Isaac—Rev. J. Williams, of Cardiff, to Sarah Wilson, eldest daughter of J. P. Lockhart, esq., of Tavistock-square, London—At Lanwonno, W. Williams, esq., of Glamorgan, to Mrs. Margaret Williams, widow of the late R. Williams, esq., of Lan, both in the parish of Lanwonno, Glamorganshire—At Merthyr-Tydfil, the Rev. T. B. Evans, Minister of Yuysgou, to Mrs. Williams.

Died.]

At Plas Isa, Merionethshire, wife of Lieut.-General J. Man-Elizabeth Charlotte, the wife of Lloyd, M.P., of Tregeyan (And eldest daughter of the late H. q.—34, the Rev. D. Jones, Rec-nddaged—34, Mr. J. Evans, eld-the late Rev. D. Evans, of Hesnbrokehire—63, H. Knight, esq., stone, Glamorgan, Vice-Lieute-County—Capt. Jones, of New-r Ruabon, late Adjutant of the mbigh Militia—69, J. Done, esq., a Hall, Denbigh—At Fishguard, husalem Griffiths—At Cardiff, 25, hilpott. This singular being was e feet nine inches high; the cir-ce of his head, twenty-five inches quarters. For many years he offi-recruiting-serjeant in regimentals; strange formation of his legs, was ck his own forehead. For the last s, he filled the office of ale-taster—Lady Richards, relict of the late on of His Majesty's Court of Ex-of Caerwynnech, Merionethshire—hfa Castle, 65, Eliza, the wife of hay, esq., of Stoke Newington, L.

SCOTLAND.

).—The foundation stone of a mo- the memory of John Knox was Glasgow. The committee of ma-, and a large body of subscribers, the Lord Provost, went in pro- St. George's church; and, after divine service, proceeded to the monument. The stone was laid acGill, of Glasgow.

mbined colliers of Scotland have l 200 guineas to purchase an ele-gue and a chased silver cup, to Joseph Hume, esq., M.P., with an n expressive of their gratitude for ns in their favour,

own Council of Edinburgh voted station of the freedom of the city to : Hon. Lord Gifford.

morning of the 22d, the steam-et, with passengers from Inverness William, was run down off Kem-int, between Goorock and the ighthouse, by the steam-boat Ayr, ound. In rounding the point, s came in contact with such force nce, that the Comet went down ntaneously, when about seventy vere, in a monent, precipitated sep—into eternity! Ten only are it of above eighty, which were to be on board. Amongst those the master, who was got on shore, sh an exhausted state, that he was give any account of what had ce, or of the passengers on board. we learn, had a light out upon but the Comet had none. As the iver, was clear, it is obvious that

a bad look-out had been kept up, and most reprehensible neglect shewn on both sides. The Ayr received such a shock, and was so much damaged, that she reached Greenock with much difficulty.

Married.] At Bonnington, John, eldest son of R. Haig, esq., of Dublin, to Jane, third daughter of the late J. Haig, esq., of Bonnington—At Huntington, A. P. Robertson, esq., of Leith, to Christians, eldest daughter of W. Ainslie, esq., of Hunting-ton—At Montrose, R. R. Hepburn, esq., of Rickarton, to Elizabeth Jane, eldest daughter of T. Bruce, esq., of Arnot—At Aikenhead, M. Campbell, esq., of Glasgow, to Isabella Craigie, eldest daughter of J. Gordon, esq., of Aikenhead—At Calderbank, J. Finlay, esq., of Castle Toward, to Janet, eldest daughter of Hugh Bogle, esq., of Calderbank—At Castle Forbes, Aber-deenshire, Sir J. Forbes, bart., of Craigievar, to the Hon. Charlotte Elizabeth, daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Forbes—At Stirling, F. W. Clark, esq., of Stirling, to Agnes, eldest daughter of J. Wright, esq.—At Yettbyre, W. Grierson, esq., second son of Sir R. Grierson, bart., of Lag, to Jane, daughter of T. Beattie, esq., of Crieve—At Edinburgh, Captain Stewart, 94th regt., to Ann, only daughter of C. Stewart, esq., of Ardsheal—At Gretna Hall, Gretna Green, T. Cator, esq., to Miss L. F. Lumley, daughter of the Hon. and Rev. J. Lumley Sayle, of Rufford Hall, Nottinghamshire.

Died.] At Edinburgh, William, young-est son, and Agnes, eldest daughter, of Mr. J. M'Naught—At Cardroness, 89, Sir D. Maxwell, bart.—At Falkirk, R. Walker, esq., of Mumrills—At Aberdeen, 59, Major Phelps, of the 80th regt.—At Edinburgh, C. Gordon, esq., son of Sir J. Gordon, bart., of Gordonstone and Letterfourie—Mrs. M. J. Scott, wife of Mr. R. Scott, Edinburgh—70, poor Nichol, the mariner; he was found dead in his bed.

IRELAND.

Ancient Irish Gold Crown.—The work-men employed in quarrying on the strand near Rabeny, for Mr. Mitchell, of Hemey-street, discovered lately an Irish gold crown, seemingly of the greatest antiquity.

The intended bathing town, to be called New Brighton, in the vicinity of Dublin, is about to be commenced, and it is said will be proceeded on with spirit.

Married.] E. Waring, esq., to Miss E. Heckton, Doncaster, York, daughter of W. S. Heckton, esq.—At Ballycastle, A. Miller, esq., of Liverpool, to Jane, daughter of A. M'Neile, esq., of Ballycastle—At Kin-sale, Mr. H. M. Wills, of his Majesty's ship Pelorus, to Olivia, daughter of M. Busteed, esq., of Mount Long, Cork.

Died.] At the Giant's Causeway, the Right Hon. the Earl of Annesley, Viscount Glerawley, and Baron of Castle Willan—At Kildare, Mrs. Magee, the lady of his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin—At Park, near Coleraine, 105, Mr. A. Doherty.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have been obliged to confine ourselves, in the present number, to a more portion of the very valuable communication on the "Impressment, &c. of Seamen"; we could have wished: for it is not a subject to be doled out in minute fragments; having brought to a conclusion two of the long articles previously in hand, we shall have more space, for the future, at our disposal.

We are still obliged to acknowledge the non-fulfilment of some of the promises of last number. The disquisition on the Non-eternity of the World and the Eternity Matter will, however, certainly appear in our next: as will, also, G* on Female Education, and, we trust, The Importation of Foxes, and T. H. on Bayley's History of the Town

Y. Z. on the comparative Antiquity of various Parts of the Old Testament, was delayed in consequence of some difficulties about the Syriac types.

It was not our intention that M. Duvar's reply on the word "Idiotism" should have appeared without the attention of a note: but a temporary absence of the Editor from the spot, deprived him of the opportunity of subjoining his purposed comment. This omission will be supplied in our next.

It can hardly have escaped the acute observation of our correspondent Mr. Davies, in his original communication (July, p. 521) *Lattire* is given as the name of the author alluded to; and which appeared, both to the printer and to us, the name written in D.'s MS.; in which case, the phrase we made use of (in p. 109, Sept. No.) will, perhaps, not be regarded as inexcusable.

In the reviewing department we have still some arrears to acknowledge; and, as our only return we can consistently make to those authors and publishers who pay us the compliment of sending us their works, is a prompt and public announcement—these we hold it a duty to specify. Reviews of the following are already in type, and stand only from want of space:—Mr. Burridge's Address to His Majesty, &c. on the Critical Condition of the Army, Navy, &c.; The Slave Colonies of Great Britain, &c. an Abstract of the Papers before Parliament; Fosbrooke's Pathological Relations of the Kidney to the Brain, &c.; A Century of Surgeons on Gonorrhoea, &c.; Hugh Campbell's Fruit of Faith, or Musing Sinner, with other Poems. A notice of Miss Edgeworth's continuation of Harry and Lucy, in 4 vols., is also in the hands of the printer, and only waits for space. Forty Years in the World, 3 vols.; The Camisard, or the Protestants of Languedoc, 3 vols.; and The Highest Castle and the Lowest Cave, 3 vols. are in the hands usually entrusted with articles of this description.

The History of the French Revolution, from the French of A. Thiers and F. Boissier, 3 thick vols. 8vo.; Keatinge's Expedition to St. Peter's River, 2 vols. 8vo.; An Account of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata, translated from the Spanish of Sen. E. Ignacio Nunez, 8vo.; and The Session of Parliament for 1825, 8vo., require an end of examination, for impartial notice, which we have not yet had time to give them.

A Picturesque and Descriptive Tour in the Mountains of the High Pyrenees, with 24 coloured Views, by J. Hardy, Esq., 8vo.; Herban, a Poem in Four Cantos, 8vo.; A Critical Dissertation on the Nature and Causes of Value, cr. 8vo.; and some other articles, which will be further noticed as opportunities may permit, have been received.

Among the interesting articles of Correspondence that have been delayed, either from want of space, or their too late Arrival, may be enumerated—Facts relative to the Occupation of small plots of Land by the Poor; Remarks on Literary and Scientific Institutions; Mr. Gray on Rail-ways; Mr. Tatem on Dry Rot; X on the Migration of Birds; J. M. L. on Impositions of Water and Gas Companies; M. P. on the Corruption of the Holy Family; T. H. on a Remarkable Epitaph; An Essay on Liberty, read at a Literary Institution; History of the Captivity of a Russian Officer among the Turks; Remarks on the Egyptian Zodiac; Dr. H. Robertson's Physiological Treatise on the Venous and Absorbent Systems; Mr. W. Sharp's Extract relative to the Attraction of the Heavenly Bodies, from Mme. Du Chastelet's "Exposition Abrégée;" and an interesting communication from Paris concerning a Deaf and Dumb Boy taught to read and speak.

To our Poetical Correspondents several acknowledgments and apologies are due. "Dramas of the Dead: Great Folks at Home, a Tragedy in one Act," is already in type, but, on account of its length, must stand over for the Supplement; as must some other poetical favours that would surpass the limits of our ordinary columns.

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ANTIQUITY of the different PARTS of the OLD TESTAMENT.

Forwarding to you the following observations on the antiquity of the different parts of the Old Testament,* solely actuated by the desire of giving in throwing some light on an important philological question, viz. to determine the precise antiquity of the ancient monument of human civilization in existence. I have no wish to test its authenticity.

Hebrew is, unquestionably, one of the most ancient languages, or, at least, a very ancient dialect of a language once spoken over a very extensive portion of Western Asia (Arabia, Phœnicia, Syria and Chaldaea, of which the Arabic is the surviving, and most cultivated,

The Bible is the only document of a language which, from the first captivity of the Jews, continued to be a living one, and was only reduced to writing, although detested by a strong admixture of words borrowed from the collateral dialects. I will begin with the examination of the most ancient portion of the Bible, viz. the Pentateuch.

There are no where told, although it is the general belief, that those books were written by Moses; on the contrary, we have the evidence of the Bible itself, that the whole of the Pentateuch was re-edited by Ezra; many passages in the Pentateuch plainly to indicate that it was,

I am entirely indebted for them to the excellent work of Mr. Gesenius, called *History of the Hebrew Language and Literature*, written in German, and which I have translated. Indeed, I should not have ventured on the task myself, had I not been dissuaded by those who pretend to be the *trade*, and who told me that the Hebrew language was little studied in this country, but by those who are either destined for, the church,—a work which, in any way, attack the opinions recommended among that enlightened body, would not receive its countenance. I hope, in the honour of the clergy, to be told, by their cloth, that such an assertion is an undated libel.—Y. Z.

THE MONTHLY MAG. No. 417.

at least, re-written at a later period, when "Israel had kings." But the object of this essay being *purely philological*, I throw aside every other argument but such with which the *language* of the Bible can furnish us, in order to determine on the relative antiquity of the parts that compose it. There can be no doubt that the golden age of Hebrew literature took place during the time of David and Solomon, when the Jewish nation reached the zenith of its glory in arts and arms, an eminence from which it sunk but too soon, never to rise again. If, therefore, we find the language of the Pentateuch, in its historical parts, as well as in its poetry, corresponding in form and idiom (some unimportant idiotisms excepted)* with the

* **הוא** (he) stands also for the feminine **היא**, which only occurs eleven times; **נער** (youth) for **נערה**, a maiden, which only occurs in 5 Moses, xxii. 19, as it does in all the other parts of scripture; the latter peculiarity, however, may, perhaps, also be found in Ruth ii. 21. To these may also be added the pronoun **הוא** for **היא**, which occurs frequently in the Pentateuch, otherwise only in Chron. xxviii. 8.

The diction of Deuteronomy differs, however, materially from the first four books. Its principal character consists of a certain diffuse rhetorizing and moralizing tone, and a frequent use of favourite phrases; indeed, its language already approaches that of the latest period. Some of the phrases alluded to are **דבק ביהוה**, to adhere to

Jehovah, **גדל**, Greatness, majesty of God; **משלה ידים**, business;

בבערת הרע מקרבך ye shall remove the evil from amongst you, a later expression for the older one, his soul shall be rooted out; the repeated Synonymes, **מצותי משפטי וחקותי** the

rhetorical.

the histories and poetical compositions of that period, we may fairly conclude that it was written at the same time, or very nearly so.

"For (says Mr. Gesenius) if there were a distance of nearly 1000 years between those writings, which must be the case, if Moses was the author of the latter, we should see a fact unparalleled in the whole history of languages, viz. that a living language, and the circle of ideas of a nation, should have remained unaltered for such a space of time. It is true, that in support of this opinion it has been alleged (by Michaelis, Jahn and Eckermann) that, in the first place, the eastern languages and customs are less liable to change than those of the west; and, 2dly, that the Mosical writings, as being the classics of the nation, had become the pattern and rule for the subsequent writers. But it may be easily shown how unsatisfactory these arguments are in explaining our subject. All the eastern languages which we have had an opportunity of reviewing for the space of 1000 years, have, during that time, really undergone material changes. And as to the latter assertion, it either means to imply that the language of literature alone was formed after the ancient documents, or that even the living language was, as it were, spell-bound by such a classic. In the first point of view, reference is made to the example of the Greek and Roman classics, the Koran, and Luther's translation of the Bible: and this alone may be considered a plausible one. But, in the first place, there are other distinct proofs to shew that the Pentateuch did not exist at so early a period; and, in the second, that it was not, like those classics, in the hands

rhetorical heaven of heavens, God of Gods (10, 14, 17, with which compare 1 Kings viii. 27, Chr. ii. 5) &c., *לֵב*, law, Deut. xxxii. 2, is decidedly a later word. The tone and language of this book most agrees with some of the prophets, especially Jeremiah: for instance *לֵב* to renounce, xxviii. 25, compare with Jer. xv. 4, xxiv. 9, xxix. 18, xxxiv. 17, besides this, only in 2 Chron. xxix. 8; *לֵב* (idols), xxxii. 16, compare with Jer. iii. 13, v. 19; *לֵב* to teach backsliding, xlii. 5, compare with Jer. xxviii. 16, xxix. 32, *לֵב*, to kill the young people; xxxii. 25, compare with Jer. xv. 7, xxxvi. 13-15. Lament. i. 20; *לֵב*, obstinacy of heart, xxix. 18, compare with Jer. iii. 17, vii. 24, ix. 13, xi. 8.

of every individual. Then, it is to be observed, that the later historical works do not bear the stamp of imitation about them, as we find to be the case in some of the later Psalms; they seem rather the produce of a very similar age and spirit. In fine, those analogies do not prove that for which they are advanced. That of the classics is out of place, for the question is about a living, and not a dead language; and the two others go against it: for neither the German nor the Arabic, such as they are written at the present day, are any longer the same as in Luther's Bible, or in the Koran. The latter supposition contradicts itself. Even in our age of study, it cannot be imagined that an author, however classical, could stop the progress of a living language, much less in antiquity, where they read and wrote so much less, and spoke and acted so much more. We should rather suppose that language would hurry along, in its change, its older documents, and compel them to speak with the tongues of later periods. Therefore, if we even consider that in some parts of the Pentateuch, much more ancient documents formed the basis (which is very probable in the Decalogue, for instance), we must still necessarily admit of a later transcription and remoulding, according to the language of the period. The result, for the history of the language, remains the same, viz. that the writings of the Old Testament, before the captivity, in their present form, cannot be far distant from one another, and thus alone we are to assert."

Mr. G. divides the Hebrew Bible into two periods, the one before, and the other after, the captivity. Without attempting a strict definition of the which belongs to the one or the other of these periods, which (he says) would be rendered impossible by the nature of the Hebrew literature, he states the following statement as being the most probable:

"Of the greater historical writings we may enumerate, as belonging to the first period, the Pentateuch, the books of Joshua, and the Judges, Samuel, and Kings; at least the principal parts of them were composed at that period, although we cannot doubt of their having been re-edited more recently, besides having had new pieces incorporated in them.* Most of the Psalms, especially in the first book, are evidently genuine compositions of David, or his school; whilst the majority of them bear the stamp of a more recent period."

* For example, the blessing of Moses, Deut. xxxiii., the 7th verse of which can only have been written during the captivity.

riod. It is exceedingly difficult to class them; the language, in some of the later productions, being such a successful imitation of the older Psalms, and (such as the songs of the *Korahites*, for instance) perhaps surpass them in poetical beauty. Nevertheless, the classing of them is of the utmost importance, and it has been justly laid down as a rule, that we might consider a certain heaviness, conciseness and boldness, a certain contest between the subject and the language, as criterions of antiquity. Later poets followed the beaten road, which those of the earlier times had broken. The collection of *Proverbs*, in which more unity of character and language prevails, contains no parts that seem to make their later composition necessary. Next to this stands the book of *Job*, although, in some respects, it inclines to a more recent period.

"The prophets offer the least difficulty in fixing their period and genuineness; the only occasional obstacle being to determine their relative ages. The four contemporaries, *Amos*, *Hosea*, *Micah* and *Isaiah*,* among which *Hosea*, in particular, is distinguished for his antiquated weight and concinnity of expression. The nearest to them are *Joel*, *Nahum* and *Habakkuk*, alike distinguished for poetical elevation, lively colouring, and a certain classical concinnity, in which *Joel* surpasses them all.† *Obadiah*, *Zephaniah* and *Jeremiah*, were nearly contemporaneous witnesses of the destruction of Jerusalem by the Chaldeans, and the captivity of the nation. The latter, indeed, sang his dirges on the ruins of the temple. *Ezekiel*, however, uttered his oracles during the captivity. Although the most original poet, whose rich fancy riots in a new gigantic grotesque imagery, he possesses too little taste and purity to deserve the name of a classical author.

"A few of the changes that occurred in the language are even remarked by the Bible itself; such as 1 Sam. ix. 91, the note but formerly, i. e. in the time of Samuel נָבִיא (prophet), was used for נִבִּיָּא; in 2nd. iii. 14, the mention that יְהוָה had been introduced for שֵׁרָ. Notes

* From the latter prophet, however, we must deduct several later pieces, especially that from chap. 40 to 66, which form a subset for themselves, and must have been composed towards the end of the Babylonian captivity, and, although drawn out and dispersed by many repetitions, still possess no great excellencies of diction.

† Several parallels, especially of a historical kind, in *Joel* and *Amos*, point them to be contemporaries. *Nahum* and *Habakkuk* are very little later; the former mentioning the irruption of the Assyrians, and the latter of that of the Chaldeans.

about the change of names of places are frequent.

"A new period, for language and literature, appears with the captivity, which shews itself especially in the approximation of the language to the East Aramaic dialect. The Jews accustomed themselves to it during those times; it ultimately completely supplanted the Hebrew as a national language, so that, at the return from the captivity, its use was confined to literary purposes alone, till the time of the Maccabees, however not without an admixture of the popular dialect. This admixture is, nevertheless, not equally great in all the literary productions of the period, and several pieces, which are referred to it by their historical character, are as pure in their language as any of the works of the preceding period. Of this description are the last 27 chapters attributed to *Isaiah*, the Psalms 44, 84, and 85, most of the songs of degrees (as they are called), from 120 upwards, which, for the most part, belong to the exile, and the period immediately following it; and even the Psalms 74 and 79, in which we recognize the age of the Maccabees. Purity of language can, therefore, not serve as a sure criterion of antiquity, although, on the other hand, an admixture of the Chaldaic is a certain sign of a late authorship.

"This age is, however, as inferior to the foregoing, in point of historical and poetical composition in general, as it is in point of language. The later prophets, *Haggai* and *Malachi*, and several of the later psalmists, write, for the most part, in a meagre and watery style, and are poor in invention, and content themselves with putting together phrases from the older authors.* The books of *Daniel*, *Esther* and *Jonah*, contain legends in an inferior Jewish taste; and, lastly, the *Chronicles* are a bad compilation of older historical works, made by priests of a late period. This sentence ought, however, not to be passed too sweepingly, since the Maccabean period shows us that the ancient spirit had not entirely departed from the severely-oppressed nation; and that, on the contrary, in some individuals it rose with greater energy than ever. And, indeed, most of the above-named pieces are possessed of much poetical worth, in point of taste, ideas and expression—excellencies which are even apparent in such of them whose language is already tinged with the Chaldaic. Among these are the beautiful Psalm 139, the book *Kheleth* (*Ecclesiastes*), the *Idyls* of the *Song of Solomon*, some of the sublime visions of *Daniel* (for instance, ch. 7, &c.).

"The books in which the Chaldaic language is

* For instance, the Psalms 44, 84, 85, which compare 22., 23., 24., 25., the songs in the *Chronicles*, and the hymn of *Jonah*.

in those days to print and the trials for assumed libel and? No doubt there are some of the uncommon and cruel which he is said to have experienced, but I have not been fortunate enough to meet with them. It is, he was not the only sufferer, same cause, at that time. I hope some of your intelligent correspondents, who may be in possession of such documents connected with it, will be so good as to favour numerous readers with, at least, a clue to where they can be found. I presume to ask whether the worthy Alderman Cox be a descendant of his? If he be, perhaps he is kind enough to give the information required.

T. H.

Edinburgh, 29th Sept. 1825.

AULD ROBIN GRAY.

The Editor of the Monthly Magazine will refer to the Obituary in Wood's Magazine for August last, and find, that the late Lady Ann Baring is the authoress of "Auld Robin Gray,"—the *ballad*, I mean. Edinburgh, 1825.

Without referring to the *high authority* quoted, we believe we can produce from the *Edinburgh Observer*, a better account of the matter at present, at least, confirmatory of previous information.

The following extract from a letter, from the late Thomas Hamersley, the Rev. William Jervis, rector of Wrington, in Somersetshire, in 1812, has been handed to us. It contains the words of the ballad of Auld Robin Gray were written by Lady Ann Lindsay, and that the music was composed by W. Jervis. A gentleman resident in Edinburgh, and acquainted with the composer, speaks in favour for the authenticity of the

Dear Sir: Anxious as you have ever been for the sake of right, as well as for the sake of your friends, you have more than solicited that I could publicly disavow the offspring, which for more than half a century has been of uncertain origin. It could have induced me to undertake at my period of life, but the offer of a public testimony to the genuineness of an early production, which an acquaintance with it in manuscript, long before it was printed, found its way to the public, enables you so convincingly to establish the truth of the ballad or story, you may

remember that I received it from the Honourable Mrs. Byron, and understood it to have been written by Lady Anne Lindsay."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

I WENT to view the lately purchased Correggio (Holy Family) at the Angerstein Gallery; it had been sold at different times, by different proprietors, for £60, £70, £100, £500, and some other number of pounds which I do not recollect; but in our days of magnificence, wealth, good and bad taste, the bargain was closed a few days since by the English Government, for 3,800 sovereigns. Gold they tell me may be bought too dear—pictures I know can: its dimensions are fourteen inches by eleven; it is protected by two glasses, with a small interval between, which precaution is very detrimental to light and shadow. This picture is highly finished, and beautifully coloured; the internal evidence of its being a genuine production from the pencil of Correggio, is *frappant*: it has not been injured by varnish, which is often (indeed, generally) the destruction of choice pictures; nor has it been defiled by adventitious retouching. In the background there is a very ordinary Joseph at hard labour, with an ill-constructed plane. This subject has been often repeated by the same great master, and of like dimensions, as it appears by several prints (I think nine); but with a little variation: sometimes the child is resplendent with that sort of effulgence which we admire in the glow-worm, which luminous effluence being reflected, admirably lights the virgin's face and the rest of the picture, and seems to be a very beautiful thought of the artist, who, however, has portrayed a mere woman, and her child a mere boy. Both are gracefully disposed, though not with that delicacy a sinner expects from a saint;* the child has not been circumcised, which is contrary to the authority of Holy Writ. If you require more accuracy respecting sums, dates, measurement, &c., more shall be sent, from your friend and admirer,

M. P.

To cover this picture with guineas, as an equivalent, would be very inadequate; the guineas must again be covered three or four deep.

* An artist, whose beautiful designs corresponded with the delicate sensibility of his mind, was not a little embarrassed by the request of a lady of high rank to expatiate on the merit of this *chef-d'œuvre*.

HINTS ON THE IMPROVEMENT AND TREATMENT OF SEAMEN.

(Continued from p. 211.)

IT cannot be either the fear of winds, or of waves, nor yet of the enemy; for the dangers of the former are still more imminent and threatening in the merchant ships—and it is hardly necessary to say, that the latter is unthought of:—besides, the marines have no difficulty in recruiting, and are even preferred to the Line. Neither is it altogether the discipline; for that applies equally to the marines; and its severity, if impartially considered, is perhaps greater in that corps and in the regulars than the navy; but it is there carried on with infinitely more form, with a more visible appearance of justice, if not with more real equity than in the latter service: because, however revolting corporal punishment may be to the natural disposition and feelings of a captain of a man-of-war; however anxious he may be to dispense strict and impartial justice; let him be ever so much convinced of the rectitude of his intentions, of the purity of his motives, or the necessity of his acts; he is still a human being, subject to error, passion and partialities, and, consequently, in his weaker moments, liable to let the warmth of his own feelings warp and bias his cooler judgment—and the more so if he feels his motives to be good and his ends useful. It requires no common exertion of mind to bear contradiction and crossing; to see plans, undertaken with the purest intentions, and leading to the best results, thwarted; to find orders, issued for the general good, unheeded, or languidly obeyed; to observe a favourite scheme, the object of much labour and anxiety, confused and disordered by some unpardonable neglect: and all this when power is in his hands, and punishment follows his nod.

Experience dictates what is here said; and an appeal is made to any and every officer, who has commanded a man-of-war, candidly to declare whether, on a cool review of his own conduct, he has not been sometimes forced to acknowledge that the feelings of the moment have, at times, materially influenced his decision in the infliction of punishment—unconsciously, perhaps, at the moment, but even on that account the more dangerous: and though many officers lay it down as a rule never to punish until twenty-four hours after a crime has been committed; still so salutary a regulation

does not always protect a man from the effects of his own passions and weaknesses.

In the army, an investigation on oath invariably takes place previous to sentence being passed on an offender. Whether it really diminishes the amount of punishment is not here of consequence: it is sufficient that the mind is soothed by the forms and appearance of justice—for let a man feel himself ever so guilty, he still likes to give his officers the trouble of proving him so; the crime, moreover, is made apparent to his companions, and the murmurs of secret discontent are dispersed by the publicity of the inquiry and clearness of the proof.

The natural desire of bettering our condition by honest industry, is the inducement to a seafaring life in common with all other professions: and this is, of course, equally applicable to the king's and the merchant-service. In time of war, the flattering, but often delusive hope of prize money,—the natural desire of glory,—the personal spirit of enterprise, so conspicuous throughout our maritime districts,—together with the prospect of a pension, after a fixed period of service, are additional incentives to enter the royal navy: in peace most of these lose their force, or, indeed, no longer exist, and, consequently, the two services are more nearly on a par, while the prospective advantages are rather in favour of that of the merchant. Thus a man may, with well-grounded hope, look forward to be mate, master, and, eventually, even part-owner of the vessel in which he embarks; but excepting this, he has nothing to which he may look forward beyond his present contract; these, however, are no trifling inducements, and naturally attract the steadiest and best seamen to that service in which their fair and honest expectations have the best and earliest chance of consummation, unless prematurely blighted by their own misconduct.

Let us now take a comparative view of the advantages and disadvantages accompanying the two services, divested of those fears and prejudices that may be supposed likely to obscure the judgment of persons exclusively attached to either, and, by this examination, endeavour to ascertain what holds forth the most rational and secure prospects of ease, independence and ultimate wealth; in short, to what of them belong the most valuable

of bettering the condition of the
ial.

seaman enters on board a mer-
an *voluntarily*; he signs a con-
perform stipulated duties for a
d remuneration, and subjects
to certain penalties in case of
formance; he can discontinue
ices when the contract is ended,
iously, if he choose to forfeit
es; he is, in a word, completely
red, and entirely master of his
movements. He is, moreover,
l, and receives high wages—or,
; wages equal to the value of
and industry; his engagements
ely of long duration, and he is
ject to corporal punishment.

ld he feel himself uncomfortably
l, or fancy that he can improve
dition, he is free to change, but
not subject to be shifted from
ship, at the pleasure of the
or owner, except in a case of
or extreme insubordination,
e may be sent on board a man-
—which it is so much the custom
and to consider as the proper
le for every thing that is infa-
and then there are wonder and
at the necessity of flogging,
e general severity of this dis-

merchant-seaman's prospects
visionary, or very remote: they
probable result of a reasonable
ion, founded on the basis of his
dustry and zeal, unmixed with
ventitious aid of birth and great
ons. The inclinations are un-
l, the energies unshackled, and
is left at full liberty to reach
el of his own powers. It may
said that merchant-seamen have
edom of action than the indi-
of most other trades, for they
k and find employment amongst
rounding nations; with all the
ey want, their knife and mar-
le, without running risk of vio-
be laws of their country. In
vice, therefore, if unmolested, a
chance of success in life is at
fair as that of any other branch
try; and by throwing into the
e extreme facility which, from
re of his occupation, he enjoys
porting himself to any part of
ld where he may bring his la-
a better market, his advantages
l greater than those enjoyed by
asses of productive labourers;
he all, his mind is not soured or
rily MAG. No. 417.

discontented by the consciousness of
being a prisoner, if not in name, at
least in reality, which is, unluckily, too
much the case in His Majesty's service.

That this feeling is a strong, and pro-
bably the most powerful cause of dis-
like to that service, must come home to
every mind, were it even unsupported
by the constant complaints of the people
themselves; for there must be many
who, perhaps, for years, have never
wandered farther than the limits of
their own domains, or never had a wish
to exceed certain distances, who, if a
law were suddenly passed restricting
them to those boundaries, would be-
come restless, unhappy, discontented,
and ready to break out at the mere
idea of circumscription.

This must necessarily be so from the
nature of the human mind, which is
much too strongly inclined to freedom
of action, to brook the least unneces-
sary restraint, where the means of avoid-
ing it are within its reach: and it can
only be compensating advantages that
will ever induce a man to relinquish
this natural and inalienable right. That
the British naval service does not hold
forth such advantages, is a fact to be
sincerely deplored, and an imperfection
that it is hoped will in time be removed:

“A consummation devoutly to be wished.”

It is, nevertheless, far from our inten-
tion to set up the merchant-service as a
sort of *nonpareil*; on the contrary,
the seamen are frequently ill-treated
and imposed upon; and the instances
of their preferring a man of war, par-
ticularly in foreign countries, are too
numerous, and too well known by pro-
fessional men, to be here mentioned.

This, however, rather strengthens
than weakens the argument: for, it is
this very power of change that attaches
them; besides, in these instances, they
are generally moved by resentment—by
the fear of imprisonment for some real
or alleged misconduct; by the hope of
getting their arrears of pay; and by that
strong desire, inherent in our nature,
of overcoming our antagonist, cost what
it will. In the one service they may
often be abominably used; [it frequently
happens that they are so; instances
are not uncommon, of masters of mer-
chantmen harassing their men, while
in port, until they force them to
commit some act of insubordination,
which forfeits their wages, and then
put them in prison, hiring men at a
cheaper rate to load or unload the ship.

This is what they call "*sailing their ships cheap.*" but they are free to change: in the other, injustice is now rare, but freedom of will is banished. But it will be asked, what are the peculiarities that disfigure the king's service, and render it so disgusting to the merchant-seaman? The answer may be, generally, the severity of the discipline—the impossibility of quitting it without committing a crime—the comparatively diminutive rate of pay—and the positive confinement.

Without entering here into any discussion of the nature and effects of the discipline practised on board his Majesty's ships, I will merely observe that, in spite of its excellent principles—in spite of that general mildness of execution which is constantly recommended by the Admiralty—in spite of the pains that are unceasingly taken by that board, as well as by the commanding officers of ships, to see that strict justice be administered to the seaman, nothing can efface the mortifying impression from his mind, that he is subject to punishment of the most degrading nature, at the mere will and pleasure of his captain: you cannot conceal from him that his happiness or misery, while in the service, solely depend on the personal character of a single individual, who may be repeatedly changed; whose successor may have different notions and views of the service generally, and local regulations of a nature totally dissimilar, and, in many instances, diametrically opposite to those which he has been hitherto accustomed to obey. These ideas will continually obtrude themselves, and nothing but the removal of the cause, or countervailing advantages, will neutralize the irritable feelings to which they give birth: the latter may be immediately applied; and, in the course of time, the former really, though perhaps not nominally, removed.

Comparisons, though odious, are sometimes necessary. A man, on entering the king's service, finds himself as it were in a prison—a splendid one, but still a prison, where he knows he must remain during the continuance of hostilities. He is liable to serve in any country, for any length of time; he receives no pay when abroad, and has always six months' arrears due when at home: his pay is much below that which he could earn, if left to himself. In war, the exigencies of the service rarely allow of time or opportunity for leave of absence, and which is sel-

dom granted when occasions do present themselves—through fear of desertion; he is subject to corporal punishment; to be watched, while on duty, by centinels; ordered about by children; obliged to do a thousand petty, nonsensical, but wearing and irritating duties, that scarcely allow him a moment's tranquillity. He has less, perhaps, of *hard* labour than in a merchant-man; but much of what he has is infinitely more harassing, and frequently becomes a fertile source of sullen discontent.

"The grand or fundamental principle of naval discipline," says the author of the *Essay on the Influence of Tropical Climates on European Constitutions*, "as promotive of health and comfort amongst seamen, consists in so artfully employing both mind and body, that the one may not be affected by apathy or chagrin, nor the other by indolence or over exertion."

"In exact proportion as this principle is kept in view and acted upon, will the end and object of naval discipline be attained; and, whenever it is disregarded, the inevitable consequences will be anarchy and disease."

"For this purpose, the code of interior regulations should be *mild and judicious*, in order that a rigid performance may be enforced; and, instead of the many different orders that are suspended under the decks of ships throughout the navy, *there should be one simple uniform system of interior economy, signed by the Lords of the Admiralty, perfectly adhered to.*"

"When seamen are convinced that nothing but an unforeseen exigence, or indispensable necessity, will cause a deviation from the routine of duty prescribed, they know exactly what they have to do; their minds are accordingly made up to the performance of it, and they go through it with alacrity, in order to have the intervals for their own amusement, or private occupation."

"But where order and punctuality are not rigidly enacted and followed up, the equilibrium in the division of labour becomes unhinged, and the greatest share of toil often falls on the best men; never long certain of the exact periods of duty and relaxation, they frequently become listless, lazy, dissatisfied, and careless about their personal cleanliness—the consequences of which need not be portrayed.† The grand

* This has at length, we hope, commenced by a new system of great-gun exercise; and we trust that it will be followed up by other regulations of the same nature.

† One very important thing may be here mentioned, although not strictly connected with the subject before us: namely, the

seems to consist in properly ap-
proportioning the capacities of the men, and
assigning their respective duties in
each department, as to get them into a kind
of regular train; when the future su-
periority will be easy and pleasant,
the health of the crew secured."

to return. It is possible that,
from the character and opinions of his
commanding officer, the sailor may not
notice many of the inconveniences
enumerated; but the consciousness
of being at any time liable to them
is main, and the apprehension will
conjointly with the possibility of
escaping from the evil; or until
advantages are introduced, of a
to counterbalance that terror,
which universally pervades the mari-
nasses of this country when a
war is in question; and per-
haps nothing would contribute more
to an end, than an immediate and
improvement in the situation
of officers, with respect to pay,
character and authority.

Under the most favourable circumstances
connected with the king's service,
sailors are not equally enjoyed in that
of a merchant, are, in the first

—
great care and attention paid to
the

The pensions given for service
wounds, as well as the pecuniary
compensation for accidental hurts re-
ceived in the service, which is known
by the name of *smart money*.

The scrupulous regard paid to
the quality of the food, and the cer-
tain of enjoying the luxury of fresh
meats and vegetables whenever
they can be procured.

The assurance of not being im-
prisoned upon in the purchase of their
goods; although this is, perhaps,
aided by the sailor being obliged to
buy a assigned number of each sort;
leading to more than is required in
merchant service, where so much

care of having a more commodious
quarters for the men to make use of, instead
of being exposed, and sometimes even dan-
gerous situation of the head or fore-chain-
bolts may appear ridiculous, but it is
that many men will suffer all the in-
fluences of long retention, by which
their bowels are disordered and their
limbs injured, sooner than run the risk
of being ducked over head and ears; and
convinced that a little more atten-
tion at this point would save many of those
colds and fits of illness, so com-
mon a continuance of bad weather.

importance is not attached to appear-
ance and cleanliness.

5th. The allowance of spirits, which
few, if any, merchantmen issue to their
crew.

6th. Short allowance money for the
above and other provisions, if not con-
sumed; whether voluntarily, or from
the necessities of the service.

7th. The excellent arrangements by
which any man may allot a portion of his
pay to his wife and family during his
absence. And lastly,

If we add the universal hope of mak-
ing prize money, it will comprehend
every benefit a man can possibly antici-
pate by entering his Majesty's naval
service; for the rank of warrant officer,
although a great object after a man has
been *some years* in the navy, is seldom
a sufficient temptation to enter.

Of the above advantages, the 1st, 2d,
and last, are distant or contingent, and
the 7th a partial convenience; conse-
quently, ill calculated to balance the
immediate, and therefore more influen-
tial evils that are in the other scale, and
press with greater weight on the ima-
gination: for there are few men of that
temper who will voluntarily suffer an im-
mediate and lasting evil, for the distant
prospect of an uncertain good.

These appear to constitute the mate-
rial objections, and the probable rea-
sons of that dislike to the King's ser-
vice, so much deplored by all those
who wish well to their country, and
feel the importance of making the sea-
service the ambition, and not the bug-
bear, of the people; and the only mode
of subduing this disinclination is that
of meliorating the condition of the men,
by a milder and better managed, but
not less efficient, discipline; which will
soften the harsher features, and remove
many of those asperities that now ob-
struct the channel of communication
between the maritime population and
his Majesty's service. But surely the
noxious custom of impressment is ill
calculated to accomplish this object;
its immediate effects are the conceal-
ment, and the smuggling away of the
prime seamen, in which a cordial as-
sistance is rendered by every inhabitant
of the district; the driving of many to-
tally from their profession, which, by
enhancing the value of their labour,
raises wages, and magnifies the hard-
ship, by shewing the impressed men
what they could earn if free: thus in-
creasing the temptation to desert when-
ever an opportunity offers. Let us add

to all this the deep curses so heartily bestowed on the authorities employed, arising from that universal hatred which accompanies the execution, and will ever frustrate the object, of bad and oppressive laws; together with the enormous expense necessary to enforce them: which is far beyond the benefit produced—if that can be called a benefit which drags a man into a service he detests, to associate with the abandoned refuse of the jails—which too often forms his companionship.

Let us consider these things, and we shall hardly be disposed to give our unqualified assent to the custom of impressment: while we legislate against crimps, who at least succeed by their wit, we should not dignify brute force with the solemn sanction of the law!

Amongst all those feelings that worry the human mind, perhaps there is none more irritating, and less easy to be borne, than that of confinement; it is particularly so to that of the sailor, with whom a restless love of change, and a childish impatience of the monotony of life, are peculiarly characteristic, as must forcibly strike any one who takes the trouble to study his disposition—active, bold and daring to a fault; careless, improvident, and unsuspicious; perfectly aware of what is right, and open to reason where it is fairly urged; yet easily led astray. Hating sameness and inactivity, any change is a recreation; and consequences pass across his mind like a summer cloud: always well inclined to go the full length of his tether, and beyond it too, he quickly sees through the character of his captain, and governs himself accordingly. Peculiarly susceptible of impartial justice, he is easily ruled by the man from whom he is certain of receiving it; buoyant with life and spirit, as long as he is kept in constant, but not overstrained, employment; though spoiled by idleness and indulgence; naturally capricious, he has his sullen moods and sulky fits—in which he must sometimes be indulged. Always watching him as a child, he must still be governed as a man. With such a disposition, and when we also see, even in time of peace, when there is no impressment, men, who have invariably conducted themselves well; who have had two or three years' wages due; who were well aware that, in the course of a few months, they would be paid up and discharged; who were allowed to go and

amuse themselves on shore, whenever and as long as the public service would permit; whose sole restriction was that of returning to their time, in order to give others their time on shore; who were never subject to much punishment themselves, and had no complaints to make of their officers;—when we see people, under these circumstances, deceived and deluded by some idle absurd tale of making their fortunes (a thing of frequent occurrence on the North American station), without a second thought, forfeit all the advantage of a long service, we cannot be surprised at the impatience with which the confinement of a king's ship is borne in time of war—when no prospect of emancipation is before them—or one so very distant as to be scarcely perceptible.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

I PERCEIVE, Sir, that your Reviewer of the Reviewers, in his Philosophy of Contemporary Criticism for the preceding month (p. 234), in speaking of the "earth-stars of cottage industry" that "twinkle" over "those beautiful hills of Gloucestershire," which "were once covered with vintage," had an eye to the following description of the night scenery of that county—in some lines I have met with "*On Leaving the Bottoms of Gloucestershire*." I refer to them for the sake of subjoining another traditional fact relative to that lovely region, which both the poet and your criticizer of critics seem to have overlooked. The lines referred to run thus:—

"Here holier industry,
Even from the dawning to the western ray,
And oft by midnight taper, patient, plies
Her task assiduous; and the day with song,
The night with many an earth-star, far de-
scribed
By the lone traveller, cheers amidst her
toils."

Dr. Southey may, perhaps, not be displeased to hear that this region of the vine is said, in olden time, to have been assigned as an honourable and inspiring remuneration to the royal bard or minstrel—the poet-laurent of those antique days:—whence, perhaps, the origin of his butt of sack.

As the pen is in my hand, and earth-stars are the theme, it may not, perhaps, be unacceptable, if I present your readers with some beautiful original lines on the georgic earth-

have just fallen upon them in a manuscript volume of poems, which, though hitherto hidden from the world, has many gems that might worthily adorn your poetical department.

' Is it a star fallen on the lap of earth,
From heaven's blue arch—or gem, instinct
with fire,

From crystal cave, by gnome transplanted
here—

That from the centre of this savage heath
Beams forth its placid radiance? Rather say
A living gem,—terrestrial cynosure
To wandering love, tempting through
night's deep gloom

The pathless wilds of ether. Hail to thee,
Fair insect! proof that even here the flame
Of omnipresent love can find a home,
And smile upon this melancholy waste,
That spreads its bosom to the approaching
storm!—

With tears I greet thee—for my busy mind
(Fraught with similitudes of lonely woe),
Remembers, with repentant grief and shame,
A sweet, but mournful parallel—for such
My Eleonora was!—a tranquil light
Sole shining on this bleak unshelter'd world,
To guide a reckless wanderer to a home
Where he might rest his ruffled wings in
peace;

On the soft bosom of connubial bliss
Pillowing his cares, and soothing to repose
Tumultuous passions and untam'd desires.
—And I, misled by meteor-fires, that shone
Brighter, but only lur'd me to despair,—
Left it to burn unnotic'd and alone,
And perish in its joyless solitude!"

PHILO P. C. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR :

I AM induced to call the attention of your readers to a subject, certainly not new, yet hitherto unexplained, viz. the Migration of Birds.

My curiosity was considerably excited, a short time since, as early as six o'clock in the morning, by an unusual noise on the top of a large house facing my residence; and, on looking out to discover the cause, I found the roof was nearly covered with swallows and other birds, evidently congregating for some particular purpose. For two hours, fresh arrivals took place, till the roofs of the adjoining houses were also covered; at length, after a confused sort of buzz, or signal, the whole flock took wing in a southerly direction, and soon disappeared.

I should feel particularly obliged to any of your correspondents who could give me some idea of the probable destination of this immense body: whether they were taking flight to a warmer climate, or merely to another county, to take shelter in unfrequented caverns, or inaccessible rocks?

Of their being found occasionally, in the winter, in a torpid state, there can be no doubt: in proof of this fact, I would mention the following circumstance:—

A friend of mine, a few years since, had half a dozen swallows, in a torpid state, given him by a person who found them in the trunk of a hollow tree; my friend put them in his desk, where they remained, till the spring, forgotten. One morning, however, he heard a strange noise, and, on looking into the desk, discovered one of the birds fluttering about: the others also began to move, and, upon being placed out of doors in the sun, they speedily arranged their plumage, took wing, and disappeared.

I am fully aware that the migration of birds has been treated of in Willoughby's Ornithology, Walton and Cotton's Angler, in some of the early volumes of the Monthly Magazine, and also in a small octavo pamphlet of modern date, as well as in other works; but, from all I have read or heard, I have never been satisfied, whether the major part leave the country altogether, or only seclude themselves in a torpescent state during the winter.—Your's, &c. X.

Oct. 3, 1825.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR :

IN a communication, which you did me the honour of allowing a place in your columns, in August last, having mentioned (in p. 17 of that number) the astonishing, but, I believe, well-attested fact of the flight of Henry IV.'s falcon from Fontainebleau to Malta; I drew a conclusion, startling, and apparently unreasonable, that, *perhaps*, the flight of the swallow might equal seventy-five miles an hour!—The following extract, recently quoted in a weekly publication, will show, however, that my calculation was so far from overleaping the bounds of possibility, or even probability, that it was much under that of others, who, deservedly or not, assume the name and province of the naturalist:—

“*Rapid Flight.*—The rapidity with which hawks and many other birds occasionally

sionally fly, is probably not less than at the rate of 150 miles in an hour; the common crow, twenty-five ditto; the swallow, ninety-two ditto, and the swift, three times greater. Migratory birds probably about fifty miles per hour."

I must beg leave to trespass so much further on your valuable space, as to express a complete disallowance of the distinction in the above quotation, between the swallow and migratory birds, which seems to be inferred from the manner in which the sentence is worded, but which, perhaps, at the same time, was not actually meant to be asserted.

Your's, &c. THOMAS.

Allow me to add a brief notice of some observations in Switzerland, which tend to show that our continental neighbours are not altogether regardless of the interesting bearings of this question.

Migration of Birds.—Dr. Schinz, Secretary to the Provincial Society of Zurich, has endeavoured to discover the laws, according to which European birds are distributed. The country, in which the bird produces young, is considered its proper one. The nearer the Poles, the more do we find peculiar, or stationary birds, and the fewer are the foreign species that appear. Greenland has not one bird of passage: Iceland has only one, which remains during the winter, and, in spring, takes its flight to still more northern climates. Sweden and Norway have more; and we find them continually becoming more numerous, as we approach the centre of Europe. In the intertropical countries, no bird emigrates—to the north they all do: their propagation keeps pace with the supply of food. Spitzbergen, has only one herbivorous species, for the sea presents more nutriment; and the rocks and cliffs are populous with aquatic birds. In the Frigid Zone, a much greater number of marsh birds breed, than beyond the Arctic Circle, and in the warm countries of Europe.

For the Monthly Magazine.

EXTRACT of a REMARKABLE ANECDOTE relative to the ATTRACTION of the HEAVENLY BODIES, in *Madme. Du Chatelet's "Exposition Abrégée du Système du Monde,"* at the End of her Translation of Sir I. Newton's *Principia*. Vol. ii., p. 5, Art. VIII.

ART. VIII. We find the attraction of the heavenly bodies still more

clearly mentioned in "*Hook's Book on the Motion of the Earth*," printed in 1674, that is, twelve years before the *Principia* were published. Here is a translation of what he (Hook) says, p. 27.

"Now I will explain a system of the world which, in many respects, is different from all the others, and which is perfectly conformable to the known laws of mechanics. It is founded on the three following hypotheses, viz.

1st. "That all the heavenly bodies, without exception, have an attractive force or gravitation towards their centres, by which they not only attract their own particles of matter and prevent their disunion, as we see it in the earth, but likewise attract all the other heavenly bodies that are within the sphere of their activity: whence it follows that, not only the sun and moon have an influence on the body and motion of the earth, and, reciprocally, the earth on them, but that Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn have also, by their attraction, a considerable influence on the motion of the earth, and, reciprocally, the earth a great influence on the motion of those planets.

2d. "That all bodies which have received a direct impetus, or impulsive stroke in any direction, will continue to move in a right line, and in the same direction, until they are turned aside, or made to deviate from it by some other effective force, and made to describe either a circle, an ellipse, or some other, more complicated, curve.

3d. "That the said attractive forces are so much more powerful in their operation, the nearer they approach the centre of the body on which they act.

"With regard to the ratio in which these forces either increase or diminish, according as the distance decreases or increases respectively, I confess I have not yet ascertained by experience or observation; but it is an idea which, if pursued with that attention I think it merits, will be of great service to future astronomers, in reducing the motions of the heavenly bodies to certain rule, which I doubt the possibility of ever effecting without it. Those who understand the nature of circular motion, and the system of a pendulum, will easily comprehend the grounds of the above principles, and will be able to find out the means of establishing them on sure foundations. I have but hinted this idea to those who have both leisure and abilities to render them successful in their researches," &c. &c.

SIR:—I think the foregoing extract worthy of notice; and, should you be of the same opinion, the insertion of it in your next publication will oblige,

Your's, &c. WILLIAM SHARP
Romney, Oct. 13, 1802.

the Monthly Magazine.

S of WATER and GAS COMPANIES.

I call your attention, and that numerous and intelligent to a mischievous, and, in of the case, a highly imitative of most of the water companies in the metropolis; as it chiefly operates on the middling classes of the people, is not so likely to meet the ear of those able or willing to remedy the evil.

The I allude to is this: when a collector to a water or gas company that he cannot get from the owner of a house the rates due for the year or upwards, or that supply to be cut off; and for this, not of blame can be attributable to him or the company employing him. What I complain of is the course adopted; instead of a legal remedy against the parties concerned, or otherwise, they lie by, and the tenant comes into the house, and on application for water or gas, that house is two, three, four, or five quarters due by the last house-numbering to so and so, which he chooses to pay he may have water or gas, as the case may be, or he must go without, and help himself as he can; and I know of no way which he can compel them to do him.

This is the general course adopted. I pledge my veracity, as I have opportunities of knowing the fact, by private and public capacity; quite sure you will agree with me in nothing but the right course. Making the innocent pay for the fault of the good for the bad? the innocent and pains-taking mechanic for the dishonest and abandoned? To my mind, all these; in fact, it is more often done for the king's taxes; and alone being enforced in any way, and that falls on the owner, and the inhabitant of the house. I name the fact in the hope of the melioration of such a mal-practice; indeed, many of the companies have got monstrous mixed up into their acts of parliament, which the Legislature should watch and remedy; and for such a purpose can be better than the present state of profound peace.

Your's, &c. J. M. L.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

THE attempts to cure the Dry Rot have been so numerous, and the subject has so often engaged the attention of the public, that some apology may be necessary for occupying your valuable pages with the following specific, and the more so, as I believe that it has appeared in another periodical work; but the length of time since that took place is so great, and the circulation of your Miscellany is so much more extensive, that I am induced, thinking I am conferring a public benefit, to forward it to you.

The greatest care must be taken to remove every fibre of the fungus, and to clear the whole of it away, even from the walls of the building; and previous to putting in new timber, the joists, if for a ground floor, and the back of any wainscot that may be used, should be washed with green copperas, melted in the manner directed below, giving it two coats, which will easily adhere, and soon cool, if the timber be dry; then strew the ground with iron scales from the blacksmith's forge, which will destroy the vegetable fungus, and any seaweed appearance, which attacks new timber much sooner than old.

Twenty years' proof of the efficacy of the above process, in the residence of a worthy friend at Clapton, Middlesex, whose dining and drawing-room floors had been twice relaid in the short space of six years, is a sufficient recommendation; and it only requires to be known to be resorted to, when buildings are suffering from that most destructive of all enemies, the dry-rot.

The use of iron scales, which were thickly strewed on the ground before laying the joists of a house, built sixteen years since, in a damp situation, has preserved the building from dry-rot; no symptoms having made their appearance.

To melt green copperas (which is very cheap) use an iron pot, as for pitch, putting in a little water to assist in dissolving it, keeping it stirred with a stick, to prevent its adherence to the pot—the copperas to be used as soon as melted.

Your's, &c.

JAMES G. TATEM.

Wycombe, 17th Oct. 1825.

REMARKS ON BOARD the SHIP RESOLUTION; GEORGE PARKER, Master, from the Isle of France towards ENGLAND, between the 8th of January 1825, and the 23rd April 1825; by Henry Ennis, Purser, Royal Navy.

JANUARY 8th, 1825.—I joined the Resolution, and took possession of the cabin assigned me, being the after one, on the larboard side, under the impression that we were to have sailed for England direct that same evening, or early the next day.

[Considerable delay, however, from circumstances not important to the interest of the Journal, occurred.]

After all we did sail, and passed the Bell buoy, on Wednesday the 12th January, at four P. M., several vessels having sailed on the Monday and Tuesday, and the Oscar, a brig for London, deeply laden, on Monday morning.

Having thus, at length, got clear of the Isle of France, all sail was made, with a strong breeze from east to east-north-east.

16th.—Strong breezes and unsettled weather; passed the Island of Bourbon.

17th.—Heavy squalls and a head sea; ship labouring very much: observed the whole stern to open more than an inch right a-cross, and apparently to run as low as the transom: this was a sad beginning to a very long and dangerous voyage, particularly as the ship was, to all appearance, otherwise badly found.

The weather continued very unsettled, with heavy squalls, and a cross heavy sea; the ship labouring much, and rolling heavily, beating across the Mosambique passage.

From the 16th to the 24th January, the weather continued to be much the same; in that time we had carried away the main-top-mast, gib-boom, and several smaller spars: in short, it was one continued scene of tearing sails, stranding, and breaking rope of every description, from the slings of the main-yard to the smallest cordage.

On the 25th, in getting out the gib-boom which had been newly tongued, the bowsprit was found to be badly sprung; this was an alarming circumstance indeed, being in the worst part of the passage, and the most likely place to fall in with severe weather, or gales of wind; and it was now evident we must put into the Cape of Good Hope, for a new bowsprit, or to have

the old one fished, which would delay us several days, at least.

The winds were light and baffling, with a cross jumbling sea; and not being able, from the state of the rigging, bowsprit, &c. to carry sail, our progress was proportionately slow; and, altogether, our passage, for the remainder of the way to the Cape, was truly uncomfortable. We made Cape Infants on the 4th of February, Cape Lagultra on the 5th, and False Cape, coast of Africa, on the 6th, and anchored in Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, on Monday, the 7th of February, 1825.

As I have already spoken of Cape Town, I shall only add that, at this season of the year (being now their summer), it is one of the most delightful places I ever saw. Fruit and vegetables, of every kind, are in the greatest abundance, and uncommonly cheap; for instance, apples are about fifteen pence per bushel; grapes, and every thing else, in proportion. Rows of trees being planted in every street, and round the parade and public walks, being now in full leaf, contribute much to the health and beauty of the place, and to the comfort of those whose business or pleasure calls them to walk out: which may be done at any hour of the day without inconvenience, as they are perfectly shaded from the sun, which at this season is intensely hot.

The Company's gardens, which are of great extent, are a delightful retreat; and are planted with trees and evergreens in such a manner and abundance, as to preclude every ray of sun entering the public walks. A band plays here every evening; and it is much frequented. At the end of the Grand Walk, which is nearly three-quarters of a mile long, is the Company's Menagerie, which is worth seeing, on account of a good-natured old lion, supposed to be the largest ever taken in captivity, and a tiger of immense size and power; there are several other specimens of African animals; but these are infinitely the largest of their species I ever saw—we having nothing that comes near them in size in England.

The Public Library and Exchange stands at the top of the Parade, is an extensive noble building, and is well supplied with the best books, and all the new publications, and English papers, as well as French, Dutch, and Indian newspapers, and miscellaneous productions. In the part allotted for the Exchange, goods and merchandise are

bought and sold, and all money transactions of any amount settled, of exchange negotiated, in short, the greatest part of the commercial business of the colony is carried on at place.

At the Cape, there are no inns or houses, as in England, for the better accommodation of passengers or travellers—only tavern-houses; but these are on a small scale, and the living uncommonly cheap.

The passengers in the *Resolution* went to Morrison's, on the Parade: we had a large bed-room; we had for breakfast, tea, coffee, chocolate and wine with meat, eggs and fish. At five o'clock dinner, cold meats, sallads, and French wine as we pleased. Dinner at seven o'clock—every thing the town produce served up in very good style with fruit and wine in abundance; at eight o'clock, cold meat for supper; bed and board for five rix-dollars per day (or seven shillings and sixpence sterling) the wine, however, always being extra—those that drank other wine paid in addition.

We should have observed that the Magazine, Library, the Coffee-rooms and buildings attached to them, were all by subscription, in shares, which were again sold out: and they are supported by subscription. It is therefore, necessary for strangers to be introduced by a subscriber. I had good fortune to meet a friend of Portsmouth, from whom I had my

ship having been anchored in the inner part of the bay, and at a very considerable distance from the landing, it made good her defects before then; being, by that time, in some degree refitted, we weighed and proceeded to sea, with a fine breeze at the east, and passed Robin Island at the end of that day. Having now the east trade wind, the weather was uncommonly fine and pleasant. Our sailing from five and a half to six miles an hour; not a cloud to be seen, all above was clear and brightly serene, the temperature of the air as it might be wished; the sea as smooth as a mill-pond—indeed, for an hour, I never saw any thing like it.

In this manner we glided on to Sunday, the 10th of February, when, at 5 A.M., we reached the Island of St. Helena.

This island, situated in lat. $15^{\circ} 55'$, long. $5^{\circ} 43'$ west, celebrated as the place to which Napoleon Bonaparte was exiled, is, in appearance, from the

seaward, without exception, the most barren, desolate, black-looking, frightful place I ever beheld. I have seen many descriptions of it, and several views and drawings, attempting to represent its appearance, but it is beyond the power of pen or pencil to describe it in such a manner as to convey an adequate idea of it to a person that has not seen it. It rises at once abruptly, steep and terrific, almost perpendicular from the bosom of the deep, to the height of 2,700 feet, and is inaccessible in almost every part, without the smallest appearance of tree, shrub, plant, or vegetation. It has been, by some dreadful volcanic shock, split in every direction from its top to its base, forming ravines and valleys, some of which cannot be looked into, from the tops of the adjoining hills, without horror, leaving immense rugged craggy rocks, whose heads are frequently hid in the clouds—this description holds good all round the coast, and for a mile or two into the interior, with the exception of a valley here and there, which serves to carry off the water from inland.

At 9 A.M. we stood into James's Bay, but did not anchor; I went on shore at James's Town, situated in a valley of the same name, surrounded on either side by high, and utterly barren hills, from whence apprehensions are instantly excited of masses rolling to the destruction of the houses and their inhabitants beneath. The entrance to the town is over a handsome draw-bridge, and through a strong gate; but it is so overhung and enveloped by mudens and ladder-hills, that it is completely hid from view, until you are fairly within the walls. The church, government house and gardens, some public stores, an excellent inn, and some other good buildings, form a handsome little square, at the entrance, and are kept in excellent order and repair, and have a pleasant effect. The town is about a mile long, and may contain about 200 houses: it is built of stone, and covered in with shingle: it is divided in two by a deep narrow ravine (over which are three neat stone bridges) which serves to carry off the filth and superfluous water; and is the means of keeping the place remarkably clean and healthy. In the main street, which runs from the north-end of the square, are some very good handsome houses, principally used as lodgings for passengers returning from India, and for the

company's stores and civil servants. Near the top are barracks for the officers and soldiers of the garrison; there are three breweries, an excellent free-school, with many other valuable institutions. A great number of wild plum trees have been planted in double rows through the streets and square, and other parts of the vicinity. They are now grown up, and form a cool and pleasant promenade; indeed, they are both useful and ornamental.

On my landing, I had the good fortune to fall in with a Mr. Thomas, a very old acquaintance, who was very civil, and apparently glad to meet me; and who, immediately on my expressing a wish to visit Buonaparte's tomb, procured horses, and we set off forthwith for that purpose. Our road lay to the eastward, from James's Town, cut along the west side of Rupert's Hill. About a mile and half from the town we came to the Briars; a neat compact estate, the property of William Balcombe, Esq. (now Treasurer at Sydney, New South Wales); and, as this was the first residence of Buonaparte, at St. Helena, we had the curiosity to alight and go in, and indulged for a few minutes in a lounge on his sofa. From the Briars, we went on to the Alarm Ridge House Hill, a distance of about three miles from the town, and nearly two thousand feet above the level of the sea: from this hill, there is a most commanding and delightful view of the town, bay and shipping, Longwood, Deadwood, Flag-staff Hill, the Barn and Arno's Vale. The face of the country here wears a very different aspect from that which presents itself on making the Island; for, notwithstanding the rocks are as barren, rugged and mis-shapen, as on the coast, and the ravines equally deep and forbidding, yet the eye is agreeably relieved, by the appearance of several good farm-houses, and merchants' country-seats, scattered along the sides of the surrounding hills; every spot capable of improvement being brought into cultivation; the young plantations, in many places, are sufficiently grown to cover the barrenness of the soil, and hide some of the rocks; and the several runs of grass-land to be seen from this spot, with herds of sheep and black cattle grazing on them, give an interesting and picturesque finish to the whole view.

Leaving Ridge House Hill, we proceeded to Huttagate, about three quar-

ters of a mile distant, where the road divides into three branches; one leading to Government House Plantation, another to Longwood, and the other to Diana's Peak. Here we dismounted, and turned to the left, and descended by a winding path into a delightful little valley, at the distance of half a mile from Huttagate, where we found the tomb of the great but unfortunate Buonaparte.

There is nothing remarkable in the tomb itself, being only a plain marble slab, without any inscription; but the situation is most happily chosen. There is not, in my opinion, a more romantic place in the world, or better suited for a place of sepulture, than this spot. The valley is small, but beautifully green and pleasant; nearly surrounded by hills almost perpendicular, the sides of which to a considerable height are covered with evergreens and plants; wild loquet, Chinese rose, jessamine, rock rose, magnolia, and many other indigenous flowers and flowering shrubs. A few yards from the tomb is a spring of delicious water, issuing from a rude basin cut into the rock. Two elegant willow trees, of large growth, decorate the head and foot of the grave; and the whole area around it is planted with geraniums, myrtle, dwarf lilac and passion flower, with various other flowers, &c. some of which are (from the delightful temperature of the climate in all seasons) ever in bloom; causing an everlasting spring in this earthly paradise.

Having sauntered round the valley, and cut some stocks from the geranium immediately touching the tomb, and taking a few slips from the willow tree for the purpose of transplanting in England, we bade farewell to Buonaparte and his tomb, and retraced our steps to Huttagate. As we were to start that evening, I had not time to proceed on to Longwood, which I at first attended, so returned to James's Town, and at Mr. Thomas's, where I drank was shown Buonaparte's famous looking-glass. It is the largest I ever saw in one plate: I fancy it is sixty inches in width, by eighty or ninety in height, in a plain black frame, without gilding or any other ornament. His bed clothes were also at Mr. Thomas's, they are of milk, gilt. In fact, all his furniture is distributed in the respectable houses about the town; and I have no doubt, but in time to come they will be valuable.

The climate of St. Helena I shall

would be very salubrious. f any kind are seldom felt, nd lightning are hardly known; its first discovery, has it been earthquakes, or volcanoes; it is evident, from the sub- which it is composed, that it unic origin: for not a vestige ive rock is to be met with on island; and from its rugged, and mis-shapen hills and deep here can be no doubt but it shook by earthquakes to its; and its being everlastingly ith a gentle breeze from the rs it delightfully serene, plea- healthy.

ably correct idea of the tem- may be formed, from the cir- e of the thermometer at James's er rising beyond 79, or falling; and at Longwood from 72 eraging for the year, in the, and at Longwood 66. The drawback on the inhabitants n want of rain: droughts have wn to last as long as three ich destroyed almost all the d withered every appearance ion; however, this misfortune curs, and when it does, the are generally only of a few uration.

ture is not in a very flourish- owing, in a great measure, to erness of the soil, and uneven- e land, which will not admit h, except in very few places; r to the folly of the farmers, er than reduce the price of luce have, in some instances, to rot on the ground. The ices are, that the high price of and stock, and the difficulty ng it at any price, has driven ing that would otherwise call upplies, to other ports, where more readily and cheaply ob- This deprives the island of its arket, and leaves the inhabi- rely dependant on local re- or on a chance ship now and d the company's ships from ich are obliged to call there, only remain for a day or two. incing proof of the bad policy; up high prices, twenty-nine els passed the island, in the the present month (February hout one of them putting in, any communication with the

estimated above 5,000: of which the men are 160; women, 270; boys, 200; girls, 240: making 870 whites.

Blacks—men, 400; women, 320; boys, 310; girls, 330: making 1,360.

Company's slaves, 98; free blacks, 500; Chinese, 300; Lascars, 12: making 910;—total, 3,140: add troops and their families about 2,000 = 5,140.

The stock of black cattle (oxen and cows) are about 3,000; sheep, goats and hogs, 5,000; pigeons and poultry in great numbers, with a few horses, sheep and asses, constitute the whole stock of the island.

The defences of St. Helena are amazingly strong, and kept in fine order. James's Town and Bay are defended by a strong line and ditch in front; by a tremendous battery or ladder in the west; and by Munden's, Rupert's Hill, and Bank's Batteries on the east. In short, every assailable point round the coast is well fortified; and wherever a gun can be placed, there is one to be seen peeping from among the rocks. It is, in my opinion, the strongest place belonging to the British dominions, Gibraltar excepted: yet, from its local situation, inaccessibility, and interior resources, it would be a much more difficult conquest than Gibraltar.

I should have observed that there are several good shops here, where India goods are sold very cheap, particularly at the company's stores: but so far we were unfortunate, being here only on the Sunday, when every place was closed; so that we were disappointed in getting bargains, or seeing the inside of the shops, or stores. Having seen as much of St. Helena as the few hours, I was on shore, would admit, and picked up all the information I could collect respecting it, I returned on board at five o'clock, having been seven hours on shore; and we made sail towards England at 7 p.m., with a light pleasant breeze from the south.

28th February. Light airs and fine weather running down the trades. 5th March.—Made the Island of Ascension. This island, like St. Helena, is of volcanic origin; and is bare, rugged and unproductive. It does not rise to so great a height as St. Helena. It is famous for turtle and samphire,* the only refreshment to be got there; is destitute of fresh water, and is not inhabited. We had a sloop of war's establishment, at

pulation of St. Helena may be

* A plant preserved in pickle.
3 F 2

at Ascension, during Buonaparte's exile at St. Helena, which I believe is not withdrawn, as the English flag was flying on Cross Hill as we passed; it is in lat. $7^{\circ} 53'$, and long. $14^{\circ} 18'$. The weather continued fine, with light airs: rate of sailing between four and five knots an hour. Crossed the equator on the 10th March, in long. $19^{\circ} 20'$. From this time to the 17th, had light breezes and fine weather, averaging a run of about 100 miles a day. Spoke an American schooner, from Bordeaux to Pernambuco, in lat. $6^{\circ} 36'$, and long. $25^{\circ} 5'$. Fresh breezes, with occasional showers

of rain. 25th.—Theodore De Fuscber departed this life; committed his body to the deep in lat. $20^{\circ} 21'$, and long. $35^{\circ} 17'$; light airs and fine weather. 30th.—Boarded the brig Africa, from Greenock to Honduras, out twenty-seven days, in lat. $25^{\circ} 19'$, and long. $35^{\circ} 34'$, from whom we received a very seasonable supply of potatoes and fish.

* * * * *
23d April. — Pleasant, with light breezes, and clear weather; made the west end of the Isle of Wight; out from Mauritius 101 days.

THE INQUIRER.—NO. III.

Has the World Existed from Eternity?

THE advice we should give to every reader who has not the habit of deep and intense thinking is, to pass over this paper altogether; for these are not subjects to parrot about: and what but parrots are we, when we repeat, upon any subject, what we have merely heard, or read, without question or examination—in short, without fully and completely understanding, not only every syllable that is said, or written, but the applicability of non-applicability of every sentence to the subject, and the pertinency or insufficiency of every position and induction, to the premises and to the conclusion. Yet the severe examination and the intensity of thought such subjects require, are, to many readers, painful:—to some, insupportable. It is for this reason that we are somewhat shy of giving place to such subjects in our pages. Yet, a Magazine should have something to suit all tastes; and, while there are few, perhaps, who read every line of such a miscellany, there are some to whom a strenuous exertion of the intellect is an agreeable—nay, sometimes, even a necessary recreation. There are minds, as well as bodies, that cannot be kept in health, without some portion of that exercise, in which the faculties, as the muscles, must be strained to their utmost strength. Among exercises of the intellectual class that require an effort of this description, must be regarded all arguments and investigations which have reference to matter and spirit—to origin and eternity—to space and infinitude. Upon trials of their strength in exercises like these, there are some minds that cannot forbear occasionally entering; and though, after repeatedly putting forth, and perseveringly exerting their utmost powers, and concentrating their energies to the point proposed, till they feel the brain punched, as it were, or screwed between a vice, they still find something which their comprehension cannot master:—they must, nevertheless, go to it again.

Art thou one of these, reader? If not, pass over this paper. If thou art,—thy attention may not be thrown away.

We remember, many years ago, to have heard Dr. Young say—during a discussion at the Lyceum Medicum, which was getting a little metaphysical,—that “it was good to go a little way into the dark sometimes, that we might know how far we could see.” And for minds that can bear the experiment, so it is; but there are some people who can never go beyond the twilight, without seeing phantoms and buggaboos. Let such not enter into “the dark impalpable obscure” of metaphysics. Such inquiries require not only an intellect—but the latter becomes mastered by the imagination; and superstition or mysticism (mental diseases both, which are only modifications of insanity), are almost inevitably engendered.

The only real use of such inquiries is, that they exercise the intellect; and it ought to be pure intellect, and nothing else, that is exercised upon them. The dogmas of authority, on the one hand—and the sport of the fancy, the vagueness of conjecture, the flourishes of rhetoric, on the other—are equally out of place. It is pure unsophisticated logic alone that must be trusted to on these occasions, in which every individual word, as well as position, is weighed, and considered, and comprehended; in which not a syllable is out of its place, nor a syllable admitted that is superfluous. For, in close reasoning, we must have a language as close. Whatever is not necessary to the sense, is likely to lead us from it; and, in revising or examining an argument upon such subjects, the first care ought to be, to draw a pen through every syllable that is not necessary to the expression of the thought.

These observations may tend to shew—that if there are few who are fit to read upon such subjects, there can be very, very few indeed, who are fit to write upon them.

assistance, in this path, is to be expected from those who, after having been led in their poetry, become poetical in their metaphysics, and would atone by lies in the latter for the abstraction of the former.*

In respect, our Correspondent, "The Inquirer," seems to have treated his subject as he has given his reasonings in their simple nakedness. It is for the reader to judge of their validity and conclusiveness.

As to the commentator, the notes he has deemed it proper to subjoin seem to have no reference to the logic, rather than to the doctrine; and it is not to be taken for granted, wherever he disputes the validity of the reasoning, he disallows the doctrine. A dissent would be no fair induction, even, if the differences were much wider than those of the doctrine we agree with *may be* weakly, and that which we dissent from *may be* sustained:—an axiom which (though not applicable in the present instance) should not be forgotten, by those who look to controversial reasoning for the test of truth. Victory, in argument, is no demonstration of what ought to be *trowed*, any more than the result of a combat is a test of what ought to be held legally just. Victory, in either case, depends upon the comparative strength and skill of the combatants; as the result of a disputed account may be in favour of him who has not arithmetic to detect the false calculations by which the more subtle litigant may have confounded the statements. The reader, therefore, should examine for himself, wherever he finds any controversy; and should argue the matter with candour—independently: as he should, also, the grounds upon which the commentator has advanced the argument still further, and, from the individuality of a world, extends it to universal matter.

We have said, perhaps, more than enough. We leave the Inquirer and the Commentator to speak for themselves.—EDITOR.

However, is frequently the case with minds of very extraordinary endowments, and extraordinary attainments: but they are endowments in chaos—acquisitions in confusion and disorder. The faculties are jumbled together, and become scattered and confused over every subject; and, with all their vastness and their splendour, are of little use to those who appeal to them, than the prostrate ruins of some magnificent temple, to those who seek protection from the inclemencies of the elements.

WHATEVER has existed from eternity, must have existed not by means of another; for nothing could exist before it from which it could receive its being.

Nothing, therefore, that has existed from eternity, must be self-existent. On the other hand, whatever is not self-existent, it must have existed from

something, if it have not, there must have been something when it began to be; and, consequently, something without itself beginning; for, if something else did not give it beginning, something within must; and one thing cannot have existed in consequence of another—*which, in a self-existent being, is impossible.* (a)

It is, therefore, *impossible*; for, whatever is not self-existent, it cannot be divided into two parts, each of which is the same thing, is not self-existent; for, if it were, then it behoved it to be self-existent: (b) and, consequently, that which is divisible may be self-existent. *Infinitum*, we should then have an infinite number of self-existent beings, which is equally *impossible*.

If any thing exist of itself, it must be nothing else to control it, or, what is the same thing, it must be superior to every thing else;

and, consequently, *omnipotent*—seeing that a superiority to every thing else is all we mean by omnipotence. (c)

6. But there cannot be two omnipotent beings; because, either they would agree in every respect, and consequently be one and the same, which is absurd; or they would differ, and then each would oppose and annihilate the power of each, which is inconsistent with omnipotence.

7. There is, therefore, only one self-existent being, and that being has been demonstrated to be omnipotent, eternal, indivisible, and, consequently, immaterial.

8. The visible world, however, is material, and divisible; it is, therefore, not self-existent, and, consequently, has not existed from eternity. (d)

9. But the world may be further proved not to be self-existent; for all the parts of it are produced in succession, by some previous external cause: now, if all the parts be the effect of some external cause, the whole must be the effect of an external cause; for what may be said of all the parts, may, also, be said of the whole.

That all the parts, however, are the effects of an external cause, appears from this—that, in the animal kingdom,

no son can exist without a father; in the vegetable, no plant without a seed; and, in the mineral, no stone without a collection of the requisite component parts.

Should it be said, that these are not properly new existences, but only changes and modifications of matter,—I ask, whence do these changes arise—from themselves, or from another?

Does that particular modification of matter, the body of man, exist by his own will, or his own command? Does it not rather begin to be—continue to be—and cease to be—not only without his will, but by means of which he is ignorant, which are at once external to him, and independent of him?

If then man cannot produce even this change, or modification, with respect to his own body, much less can he create, or produce the materials of which it is formed.

But, if man can do neither of these, much less can the other parts of the universe; inasmuch as he is superior to all the other parts with which we are acquainted.

But, if all the parts of the universe are thus changed and produced, independent of themselves, the same must be true of the whole.

Ergo:—the universe is not self-existent—but the effect of some external cause; and, as every effect necessarily exists posterior to its cause, it follows, that it cannot have existed from eternity.

Again, whatever is self-existent, must necessarily be independent of all other things for the continuance of its existence.

But every thing in the universe is dependent on something without itself for the continuance of its existence. Thus, for example, the inhabitants of the earth depend on it for a supply of nourishment, as well as upon the other elements for things essential to life; and they cease to exist, *at least, in a certain form*, as soon as these are denied. The earth itself depends on the other planets for the place it holds in the universe; and the whole system is held together by an attractive power, which operates, from without, on every part of it, which is unknown to it, and independent of it.

If, then, the universe is not independent, with respect to the continuance of its form and place, much less will it be so with respect to the continuance of its existence: and, if it be not independent with respect to the continu-

ance of its existence, much less will it be so with respect to existence itself—and if not independent with respect to existence itself—it cannot exist; and, if it is not independent, it follows, from what was demonstrated above, that it cannot exist from eternity.

COMMENTATOR'S OBSERVATIONS.

3. (a) The first and second seem to be postulates that are unquestionable. This third is equally so, but that there is something unguarded, or, at least, *imprudent*, in the affirmation that it is impossible that one *part* of a being should have existed without the co-existence of another part. The question of infinitude, as opposed to finitude, it should be remembered, has not yet been considered; and, in bringing this suggestion, there may seem any actual impossibility in the idea of an eternally self-existent being emanating new parts, or possessing the power of self-multiplication. It is also questioned, also, whether this does not, in one respect, go further than the author intends (this, however, would be no impeachment of his veracity—he who seeks for absolute truth must not be startled at what may seem to be consequences!)—whether it does not form a link in the chain of argument which will prove the eternity of matter from this hereafter.

4. (b) No: not self-existent, but a *part* of the self-existent. The eternity of matter, and it is not difficult to get over the proposition that the world itself, and all the parts of the self-existent,† emanated from deity, it is, in fact, a part of deity: for that which emanates from deity must have pertained to deity, and have been a part of that from which it emanated. Extend the maxim that follows in this infinitude of expanse—nay, of eternity of duration—and see the intricate difficulties in which

* *Intent*, if we had such a power, it ought to say—for it is difficult to say otherwise unless we mean to deny his influence on the particle *ex* can be any way independent of deity.

† Let it not be forgotten that the question of the eternity or non-eternity of matter does not necessarily involve the question of the creation or non-creation of any given world, or system of worlds.

cription are involved. We conceive that either of these modes are divisible into parts, and are admitted, every part is multiplied, is equal to the whole, which is illimitable, and is incapable of diminution, of which every part is the eternity that begins (which could begin) is as long as long an eternity began a thousand, or a hundred thousand

use is not equally self-sufficient of the precedent.

Who, indeed, has ever conceived it? Mr. Coleridge, pressed upon the subject, emphatically exclaimed—“Power that *is*: he cannot that *is not*.” But, in the triumphant tone, he sets limits to omnipotence, posing the definition of the impossibility of eternally self-existent? May be an inherent quality of a self-existent, there is power of destroying it; nay, Mr. Coleridge’s omnipotence possess such power. *Priority to every thing* is a questionable shape. Omnipotence of power does not destroy the power, much less the power, of annihilating—excluding any thing else that is subordinate to operation) self-existent. I refer, to the validity of the hypothesis, and the satisfactoriness of it, and, most assuredly, the strongest inclination to the hypothesis of a plurality

we now to something of our imperfect reason, and because, here our mind, which, after all, our

discrimination, and confidence of this disquisition as a whole: as “a journey into the unknown as far as we can see.” Yet, at every step, on the whole, and tremble at our bringing this disquisition into the light should betray our confidence, the heat of theological *trust*, however, that the same such an aspect the same.—EDIT.

boasted faculty of ratiocination is altogether dependent!) furnish us with some data from which to argue: and all that relates to the existence of this world (the *organic* existence—the *created* world, or visible system of worlds) seems to be satisfactory. At least, there are data quite sufficient that might be appealed to, which would seem to demonstrate, by the light of reason alone, the non-eternity of our world and planetary system.* But the arguments of our correspondent go no further: they do not even *touch* the question of the eternity or non-eternity of matter: except by inference, where he says, that a being omnipotent, eternal, and indivisible, is, *consequently*, immaterial. That every thing in our world decays, as we call it—that is to say, disorganizes—is evident to our senses; but our senses, also, when employed in experimental inquiry and research, equally prove to us that nothing, in reality, perishes:—generation and decay, organization and disorganization, coagulation and solution, in animal, vegetable and mineral—in solid and in fluid—go on in perpetual revolution; but nothing is annihilated—nothing is actually destroyed. The constituents seem to be imperishable, though the aggregate identities change. Mutation is every where—material extinction no where. The researches of science, the analyses of experimental philosophy, the extended familiarity with the processes and phenomena of nature, nay, the every-day experience of our ordinary senses, all, as far as they go, when calmly reflected upon, seem to *affirm*, not to *negate*, the idea of the eternity of matter. Nor, let it be observed (though this is no part, in reality, of the *abstract* question,) does this hypothesis gainsay, in any respect, the truth of the Mosaic account of the creation. Revelation itself carries us no further than to a chaos—a chaos from which arose our planetary system: and chaos is matter as much as is creation;

* With respect to the sun, however, the centre of our system, it seems to be admitted among the learned in astronomical science, that La Place has demonstrated it to be constituted with attributes for eternal existence. But in this there is nothing inconsistent with the idea of new creations, the decay of old, “the war of elements,” that may ultimately produce “the wreck of matter, and the crash of subordinate worlds.”

tion; and to make a world out of a chaos needs a creating power as much as it does to fill a vacuum out of primitive immateriality.

At any rate, of the non-eternity of the world we inhabit, and, consequently, of individual origin or creation, there seems to be presumptive evidence abundant: of its eternal existence none. We should say, arguing from analogy, and from what can be known of its history, that our world has all the appearance of being yet but young. (Six thousand years, or even sixteen, as the Chinese would make it, is youth—the comparative magnitude of the world, with its puny inhabitants, considered!) And comparing the progress, in many respects, of the latter, with their condition in former centuries, we should say that the human race, considered as an aggregate, seems but just to have burst the swaths of infancy. The existence of this world from all eternity, it is impossible for a moment to believe. The necessity of creation, or of a creating power—of the dissolution and regeneration of worlds—is therefore not meddled with, in any respect, by an inquiry into the eternity of what we call matter.*

To deny the eternity of matter (as far, at least, as any argument in the paper now in question goes,) seems to involve much of the same difficulty that is involved in the denial of an eternal self-existent being. It divides eternity—it makes two eternities: an eternity before the creation of matter, and another eternity commencing with the creation of matter. A commencing eternity!!! Nay, it does worse. As far as attributes are concerned, it makes two eternal self-existent minds. It makes a completely changeable and changed deity, with a complete mutation of attributes—who had existed through one eternity—or, what is the same in idea, but still more absurd in terms, through *one half of eternity*, without any disposition to create even matter; a more than epicurean deity—exclusively self-wrapped; and then to have bethought him of creating matter, that he might live another eternity, or other half of eternity, a creator of

worlds. There is an apparent absurdity in the very statement of this proposition, which almost excites a smile. I have no disposition, however, to throw ridicule upon the subject; and if I could find any terms less ludicrous, in which the idea could be stated, I would instantly draw the pen through what I have written.

In the idea of an eternal succession and revolution of created and dissolving, disorganizing and regenerating worlds, there is no equal difficulty. We cannot, indeed, form a positive idea (our minds cannot grasp it) of an eternal revolution of organizing and disorganizing systems—of new worlds eternally rising out of the wreck of old worlds, and of old worlds eternally hastening to decay. Nor can we form a positive idea of eternity, or of a self-existent being; but we can form these latter ideas *negatively*; and our reason readily admits them, because they cannot be denied without involving a positive contradiction. The affirmative of eternity and an eternal self-existence is only *beyond* our comprehension—the denial is *contrary* to our comprehension; and many things that are beyond our comprehension may, and must actually be: but that which is contrary to comprehension cannot be. In the predicament of being *beyond*, but *not contrary* to comprehension, the idea of the eternity of matter, and the eternal revolution of organized and disorganizing planets—of creation and decay—may, perhaps, on dispassionate investigation, be found to stand. Nay, we have some data (as has already been shewn, from the evidence of our own senses, and what we know of the history of terrestrial phenomena) that may lead us some way, by analogy, to such a conclusion. It does not go the whole length, indeed. We do not see planets shedding their seeds to sow new worlds, like vegetables; or generating, like animals; nor can reason, or even credulity believe they do so: neither do metals, rocks, or minerals shed their autumn seeds, or multiply by sexual intercourse:—they have *none* of growth, concretion, solution, and production of their own. But we *do* see, and we *do* know, that all that we see is a perpetual series of decay and renovation, of dissolution and reorganization; and, that matter, though it change its form, does not perish: and where evidence and analogy fail us, there we escape (and there we

* It signifies little into what elements the chemistry of metaphysics, or the metaphysics of chemistry, may resolve it. There is something cognizable to our senses, which we call matter; and that is the object of our inquiry.

reason goes, are we called upon (scape) from doubt and contradiction into the acknowledgment of an all self-existent power, who fashions and controls, sustains and organizes and modifies the whole. Beyond this we only dream, perhaps, when we are demonstrating; or bewilder ourselves in cheerless scepticism, and find no end, in wandering mazes lost."

For the Monthly Magazine.

PANACEA, or WHOLE ART of MEDICINE.

AS favoured with a copy of the following curiosity a short time and it appears to me very deserving of a place in your useful Magazine. As this is an age fruitful with inventions and discoveries for benefit-mankind, the discovery of this Panacea, for the cure of all human ills, is only none of the least. T. H.
1 Oct. 1825.

Text of a Letter of Advice from Dr. —, London, to a young Practitioner in the Country.

Medical learning, professional skill,
on the knack of prescribing blue pill;
whatever part of the frame is the ill,
it's in fault, you must order blue pill.
Join it with fox-glove, or join it with squill,
any effective ingredient's blue pill.
If the bile is torpid, the bile is bad, still
increase the secretion by dose of blue pill.
Yellow, brown, or black, no difference still:
all be set right by the famous blue pill.
Whether raging with fever, or shivering with chill,
the hydropoetic must fight with blue pill.
From your eyes, from your nose, should water distil,
if the bile that's defective, so down goes blue pill.
Peppermint-water, no water of dill,
but can gain credit against the blue pill.
Marjoram, rue, Sir, you need not distil,
the virtue's concentrated in the blue pill.
In their own pockets the doctors must fill,
with reason, and logic, and 'gainst your own will,
the doctor persuades you to take the blue pill.
Be sure that your cure he thus soon will fulfil;
would you believe him, and down goes blue pill.
It gladdens my heart, and it makes my nerves
trill,
all of the cures that are made by blue pill.
With in your mind let me ever instil,
the cure is made if you manage blue pill.
I worry myself, and should wear out my quill,
on behalf the charms of the wondrous blue pill.
By science, by study, by whate'er you will,
be reckoned a fool if you give not blue pill.
Though your patients you afterwards kill,
for the present advantage, so stick to blue pill.
Your patient survive it!!!—well pleas'd with
your skill,
I trumpet your fame, and the fame of blue pill.
The doctor will bring the best grist to his mill,
and prescribes with least mercy the mighty blue pill.
— GIBBS.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 417.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

THE establishment of Literary and Scientific Institutions, will render the commencement of the first quarter of the nineteenth century, a memorable epoch in the career of knowledge; nor will the establishment of Mechanics' Schools and Institutions be, among these, one of the least prominent features. No unprejudiced person can presume to doubt that, when the minds of the mass of the population shall be directed, scientifically, to their respective occupations, an immense accession of useful talent and discovery will be the result; and which must contribute, not only to individual welfare, in numerous instances, as well as to the prosperity of the empire generally; but it must also tend, in an eminent degree, to such extension of the intercourse between nations, both near and remote, that the means for increasing greatly the sum-total of human happiness, must unavoidably become more certain and assured. I take these results to be the necessary consequence of the more general diffusion of knowledge of all kinds, *provided* a very moderate share of adroitness only be adopted in presenting those means to mankind; and it is really astonishing that persons are still to be found who are desirous to throw every obstacle in the way of that beneficent consummation, so long and so ardently desired by every sincere and intelligent well-wisher to the happiness of our species; namely, that of making every member of the community a rational and intelligent being.

As to the Mechanics' Institutions—in answer to the silly cavils raised against them, is it no trifling consideration to divert the labourer and the mechanic from the *ale-house* to the *lecture-room*; from the debasing and demoralizing effects of bacchanalian orgies, to the calm deductions of science? the tranquilizing, yet pleasing perusal of the scientific treatise, the argumentative Review, or to the varied contents of the now well-edited and well-written Magazine? or to the spirited essay, sparkling with all the vivid corruscations of wit and of intelligence? "Knowledge," one of the greatest masters of science has told us, "is power." And without knowledge what is man? Need I answer, too often a brute; and sometimes a terrible brute too.

But this is by no means ALL which these institutions are capable of accomplishing;

plishing; nor all which they will accomplish. Besides introducing more adroitness and skill in the respective departments of the useful sciences, a refinement of thought and action will necessarily result from altered habits and modes of life. When the pipe and the pot shall give way to the book and the lecture-room, we may soon expect to find, besides, a disposition to get rid of habits at once low and vulgar, and the introduction of more delicate ideas, and the excitement of purer feelings. I calculate, also, on a considerable diminution of that taste for low buffoonery and theatrical inanities, which is now, unfortunately, so prevalent; and although, for wise and substantial reasons, no religious dogmas are to be taught professedly in these seminaries, it does not follow that moral truth shall not be inculcated: indeed many of the books now found in them and circulating among the members indirectly do this; but surely it would be quite consistent with these establishments to direct the minds of their members, either by lectures or otherwise, to an occasional consideration of that moral fitness and propriety of conduct which becomes all, and which so materially contributes to individual, as well as general happiness.

This being done, as I dare say it ultimately will be, and I think ought to be, there can be no doubt of the beneficial tendency of these large, and in every way powerful associations. The more those who labour become capable of thinking and reasoning justly, the more readily may they be governed by rational motives presented to their understanding; and consequently the less refractory and turbulent will they become; and the more also must they become convinced that violence is, of all means, the least calculated to operate beneficially. It is the quality of well-directed knowledge to produce peaceful dispositions, and submission to unavoidable accidents and privations.

Away then with the anility, the folly of opposing the education of the people. Ignorance is one of the most prolific sources of vice, crime and misery. That government is the best, is the most stable, which is built, not upon the ignorance, the prejudices, or passions of the people, but upon their interest and their knowledge; and that government which promotes these in the best manner, will be most likely to render a people happy; and, therefore, contented and or-

derly. That Great Britain is in the way of doing this I sincerely hope; and I also hope that no one will throw any obstacle in the way of so beneficial a consummation.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

AT a time when new literary establishments are springing up in every part of the metropolis, it may be useful to call the attention of those who are seeking for improvement, to those which are already existing, and some of which are possessed of advantages which, perhaps, some of the new have not.

The utility of debating-societies has been frequently proved in the pages of your valuable Magazine, and, therefore, requires no farther commendations of mine. One of the oldest, and best arranged societies of this description, and the one to which I wish now to call the attention of your readers, is the Philomathic Institution, in Burton-street. It was founded in the year 1807, under the patronage of H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex; and consists of subscribing and honorary members, both of whom are proposed to, and elected by, fourteen directors, who are themselves chosen every half year.

The society meets every Tuesday evening, for the purpose of discussing literary and other questions, previously selected by a majority of votes, and from which, such as refer to religion and party politics are (as usual) excluded. Besides these meetings, there are others on Fridays, in which original compositions are read, or lectures given, by the members. Of these, and of the debates, the best are selected, and published quarterly in the Society's journal, lately established, which also contains reviews, written by members of the institution.* This journal shows many of its articles to be the work of inexperienced writers, although of such as have evidently thought for themselves, and are earnestly and honestly seeking for truth, and, therefore, deserve particular encouragement.

To give your readers a better idea of the labours of this institution, I subscribe a few of the questions, &c. of the

* The last number of the Philomathic Journal contains the substance of a discussion on capital punishment, which may deserve your personal notice.

ent quarter, from a card now
ore me, and on which I am
observe such names as those of
eck, Mr. Brougham, Sir An-
urisle, &c. as honorary mem-

—On the History of Surgery,
ettigrew.

ics (the 5th), by Dr. Collyer.
English Language; On the
f the Teutonic Languages and
; On the Comparative Ana-
he Teeth of Man and Brutes;
inal Jurisprudence. By sub-
members.

—Influence of Education;
Cause of the Darkness of the
ges; Influence of Marriage on
ursuits; The Deaths of Seneca
, a dramatic scene; On Phy-
; The Morality of Arithmetic;
Superstition, poems.

itions on the list are thirteen,
in order to save your valu-
, I will only say that *two* are
two purely literary, *five* refer
ture and political economy,
st to education and ethics.

ately been proposed to extend
f the institution, by raising a
gh shares, for the purpose of
th it an extensive library, and
for regular scientific lectures.
e that this plan will not suc-
for this reason in particular,
irit of harmony and fellow-
h now distinguishes this in-
ould be destroyed; since, to
d a member, would depend
but the ability of purchasing
Such institutions as embrace
s, and are, consequently, un-
ulations alluded to, are very
d ought to be encouraged;
hilomathic is established on
inciples, from which it ought
art.

are admitted to the lectures
sions, by tickets from the
and I have sometimes seen
audience of from two to
red persons, a great propor-
ch was composed of ladies.

Street, 4th Nov. Y. Z.

tor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

think the following account
occupation of a few acres of
is poor in this parish, worth
your valuable Miscellany,
ave the goodness to insert

it. The land belongs to the parish,
and is in the hands of trustees: it con-
sists of nearly thirty acres; but some of
it being subject to flood, only twenty-
one acres are let to the poor, and are
thus divided:—six pieces, of one acre
each; twenty-one and a-half pieces, half
an acre each; and eighteen pieces, one
rood each. It is tythe free, and let
subject to the following regulations,
which are printed, and each of the
occupiers is furnished with a copy:

1st. That the land shall be only let
for one year, and possession given on
the 29th day of September, in each
year.

2d. That two pounds is to be the
rent per acre, including all town dues,
and so in proportion for any less quan-
tity.

3d. That the said rent be paid into
the hand of the treasurer, appointed
by the trustees, at any time in the
course of the year, viz. on or before
the 29th day of September in each
year; and any sum not less than one
shilling, will be received on the first
Monday evening in each month.

4th. That the land be occupied in
the following manner, viz. the occu-
pier shall not crop more than half his
land with any kind of grain; and it is
required that the other half shall be
planted with potatoes, or some other
vegetables; and that five loads of ma-
nure per acre (or in that proportion
for any less quantity) shall be laid on
the land every year.

5th. That a committee of three of
the trustees shall be appointed annu-
ally, in the month of September, to
superintend the management of the
same land, and to whom application
may be made by any of the occupiers,
for any necessary purposes.

6th. That if any occupier is found
neglectful in the cultivation of his
land, after examination and direction
given by the committee, he shall not
be permitted to hold it more than one
year.

7th. That no occupier will be suffered
to relet his land.

8th. That no occupier will be allow-
ed to plough his land, but required to
cultivate it solely by spade husbandry.

9th. That no occupier who is at
work for the parish, or for any em-
ployer, shall be allowed to work upon
his land after six o'clock in the morn-
ing, or before six o'clock in the evening,
without permission from his master.

10th. That each occupier shall keep
his

his own allotment of fence in good repair, under the direction of the committee.

11th. Any occupier, who shall be detected in any act of dishonesty, shall forfeit his land.

12th. It is expected, that every occupier shall attend some place of worship, at least, once every Sunday; and should he neglect to do so without sufficient cause, after being warned by the committee, he shall be deprived of his land.

13th. No occupier shall be allowed to trespass upon another's land in going to or from his own allotment.

14th. That no occupier shall work on a Sunday.

15th. That if any occupier, who is an habitual drunkard, or frequenter of public houses, shall, after being reprimanded by the committee, still persist in the same, he shall be deprived of his land.

N.B.—It is determined that this last rule will be strictly enforced as well as the rest.

The quality of the land is good, and worth to a farmer about the rent that is given for it; it varies from a good strong loam to a rich light turnip soil (provincially red-land); it has been occupied three years, this Michaelmas (1825), by the poor; and the crops, with hardly a single exception, have been remarkably fine: indeed, I think, full one-third more than is usually grown by the farmers in the neighbourhood; which may be principally attributed to cultivation by the spade instead of the plough. The wheats have averaged full five quarters per acre—indeed, some superior managers have got more than twelve bushels upon their rood of land; the potatoes, from two to three bushels per square rod; and what little barley they grow, at about the rate of seven to eight quarters per acre; the peas about five or six quarters: besides which they grow various kind of vegetables—as onions, cabbages, beans, &c. The wheat and barley have been some of it drilled, and some broad-cast. I think, upon the whole, the drilled has been rather superior; but the difference is by no means great. I am convinced it has materially increased the comforts of the poor. Some who never fattened a pig before in their lives, are now enabled to do it, and feed them up to from ten to seventeen or eighteen score. The rent has been paid on Michaelmas-day, or before, with the greatest punctua-

lity. One only has, at present, been turned out for breach of rules; though there are two or three more under notice. There are now more applications for land than can be accommodated. Indeed, I believe I may safely say, that two or three times as much land might very properly be immediately let in the same way in this parish.

G.W.W.

*Spratton, near Northampton,
October 1st, 1825.*

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

IT has pleased your Correspondent Mr. Jennings (See M.M. Oct., p. 231) to take up rather warmly a passing observation of mine, on the "sweetened cream and water" of the sonnetteering poet Mr. Bowles, in the essay I troubled you with (Aug. p. 12), on the controverted rank of Pope as a poet; and to be very angry with me, because I did not sign my own proper name to that essay.

I am very sorry, of course, Sir, to have wounded the critical sensibility of Mr. Jennings, or, of any other of the admirers of the cream-and-water school; and, still more grieved, that there should be certain reasons which make it not quite decorous for me to step forward with my card in my hand, to meet the challenge of that gentleman, and, in the open gaze of all your numerous readers, shed my avowed ink in the desperate conflict to which he so gallantly invites me. But, Sir, though I have my reasons, on the present occasion, for preferring the customary inglorious mode of miscellaneous bush-fighting, to the more glorious and chivalrous mode of open duel, to which my antagonist rushes forth to invite me, I beg leave to assure Mr. Jennings, that it is from no disrespect to him that I decline the honour of inscribing my name as his opponent, on the eternal columns of your temple of Philosophy and the Muses: though not exactly agreeing with all the critical opinions of Mr. Jennings, I can truly say, without the least flattery or dissimulation, that I have read with great pleasure whatever of his production has fallen into my hands; and, as a constant reader of the Monthly Magazine, should be happy to meet with his name there more frequently. I trust, however, that as a combatant, especially as I have not the least intention of being personal to him, he will be content to meet me in the

orry, indeed, that our encounter
 en so long delayed: for, though
 ot think that a casual essayist is
 upon to enter into controversy
 every incidental remark which
 ay throw out, in the course
 slight and unmethodical disser-
 ; and still less, that he should be
 upon to load his careless pages
 critical notes, analyses, and quota-
 rom every author whom he may
 in his way to mention, with an
 : either of censure or commenda-
 yet, most assuredly, if other and
 ensable vocations had not end-
 d my time, I should not so long
 delayed some notice of the sup-
 "parrot-like injustice" imputed
 with respect to Mr. Bowles.

h respect to the parroting part
 accusation, Sir, permit me in the
 to undeceive Mr. Jennings alto-
 , by assuring him, not only that
 : not taken up my opinions of
 owles, or any other author, either
 Capt. Medwin's contemptible in-
 as, or equally contemptible repe-
 of the supposed loose conversa-
 of Lord Byron, or from any thing
 said or written by Lord Byron
 f; but that I hold the trashy
 making, catch-penny farragoes of
 dwins, Dallases and Co., &c. quite
 much contempt as Mr. Jennings
 f can possibly do. With respect
 rd Byron, I not only agree with
 nnings, that he was one of those
 too often write for effect, and
 ect only;" but I consider him
 ace the undeniable evidence of
 estimation in almost every page
 writings) as being so completely
 habit of indulging and venting
 brilliant conception of his own
 ar and extraordinary mind, with-
 e least consideration of its truth
 aracy, that I even doubt whether
 I ever permitted himself to form
 ight properly be called a settled
 gested opinion upon any one sub-
 hatever — except the splendour
 wer of his own rapid and imagi-
 talent.* He was a comet-birth
 entric genius that revolved not in
 dered sphere of analytic attrac-
 too vivid — too headlong — and
 acipitate for the ratiocination of
 m: and, even if I were one of
 who could be content to follow

hope I shall not be called upon for
 ons to support this incidental opi-
 io.

in the wake of others, I should as soon
 think of taking an *ignis-fatuus* for my
 guide across a fen-bog, as Lord Byron
 for my director through the labyrinths
 of critical opinion. Supposing even
 that his Lordship did absolutely ever
 indulge his spleen, or his vanity, in "the
 silliness of the question, *what poets had*
we in 1795?" so far from consider-
 ing it as any proof of the settled con-
 tempt in which he held all the writers
 of that era (though *some* of those, I
 confess, whom Mr. Jennings has singled
 out, I should regard as of the *cream-*
and-water school, and one or two of
 them, even, as *crab verjuice*), I should
 regard it as only one of those para-
 doxical sallies, in which men of wit
 and vivacity occasionally indulge, merely
 for the sport and absurdity of the
 thing, or to keep up the battledoor and
 shuttle-cock of conversational levity: or
 sometimes, perhaps, more in contempt
 for the understandings of those whom
 they are addressing, than for the talents
 of those whom they are pretending to
 decry; but certainly with no intention
 that any lick-spittle pick-phrase should
 record their rhodomontade as settled
 judgments and critical opinions, for
 the information of the world. Every
 man of genius and literature is not a
 Johnson, to converse in preconsidered
 dogmas and set phrases, with a Bos-
 well and a note-book at his elbow, to
 transmit his oracular witticisms to pos-
 terity.

Mr. Bowles, therefore, if he troubles
 himself about it, and Mr. Bowles's ad-
 mirer, may assure himself that my opi-
 nion of his sonnets, &c. has not been
 caught up from either Lord Byron, or
 Lord Byron's distorted shadow,
 Capt. Medwin. That opinion was, in
 fact, formed and settled long before
 ever the name of Byron was heard in
 the precincts of poetic literature; and
 the identical question which Lord
 Byron is reported to have put: "What
 could Coleridge mean, by praising
 Bowles's poetry as he does?" I had
 put to myself full thirty years ago, on
 seeing in Coleridge's own hand-writing,
 on the blank leaf of a copy of Bowles's
 sonnets, presented by him to a lady,
 among other extravagant encomiums,
 a protestation, that that little volume
 had "done him more good than any
 thing he had ever read, except his Bible."

That the pietist may be very much
 delighted with the slipslop of some of
 these sonnets (the sugared "cream and
 water" of some of which have, I think,

little dash of opium, also), I can readily believe; but I must venture (notwithstanding the apparent taste of the age) to hazard an opinion, that piety is not always of necessity poetical, any more than genuine poetry is necessarily evangelical.

In one of these sonnets, if I recollect rightly (for I have not the volume by me, or I would turn to all Mr. Jennings's references), Mr. Bowles thus laments the loss of the lady of his heart:

"But it pleas'd God to take thee,—thou
didst go,
In youth and beauty go to thy death bed,
Even while, as yet, my dream of hope I fed.
"Be it so!"

Ere yet I have known sorrow, and even now
The cold dew can I wipe from my sad brow."

Well then—wipe it, say I. If you are so piously resigned, why do you think of appealing to my sympathies in puling sing-song? This may be part of a goodly sermon, but it is no poetic inspiration. It may be good preparation for the communion-table, but it is no offering for the altar of the muses. In short, poetically speaking, what is it but sugared cream and water? It may be holy water, indeed, with which it is diluted; but it will have no better relish, on that account, for any but saintly palates. But it is the fashion of this school, as you, I think, Mr. Editor, have somewhere observed, to mingle together their poetry, their amours and their devotion; so that they cannot lament a lost mistress without talking about providence, or pay a compliment to a beautiful eyebrow, without seating God Almighty upon the arch. This sort of melange, to me at least, as far as poetry is concerned, appears to be in very bad taste; I must be permitted to doubt, whether it be not equally ambiguous piety. Some of those who have made use of it may be, and I dare say are, very sincere; but it must be confessed that it looks very like the cant of a would-be religious hypocrisy. Not that I am insensible to the charm of religious poetry, when it is at once really poetical and devotional. I kindle to enthusiasm with the divine Milton—I am soothed into interesting placidity by the pious and familiar colloquialism of Cowper. But then the poet should be either one thing or other: he should not attempt to mingle contraries. Cupid and the Evangelists make strange company, when invited to the same poetical party.

But to return—for Mr. Jennings, and you also, I suppose, will say, Sir, that I am but a rambling sort of essayist, when I get on my critical hobby-horse:—or, to resume my former metaphor,—not a bush-fighter only, but perpetually changing my bush!—To return to Mr. Bowles, and to the identical sonnet Mr. Jennings has selected for illustration: let us see whether there be not here, not only some sugared "cream and water," but also some adventitious incongruities to boot; and whether the ingredients, after all, be well compounded:—whether they are duly concocted (as the word-mongers might syllable it) to a felicitous concatenation of congruous homogeneity.* The poet thus begins:

"Whose was that gentle voice, that, whispering sweet"—

A natural inquiry enough, no doubt, when a poet, or any body else, hears a gentle voice, whispering sweet, and does not know where it comes from. But was the inquirer really in the dark upon this subject?

"Whose was that gentle voice, that whispering sweet,
Promis'd methought long days of bliss sincere?"

One would have thought that, without much of poetic inspiration, it might have been guessed which of the domestics it was that whispered such promises.

"Soothing, it stole on my delirious
Most like soft music."—

Wonderful! A gentle voice that whispered sweet, was most like soft music!

"Most like soft music, that might sometimes cheat—"

wonderful again! Soft Music might sometimes cheat!—Cheat what?

"that might sometimes cheat
Thoughts dark and drooping?"

If dark and drooping thoughts will suffer themselves to be beguiled by soft Music, that of the dice-box, perhaps, to the hazard-table, loo, or backgammon, it can be no additional marvel that they should sometimes be cheated; but, without the supposition of some such game, it is not very easy to conceive how the *cheatery* should take place:

* Again, I trust, I shall not be called upon to quote the identical word-mongers from whom I have borrowed this very scientific and luminous phraseology.

t, perhaps, on the Royal,
Exchange!

poet—the dual-colloquist
me between himself!—be-
ut who, or what it was (as
er have doubted the na-
ter of that prepossession
s imagination with dreams
of bliss!—could he have
a moment that it was
enge—Remorse—Hatred
, that suggested such
s, he did doubt. But the
ceased; and now Oedipus
riddle.*

the voice of Hope!
ial scenes it *seem'd* to speak
ndship, of affection meek—"

ak? What, did the voice
seem to speak of truth,
id meek affection? In
-Did it only *seem* to be
ip and affection that the
ing for—while, in reality,
g for something else?

see what these *seeming*
hope were *seemingly* ex-

poor friend, might to life's
ard slope
eace, and bless our latest

o the slope?—Was there
affection, truth and friend-
accompany them *through*
f their journey?—should
peace *down* the slope as

Or was it a part of the
and musically whispered,
in which they got to the
ope should be their latest
there, with the *benedicite*
conductors, they should
s down and die? Mark
nore poetically (because
ly), without any of this
pomp of allegorical man-
ns's *Dame Anderson* ex-
f—

erson, my jo! John,
the hill thegither,
7 a canty day, John,
l with ane anither;
must totter down, John,
in hand we'll go,
hegither at the foot,
lerson, my jo!"

most as inexplicable as that
Gay's *Shepherd's Week*—
ddy, if thou canst explain:
puzzles every swain!—
at that bears the virgin's name,
I joined to the same?"

But let us proceed to the pathos of the
close of Mr. Bowles's Sonnet. And
certainly the subject is pathetic enough.
The only marvel is that it should have
been so spoiled. A lover awakened
from the dream of hope by the dismal
toll of the death-bell, starting from his
trance of expected felicity, and behold-
ing the corpse of the expected partner
of his joys pale and breathless before
him! What incident could be more
heart-wringing? How could it ever
have occurred to any one smarting with
the agonized feeling of such a catas-
trophe—or the recollection of such a
feeling—to mingle with such sensations
the conceits of fancy?—to deck out such
a spectacle with the cold and artificial
embellishment of puerile allegory?

" Ah me! the prospect sadden'd as she
sung;
Loud on my startled ear the death-bell
rung;
Chill *darkness wrapt* the *pleasurable* bowers,
Whilst *Horror*, pointing to *yon* breathless
clay,
' No peace be thine' exclaim'd—' *away,*
away! ' "

For what purpose, except of the metre
and the rhyme, this warning exclamation
of the turgid demon, Horror, was intro-
duced, I am at a lost to conceive. It
certainly does not deepen the pathos.
Nor can I find any but a metrical rea-
son for the four-syllable epithet *plea-*
surable bowers—bowers *able* to please,
or *to be* pleased! A "vile word" *plea-*
surable! neither soothing to the ear,
nor taking the shortest road to the
meaning. Why not pleasing or plea-
sant bowers? cheerful bowers? joyous
bowers? or any other of the multitude
of dissyllabic, or, perhaps, monosyllabic
epithets, which would have expressed
the whole sense? Why, but that *the*
verse wanted four syllables? And (even
if the syllables had flowed smoothly off)
what would this dilution have been but
sugared cream and water?

But, to shew the extent of this dilu-
tion, let us (dismissing all that is un-
meaning and superfluous) set down the
meaning (such as it is) of these fourteen
lines of ten syllables each, in plain in-
telligible prose; and, for the facility of
comparison, in the same type, with the
poetic quotations, and with the same
number of syllables in a line:

" Whose gentle voice was it which, sweet
as soft
music that soothes sad and gloomy thoughts,
whis-
per'd deceitful tales of long days of bliss?
"Twas

'Twas Hope's. It talk'd of love and social scenes,
of truth, friendship, and meek affection, leading us in peace, poor friend! to life's downward slope, and blessing our last hours. Alas! the prospect grew dark while she sung; the sound of the death-bell startled me; chill darkness dimm'd the gay bowers; and Horror, pointing to a breathless corpse, cri'd begone! there's no peace for thee.

We have here the whole of the sense in three lines, all but one syllable, less than in the verse. In other words, there are twenty-nine expletive syllables in Mr. Bowles's fourteen lines. Is this not "diluting cream with water?" Let Mr. Jennings use Milton's rhymes so if he can. No: Milton knew that the poet's genuine license is that of conveying the sense in fewer syllables than prose can compress it into.

But my heaviest charge against this so much lauded sonnet—this chosen master-piece of this darling poet Bowles—remains yet to be made. Let us turn to the picturesque identifying epithet *you*—"Horror pointing to *you* breathless clay!" What, then, is the actual corpse of his deceased mistress supposed to be in view during the chaunting of this sonnet? Was it before the poet when he conceived it? Was the recollection of it present when he wrote it? If not, where is the *oneness*—the congruity of the thought? If it was, how became it possible for the poet, or the lover, to conjure up all this fantastical and artificial machinery? Can the man of real sensibility, with the breathless corpse of a beloved object before him, think of allegories, and breathe in an atmosphere of metaphors? Can he see any thing but the dear object of his agonized regrets? Is his wit at liberty for the picturesque and the comparative?—Can he transfer the sensation of horror from his own breast to the pictured shape of a notorious non-entity. But grant him distract and demon-haunted, at the end of his sonnet—what a struggle must there have been at the beginning!—what a trial of skill and effort (with the image of his deceased mistress full in view, or in recollection) between his feelings and his fancy, before the latter could so have mastered and subdued the former, as to be able to summon up and arrange all the prettinesses of that glitter-

ing conceit—a dialogue about the gentle, sweet, whispering, musical voice, and what it could be compared to, and its telling pretty deceitful tales! and about soft music *cheating* dark and drooping thoughts!

And is this what the advocates of Mr. Bowles call "the fulness of genuine feeling?" Is this what is to be held up to the "admiration of the more refined feelings of our nature?"—the beau ideal of pathetic simplicity? To me, on the contrary, it appears that all the pathos is in the subject itself, and not in the poetical embellishments of Mr. Bowles. And although I do not think myself called upon to give up my real name to Mr. Jennings, as it is not his literary reputation that I have assailed,—nor have I, I trust, in my reply, said any thing that can be considered as personal to him,—yet I think I have said enough to justify me (till something better of Mr. Bowles's is brought before me), without retracting one single word about sugared cream and water, in signing myself your, and Mr. Jennings's, humble servant,

3d November, 1825. AVONIAN.

GRAY ON A GENERAL IRON RAIL-WAY.

(Continued from page 30.)

IN order to form a just estimate of the economy of this measure, it will be necessary to ascertain the expense attending each particular mode of conveyance now in use, with the relative time required for the performance of journeys:—

1. The expense of the original construction of turnpike roads, the annual repairs, and the annual expense of vehicles and horses employed thereon:

2. The construction of canals and boats, the annual repairs, also the number and expense of men and horses:

3. The construction of coasting-vessels, the annual repairs, and the number of hands required, together with the expense.

And then compare these three-fold capitals with that required for the construction of a general iron rail-way, locomotive steam-engines and carriages (for the conveyance of persons and of goods of every description), their annual repairs, the number of hands required, together with the expense. It must be sufficiently evident to every man of reflection, that the benefit to be derived from rail-roads should be of a general and national kind; their partial introduction into certain districts would not

prove of local advantage, but most decided superiority to the *social* transactions carried on over those places where canals and ordinary roads remain the only *of* conveyance.

witnessing the wonderful power and economy of the steam-engine, which motion to the whole machinery of a room of a manufactory; and celerity, speed and safety with steam-packets navigate the sea; and who can *now hesitate* to regard steam-engines, instead of power, must be pitied for his ignorance, or despised for his obstinacy. Ever, after the demonstration of utility, daily proved by Mr. Blenkinsop's engines, these fourteen years past, require some explanation where our engineers have been exercising their skill.

It can be no doubt that Mr. Blenkinsop's plan must be our guide, and manifest superiority and economy over all those at Newcastle; and look at the very slow progress of the improvement of steam-engines perhaps a generation or two may pass without any very material arising from the various experiments now afloat. To create further improvements, every encouragement should be given to the practical application of those we do enjoy, by extending to the promotion of national utility.

It has been stated that the steam-engines, at Newcastle, work solely by the adhesion of the wheels to the rails, and that Mr. Blenkinsop's rail is quite unnecessary. This is, however, so completely contradicted by the experimentalist himself, that the "Practical Treatise on Rail-Roads," recently published, put forth with motives I cannot pretend.

Readers should, therefore, receive with caution any information from those interested in the northern collieries, for as their trade will be so affected by opening the London to *all the inland collieries*, it is natural to suppose that those in which will do all in their power to oppose "Observations on a General Rail-way;"* but, however much they may feel disposed to arrogate to themselves the right of giving in-

struction on this subject, I beg to remind the public that Mr. Blenkinsop's plan is, hitherto, decidedly the most efficient steam-carriage rail-way; and that, as Mr. Trevithick and he were the first to introduce this species of conveyance, any remarks or improvements, made by *those who follow them*, can only be considered as emanating from the example set by the above two gentlemen, to whom alone all credit is due.

In confirmation of what is now advanced, I invite my readers to compare the engines at Newcastle with those at Leeds, and then some idea may be formed of the vast superiority of the latter, both in economy and power; *it appears Mr. Blenkinsop's, with less than half the power, do more than double the work of the others!* How happens this? I leave it to the public, who are now in possession of the whole particulars, to decide. The pretended ignorance of the Newcastle writer of the superiority of Mr. Blenkinsop's rail-way, will meet with the contempt it deserves, and serve also to forewarn the public against his imbecile mis-statements and plausible calculations. I am fearful lest the companies now establishing should be so far deluded, as to follow the plans adopted in the collieries, of having recourse to inclined planes, stationary steam-engines, or the reciprocating steam-engine: all which may be well enough in the coal districts; but on rail-ways, for national purposes, they ought to be avoided as much as possible, for this plain reason, the multiplicity of machinery. The *annual* waste of capital, and the accidents which would unavoidably occur from their general introduction on public lines of road, are quite sufficient to arrest the public attention, in order to consider well before they commence laying down the roads. A multiplicity of machinery is the great evil to be avoided; and experience teaches us that the annual expense may be diminished, in proportion as our power is simplified and concentrated.

On this account, I am anxious that a national Board be appointed, in order to introduce the most simple and general principle of uniform connexion, throughout the country. It is the interest of each company to promote this general system, as the returns will be in proportion to the facility of *national* communication; for if the numerous companies do not strictly follow, in every particular,

* Fifth edition of this work is translated into French.

particular, the same plan in the formation of the rails and vehicles, the natural results will be confusion, unnecessary expense, delay, and all the concomitant evils peculiar to unorganized plans; in illustration whereof, I refer my readers to the present *scientific* management of roads, canals, and coasting vessels.

In order to fix upon one uniform plan for the whole country (and I rely upon the interest of each company to support my proposition), it is essentially necessary to obtain the decision of a National Rail-way Board, duly authorized by Parliament, to give every assistance to the introduction of this new system of general internal communication, and empowered to fix upon the different models, after examining the competent persons, in order to develop the most eligible plan. This once ascertained, the necessary duplicates and models might be transmitted, by each company, to the respective contractors for the work; and as the model of one would be that of all, no want of materials or carriages could be felt in any part of the country. This uniformity in the construction of rails and vehicles will enable the manufacturers of the different articles to keep an abundant supply, in all parts wherever this plan may be introduced. The wheels and axles will be the only parts of the vehicles confined to the model: the body may be made after any shape, or to particular fancy.

With what persevering industry and partial favour do our Ministers devote their time and talents to improve our colonial affairs, and how blindly do the public magnify the importance of such measures, whilst this scheme of permanent wealth at home appears a matter of secondary consideration! This combines every advantage—commercial, agricultural and social; the other is merely of a speculative and very uncertain nature. By a comparison of our home and colonial trade, a more correct idea would be formed of the vast utility of this measure; and it may further be remarked, that this scheme would not only add fresh treasures to our home resources, but give the greatest impulse to every branch of our foreign trade throughout the united kingdom. We have no institution in England so worthy of the attention of the statesman and financier as this, and there is no branch of our revenue

which could be so productive and equitable.

Yours, &c. THOMAS GRAY.
Nottingham, 1st Oct. 1825.

For the Monthly Magazine.
NEW WANTS.

THE great improvements that have been made, and are still in progress, in this country, by means of steam-engines, joint-stock companies, rail-roads, and aerial navigation, go far towards providing for *all* the wants of *all* the human race—at least, towards reducing *all* their wants to *one*, which may be summed up in one little insignificant word of two short syllables—*MONEY*: or, as a gentleman of our acquaintance, fond of the mystic number, with Demosthenean energy, tripartized it, *Money! Money! Money!* But total exemption from want—every wish gratified—every object of enjoyment purchased—presents an image too horrible to be steadfastly contemplated. To have no want unsatisfied were, in fact, to want every thing: and perfect plenum would be commensurate with absolute privation. The mind would have no room—no motive for enjoyment—no sphere of action; the current of intellectual life would be lost in the stagnant pool of apathy and ennui. In other words, the power—the necessity of entertaining unaccomplished desires once superseded, the great charm of mundane existence is lost—is extinguished for ever. In Voltaire's *Zadig*, the Assyrian graduate, who has attained to the fruition of every outrageous desire, finds *life* become an insupportable burthen; and a poet of our own, more epigrammatically perhaps, than accurately, sings

“Man never is, but always to be blest.”

for the expectation is, in reality, the bliss. We may safely, then, conclude that, while wants are necessary to pleasure, the extinction of them would not increase the sum of human happiness, and it becomes a duty, on the score of prudence (since projectors and innovators are in such mighty haste to supersede and anticipate all our wants), confidently to stare the danger in the face, and before the evil come too close, to drive it off by any manner of means we can, adequate and precautionary remedy one immediately presents itself—*it is that of granting patents and premiums to good subjects and friends of humanity who shall exercise their talents*

on or discovery of New Wants, as the old shall be supplied. The author wrote a book—"De Arperditis," concerning lost (or) arts. Could these be recovered, much, alas! of our present igit might be informed—much of the labour might be spared: but if creating new wants would be preferable than them all.

Greeks and Romans, as history has possessed many delightful (not glorious) arts, which we—woe be it while—cannot come up to; and so notorious, that we need warm up the reader's feelings, or by dwelling on modern incantricks, to make glass malleable, to dye purple by cooking fish, &c. &c. The burning lens was long regarded as fabulous, until the French nation demonstrated its application to military affairs. Apollodorus and our quacking venders of patent medicine, to shame—all that their incantations profess is to restore the vitality of nature, and thus prevent a premature dying; but he mentions a medicine whose sovereign efficacy is such, and whose body being rubbed with it, the patient would instantly start into life. This far surpasses the abilities of our worthy Humane

east, more especially in China, have possessed, and, doubtless, retain arts, the attainment of which is far beyond our tether: company of these we are gravely deficient; but these crafty people, well versed in the maxim, "What man may do"—only obscurely enjoy the exceeding comforts of pleasures, and the vast privileges enjoyed by some of the "inhabitants of the moon." Indeed, as we have yet heard that the "indefatigables" of our illustrious country have succeeded in weaving a carpet of sufficient extent for the conveyance of passengers thither; and if that were done, we entertain apprehension of difficulty, hardly now that so much building is going on upon earth, that it is feared even our mother will be unable to find sufficiency of clay to satisfy the demand for bricks; we entertain, we have apprehension of difficulty for our masons and bricklayers to build houses, &c. Few people, probably, will as yet be found suffi-

ciently enlightened to regret the indistinctness, or the doubtful authenticity, of information on this point; as few, even with the assistance of M. Sfrayel's wonder-working telescope, and all the concomitant inventions which its marvellous properties will, in the course of time, stimulate and urge into use, would, probably, avail themselves of any advantage accruing from such discovery; unless they could be previously convinced how many yet undreamed-of wants there are that cannot remain unsatisfied in this our wonder-working sublunary sphere.

Evidently these, and innumerable other mysterious arts, which we will leave to the dull brains of "strong-built pedants"* to attempt to reckon, must, should our hint be taken, and the recovery be effected, lead to the fortunate discovery of those wants, which such arts or inventions were designed to supply; and thus the present narrowed bound of our sphere of enjoyment would, oh happy! be enlarged, and we should be no more soul-damped with the view of "fast-fading" pleasures: for as our pleasures arise from the prospect of satisfying or filling up of our wants, the more of these wants are found, the more of happiness may reasonably be looked for: our object, therefore, is attained—for, goaded by an unwearying search for pleasure, mistakenly supposed to consist in real enjoyment, invention is perpetually on the whetstone, to accelerate their gratification; and it is equally, therefore, the province and the duty of recondite science to be employed in imagining, hitherto, unfelt necessities, and creating

NEW WANTS.

EDITORIAL NOTE, intended to have followed the Letter of Mr. Duvard.†

OUR correspondent puts, we think, rather too harsh a construction on what we certainly meant as a very good-natured suggestion, in our note upon his former communication. We had certainly no intention of taxing him with ignorance (and, most assuredly,

* "The strong-built pedant, who both night and day
Feeds on the coarsest food the schools bestow,
And crudely fattens at base Burman's stall,
O'erwhelmed with phlegm, lies in a dropsy drown'd,
Or sinks in lethargy before his time."

† Vide pp. 304-5, of our November Number.
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edly, we made use of no such word) when warning him upon the supposition of his being a foreigner, that "there goes something more to making an English scholar" (one of the rarest of characters, even among English literati themselves,) "than consulting Johnson's derivations and interpretations:" a warning which, we believe, cannot be too frequently repeated, or too strongly impressed; but the demonstration of the grounds of which would lead us into a length of disquisition (to say nothing of the angry controversy it might provoke,) perfectly inconsistent with the character of a mere note, on an article of correspondence. With respect to Todd's Dictionary,—as Dr. Johnson was the authority appealed to, it never occurred to us that it was necessary to look to the additions and corrections made by Mr. Todd: for, although Mr. Duvar may consider it as being "allowed to be greatly superior to any other edition of Johnson's Dictionary," we consider it to be, in all in which it differs, and in all which it adds, a perfectly distinct authority: and, although it is not necessary, in this place, to enter into any particular criticism of the bulky volumes thus referred to, we will take the liberty of stating it as our opinion, that all that is additional in the labours of Mr. Todd is by no means *improvement*—that, if the vocabulary of Dr. Johnson is extended, his errors are extended also, and that the radical defects are in both the same. That several of the best and most legitimate words in the English language were omitted by Dr. Johnson, is unquestionably true; it is equally true, however, that many words that are not English, and never ought to be admitted as such, were also by Dr. Johnson inserted. Whether Mr. Todd has supplied all the desiderata, we have never taken the pains to examine; nor, without the devotion of more time than we can spare from more important labours, would it be practicable to do so; but we know that he has added very greatly to the incumbrances of the latter description, and that, in both dictionaries, there are many words that, if they had been admitted at all, should have been marked as *obsolete*, or as *apocryphal*. That Todd, as well as Johnson, has the word *Idiotism*, in the sense in which Mr. Duvar has used it, is undoubtedly true; but, in the edition we have at hand, no

other authority is quoted than that of *Bishop Hall*.* We take it for granted, however, without the trouble of referring to the edition quoted by our correspondent, that he is correct in his statement; and, that an instance has been produced from Dryden, also, of a similar use of the term. Even this, however, would not change our opinion of the impropriety of so using it now; for, though we do not admit with Mr. Pope, that, "such as Chaucer is, shall Dryden be;"† yet, this is not the only instance in which even Dryden has used, and that familiarly and systematically, an idiom, which a correct and elegant writer of the present day would not make use of;‡ and again, we repeat, that the word *idiotism*, as a synonyme for *idiom*, is obsolete; and, even if it were not, yet, according to the principles and analogies of our language, we maintain that it ought to become so: for as we have adopted the word *idiot*, in the sole signification of *fool*, or *natural*; and, as the adjunct particle *ism* has, in the English language, a fixed and determinate meaning,—*qualifying* always in the same way, without altering the signification of the

primitive

* The octavo abridgment with which we have thus far satisfied ourselves, is the hope that, in the present age of publishing speculation, and under the influence of the feeling so often expressed of the desirableness of such a work, a real etymological and derivative Dictionary of the English language, would, by a competent combination of learning and talent, be undertaken; which, in less bulk perhaps, would place more utility and more satisfactory information on our shelves.—by a competent combination, we say: for it is the very madness of presumption to suppose that any one man should execute such a work, adequately, by himself,—unless he were to devote to it the whole of a long and laborious life.

† Our language has three grand styles, which Mr. P. does not seem to have thought of, unparalleled, perhaps, in any living language, which have a tendency to give it, upon the main, stability. Shakespeare, Milton, and, above all, the standard translation of the Bible. So long as these retain their popularity, and the last, in particular, escapes the influence of controversial innovation, additions will continue to be made, and distinctions will go on refining but very little of what is English, in and before the time of Dryden, can become as obsolete as the English of Chaucer.

‡ We may instance, for example, *we note* and *his she's note*.

to which (with or without on) it is affixed (as vandal, barbarian, barbarism; egotist, fatality, fatalism; true, true-), so should idiotism be excluded to signify the state or condition of being idiotic, or that which to the nature or condition of The word, indeed, is now but ed at all—having been almost ed, perhaps with no very good or the preference, by the word or idiocy. There is, however, e in which it might with the propriety still be used to signify *peculiarity of expression*—to a peculiarity of expression, as, ignorant, or illiterate person uld make use of. In this sense l has no synonyme; and in such ought, therefore, still to be pre- and we should certainly be sified with a rule that it never e used as meaning any thing : we recur again to the maxim propriety of which our corres- has admitted,—that *the same uld never be used in two different another can be found by which those senses can be expressed*; we will add, that *two different for that we can always avoid*) ever be used precisely in the use: absolute synonymes being an incumbrance to language, arative synonymes are a grace.

is another circumstance which ld also notice,—particularly, as a foreigner that we are writing. un be little doubt that the word passed into our language from ch; and it is undisputed, that rench language the word is oc- ly used to signify *idiomaticism* by the way, which we use for ssity of the occasion, without intention of passing it either as English or French).—“*Idiomatisme, propriété, manière de parler ère à une langue* :”—BOYER : ion which we find thus lamely urdly translated, in Mitand’s edition, 1816—“*peculiarity of*

But it is to be observed, that dopted from the French so fre- change their shades of signifi- in the soil into which they are nted, that it is even recommend- important precaution to trans- ever to use a word of French n, when translating French glish, if a word of Saxon, i. e. s English derivation, can be

found to express the sense. It is one of the abominations of our translated literature, that, in the hasty and slovenly way in which it is too frequently executed, our language is barbarized, or *Babelized*, and the sense confounded, by the perpetual use of words of French derivation in an *unanglicized* sense.

There is much that might be said upon this subject, both of what is curious and what is important; but we have already trespassed too far on the space which belongs to our correspondence: and yet we should, perhaps, have been deficient in what is due to ourselves and to M. Duvard, if we had passed over his observations without reply.

On the GRADATION of UNIVERSAL BEING.

[Concluded from page 310.]

NO sound philosopher will confound instinct with reason, because an ourang outang has used a walking-stick, or a trained elephant a lever. Reason imparts powers that are progressive, and, in many cases, without any assignable limit—instinct only measures out faculties which arrive at a certain point, and there invariably stop. Thus the elephant, the most sagacious of the brute creation, delights in the sugar-cane, and gives evident indications that this is a food which he relishes in the highest degree; and, when he once discovers where it can be found, will expose himself to any danger in order to obtain it. But no elephant has ever yet been able to discover, that if the joints of this plant be buried to a certain depth in the earth, they will there revive, and produce shoots, which, in due time, will afford abundance of his favourite food, if it be not destroyed before that period. This kind of reasoning, although it be simple and obvious to all mankind, is far beyond the limited faculties of brutes; on which account they are, and ever must be, subservient to man, whenever he chooses to exert his powers for that purpose.—*Anderson’s Recreations*.

Five thousand years have added no improvement to the hive of the bee, nor to the house of the beaver: but look at the habitations and achievements of man; observe reflection, experience and judgment, at one time enabling the head to save the hand; at another dictating a wise and prospective economy, exemplified in the most lavish expenditure of means, but to be repaid with the most usurious interest

by the final accomplishment of ends. We may also add another distinction, peculiar, we believe, to reason, namely, the deliberate choice of a small present evil, to obtain a greater distant good.—*Lacon*, p. 250.

The human intellect, indeed, presents so wide and various a range, that adequately and perfectly to comprehend its nature and operations, is a task far, perhaps, beyond the power of man to accomplish. Even the profound reflections of a Locke and a Bacon have not explained all the sublime and mysterious principles of our "intellectual being;" and although man is capable of high and noble attainments, he will never, perhaps, be enabled to unravel the mighty workings of his own wonderful mind.

Having thus partially exhibited the gradation which exists throughout the different species of animals, we will proceed to develop, as concisely as possible, the continuation of the chain into the vegetable kingdom. The connecting link does not, indeed, appear very obvious, *a priori*; but a brief recapitulation of the different parts and principles of vegetables, will more clearly elucidate the subject, and enable us to perceive the connection more accurately. We find, then, that as a certain set of vessels and organs, and their healthiness, are necessary to supply and continue animal, so are others requisite for the existence of vegetable vitality; and as *blood* is the grand vital stream of the animal body, so is *sap* the nourisher of vegetable matter. However simple may be the materials of which vegetables are composed,* their organization is exceedingly curious and complicated, and far beyond any thing that the mineral world presents to our notice. The different parts which naturalists are accustomed to consider as distinct, in their nature and functions, are six—the stem or trunk, the root, the leaf, the flower, the fruit, and the seed.

1. The *stem* or *trunk* (which includes also the woody portion of the branches)

* The constituent, or elementary principles of vegetables, are hydrogen, oxygen, and charcoal. These, as far as has been hitherto discovered, are common to all vegetables. There are some other substances, such as calcareous earth, iron and azote, which are occasionally found in plants; but as they are not common to all, they cannot be considered as essential to the constitution of vegetable matter.—*Greville's Economy of Nature*, vol. iii.

consists of three parts, the bark, the wood, and the pith.

The *bark* may be compared to the integuments of animals, without any violation of probability; for it is found to consist of an epidermis, or scarf-skin, copiously supplied with exhalant vessels, and of an inner cuticle or true skin, also abundantly furnished with vessels, differently situated, and destined for various uses.

The *wood* lies between the bark and the pith, defending the latter, and inclosing it as a cylindrical bone does its marrow. It differs from the bark, not only in its greater density and hardness, but also in its structure, being composed chiefly of spiral vessels, running from one end of the tree to the other.

The *pith* is situated in the centre of the stem, and in young plants is very plentiful. It is said, by some botanists, to be formed by a number of small vessels or bladders, generally of a circular shape, though sometimes (as in the borage and thistle) they are angular. In most plants, the pith gradually ~~dis~~ away as they approach to maturity, and in old trees it is almost wholly obliterated. In this, it is strikingly analogous to human marrow, which, in old people, loses much of its original oily quality, and becomes watery.

2. The *root* may be said to bear some little resemblance to the heart of an animal, inasmuch as it is the chief source whence vegetable vitality derives its nourishment. All roots, however, are fibrous at their extremities, and these fibres are, for the most part, the organs by which the plant is nourished. Like the trunk, they are furnished with a variety of vessels for the purpose of conveying air, and the fluids necessary for the sustenance of the plant.

3. The *leaves* of vegetables have been compared to the lungs of animals, and are organs particularly essential to the existence of plants. Trees, or shrubs, when totally divested of them, perish, and, in general, when stripped of any considerable portion, they do not shoot vigorously. These organs are formed by the expansion of the vessels of the stalk into a net-work, which exhibits a beautiful appearance, when the intermediate matter is consumed by putrefaction. Both surfaces of the leaves are covered by a delicate membrane, which is consumed from the scarf-skin, or outer bark, of the plant.

4. The *flower* is highly regarded as

gation of plants, and consists of parts—the calyx, the corolla, the stamen, and the pistillum. The flower-cup, is usually of a colour, and is that part which surrounds all the other of the flower. The *corolla* is of various colours and shapes, and is that which constitutes the most beautiful portion of the flower. It is sometimes composed of only one entire petal, but more frequently of several petals, each of which is denominated a *petal*. The *stamen* is supposed to be the male, and the *pistillum* the female part of the flower. They are minutely described by Linnæus in his famous Sexual System of Plants. A curious fact, that every flower begins to bud many months before it makes its appearance. Thus many flowers begin to bud in January, but the flowers are not completely formed in the bud in the beginning of autumn. If the coats of the bud be carefully separated about the beginning of September, the nascent flower which is to come forth in the next spring, will be found in a bud, formed by the innermost part of the root.

The *fruit* consists of nearly the same parts as the stem of its parent plant, namely, of two skins or cuticles, the epidermis and the pericarp, or rather consist of the skins of the bark, and are filled with large succulent vessels. In the core there is commonly a pulpy matter; and the core is nothing more than a tough and leathery membrane for the protection of the seed. It is to be observed, however, that the organization of fruit is very various.

In some, the seeds are distributed throughout the pulpy matter; in others, instead of the core, we find a woody substance, inclosing the seed or seeds, which, from its great durability, is called the stone; in some, there are several seeds,—and in others only one, which is in a large mass of pulpy matter. A seed has been described by some as “a deciduous part of a plant, containing the rudiments of a new plant;” its essence consisting in the embryo, or little heart.* On its exter-

nal surface, the seed of a plant,” observes Sir Isaac Newton, “to the eyes of God, and to the understanding of man, there exists, in an invisible way, the perfect organization and fruit thereof.”—*Religio*

philosophica, vol. 2, p. 107. The external surface, are numerous absorbent vessels, that attract the moisture of the soil, by which a degree of fermentation is produced; and thus a fluid is prepared by a natural process, in every respect calculated for the nourishment of the plant, in its first efforts to extend its tender frame. And it is probable, that the stimulus occasioned by the fermentative process (like that which the ova of animals receive from the presence of the *semen masculinum*) endues the seed with its first faint principles of vitality.

I have thus enumerated concisely the component parts of the vegetable system: and have, I trust, been sufficiently intelligible in pointing out the wonderful and regular gradation which exists in nature. It is, indeed, beautiful to observe how every thing has its use; and every element—whether in mildness or in fury, produces its benefit. A view of the vegetable kingdom alone will plainly illustrate the truth of this position. We are assured (to borrow the words of Sir John Pringle) that no vegetable grows in vain; but that, from the oak of the forest to the grass in the field, every individual plant is serviceable to mankind; if not always distinguished by some private virtue, yet making a part of the whole, and thereby conducing to the purification of our atmosphere. In this, the fragrant rose and deadly nightshade equally co-operate; nor is the herbaceous, nor are the woods which flourish in the most remote and unpeopled regions, unprofitable to us, nor we to them, considering how constantly the winds convey to them our vitiated air, for our relief, and for their nourishment. And if ever the salutary gales which effect this purpose rise to storms and hurricanes, let us still trace in them, and revere the ways of a beneficent Being, who, not fortuitously, but with design,—not in wrath, but in mercy, thus agitates the water and the air, to hurry into the deep those putrid and pestilential effluvia, which the vegetables on the face of the earth had been insufficient to consume.

The works of the Creator are, indeed, full of magnificence and wonder. When we attempt to discover the component principles of the objects around us, and the sources whence they are derived and supported, we are lost in the greatness and diversity of the scenes presented to us. We see animals nourished by vegetables—vegetables, apparently,

rently, by the remains of animals—and fossils composed of the decayed relics of both. It seems certain, however, that vegetables preceded animals. A seed of moss, lodging in the crevice of the bare and barren rock, is nourished by the atmosphere, and by the moisture afforded by the rain and the dew. It comes to perfection, and sheds its seeds in the mouldering remains of its own substance. Its offspring do the same—till a crust of vegetable mould is formed, sufficiently deep for the support of grass, and other vegetables of similar growth. The same process going forward, shrubs, and, lastly, the largest trees, may find a firm support on the once-barren rocks, and brave the fury of the tempest.

But I must conclude: yet, not without reminding the reader of one of the most curious facts connected with the principles of the Vegetable Kingdom:—I allude to the Sexual System of Linnaeus, which I have always considered as an interesting proof of the connecting link between plants and animals, independently of the approximating similarities which exist in the internal organization and mechanism of both. R.

DANISH TRADITIONS AND SUPERSTITIONS.

(Continued from p. 397.)

The Cavline of Rvukkeborg.

NEAR Skielkov, in the hillock, over which the highway goes, lives a witch, who, from the name of the hillock, is commonly called the Cavline of Rvukkeborg. Many stories are told of her alluring young maidens, and, by force of her charms, taking away from them all desire to return to their fraternal roofs. She once seduced the minister's daughter of Boeslund to live with her. But one Sunday afternoon, the girl entered the church, and laid her offering upon the altar; as the visit was very often repeated, the priest, who had in vain endeavoured to persuade his daughter to remain with him, caused the doors to be locked one day when she was in church, in order to prevent her from departing, but she immediately vanished from the eyes of all, and was thenceforth never seen. This same Cavline of Rvukkeborg carries on an adulterous intercourse with Elf Knud of Ramsebjerg, who comes riding to her every night on his berry-brown steed. As he gallops through the fields, the grass is scorched by his horse's feet, and where the hoof of that steed has once been, nothing will ever grow.

*The Brownies.**

There is scarcely a house in Denmark where things thrive, and go on in a proper manner, that has not a brownie to take care of it. Lucky is the servant-girl and the stable-boy to whom the brownie is favourable, for then they can go early to bed, and yet be assured that every thing will be ready for them the next morning. It draws water and sweeps the kitchen-floor for the girl, and cleans the horses in the stable for the boy; but he is, nevertheless, an utter accredited enemy to all noise and disorder.

He generally goes dressed in grey clothes, and wears a red painted hat; but just before Michaelmas day he puts on a round hairy cap, like the peasants.

In the church there is likewise a brownie, which keeps things in order, and punishes any one that may be inattentive during service: this brownie is called the kirkgrim.

We are told of a brownie, who resided in a house in Jutland, that he, every night, when the maid-servant was gone to bed, went into the kitchen in order to take his broth, which was accustomed to be left for him on the dresser in a wooden bowl. But one night, when he tasted his broth, he was exceedingly angry, for he thought the maid had forgotten to put salt into it: he got up in a fury, went into the cow-house, and strangled, with his bony hands, the best cow. But as he was very thirsty, he thought he would go back and drink up the remainder; but when he had tasted a little more of it, he discovered that there was salt in it, but that it had sunk to the bottom of the bowl. He was now very much grieved that he had wronged the girl, and, in order to repair his fault, he went again into the stalls and placed a box full of money by the side of the dead cow: and when the people found it they were enriched at once.

But it is no easy matter to get rid of a brownie at your pleasure. A man, who dwelt in a house where the brownie ruled things with a very high hand, determined to oust the place and to leave him there alone. When the best part of his furniture was removed, the man returned to fetch away the last load, which mostly consisted of old boots, cups,

* Thus have I translated the Norwegian word "Nens." The brownie is a kind of household demon, still very common in the western counties of Scotland.

rels, and such rubbish; he ouse farewell, and drove off ing any thing of the browny; ning to turn round, he saw e rearing its head from one s in the waggon. The man ively mortified to find all his o purpose; but the browny augh heartily, and, with a upon his features, said to the we are going to flit to-day."

The Strand Demon.

he sea-shores were conse- was very dangerous, above time, to walk there, or even abouring roads, because peo- et the strand demon, which is the corse flung by the waves ach, and there left unburied. ved a woman at Niberoed,

early one morning to the search of drift-wood, per- n the sand a dead body, a large bag of money tied to

She looked around, and no one observed her, she e could do no better than sion of the money, since she poor woman: she untied id hastened home with it. xt night the strand demon ng to the village, made a atcry before the woman's id commanded her to follow poor creature, very much de all her children farewell, lter the demon. When they out of the village, the de-

to her in this manner— by the thigh, fling me across and carry me to the church." it church lay at Karlebye, three-quarters of a mile dis- when they were in sight of n cried—"Fling me to the to the neighbouring house, e people to sit up for the our, then come back here, again, and when you have rer the church wall, run to s quick as you can for fear i should lay hold of you."

id exactly as she was com- at scarcely was the body the wall before the kirk- uthing out upon the woman, ier by the shift, which, being nd infirm, gave way, so that escaped to the house. But red herself well paid for this money she had found upon hich enabled her and her ive in affluence all their lives.

MAG. No. 417.

The Heath Spectre.

There lies a heath by the ruins of Sealbiorg church. It is by no means safe to lie down there, for men and women are still living who have been lamed in their arms and legs by so doing; and it generally happens, that those who ride across it are cast from their horses. Upon this same heath there was formerly a cottage; and, as it had the name of being haunted, very few ventured to occupy it; and those who did venture, for the most part, came out much faster than they went in. Once, however, the proprietor hired a peasant to live there, and told him to pay particular attention to every thing that should happen. He took a comrade along with him, and went to the house. When the night was drawing on, they carried their suppers out with them, and sat down, side by side, upon the heath. But, as the peasant was exceedingly tired, he fell asleep, with a large piece of meat in his hand; while his companion remained awake, and kept watch. All at once, a fiery apparition arose from the carth, and approached the spot where he sat, stiffened with terror; he had just sufficient strength, however, to give his friend a slight jog in the side, in order to awake him; and, at the moment, the spectre stood close before them, with its mouth gaping and extended. The peasant awoke, and, in his first horror and confusion, flung the piece of meat, he held in his hand, down the grisly orifice. The spectre disappeared; but presently after a voice, which sounded in whispers over the lonely heath, exclaimed, "From this day forward, neither thou nor thine shall ever want meat or bread." And so it happened; for, according to tradition, the man, in a short time, became wealthy and respectable.

For the Monthly Magazine.

AMERICAN DRAMATIC LITERATURE.

The article I am about to notice, being one of the most distinguished productions of the dramatic genius of America, will, perhaps, be regarded as entitled to something more than a slight notice in your review of foreign literature; and as such I request the favour of its insertion.—Yours, &c. M. R.

Hadad, a Dramatic Poem, by J. HILL-HOUSE, Author of "Percy's Blash," "the Judgment," &c. New-York, 1825. 1 vol. 8vo.—The action of this poem, or rather tragedy, commences at one of the most poetical periods of Jewish history; when,

after the downfall of Saul, David reigned, and every day increased his power. Mephibosheth, the son of Jonathan, and the last of the race of Saul, was received at his table and in his palace. Chosen from his infancy as the anointed of the Lord, the shepherd king accomplished by his skill, what had heretofore been effected only by force—he pacified the tribes of Israel; he subdued strange nations to his yoke; he was feared and revered as the elected of God; and he softened and inspired all hearts by his divine melody. He began a new and brilliant era for the Israelites; but the prophet Nathan predicted that his prosperity should not be of long duration, because he had departed from the ways of uprightness, and the hour of tribulation was come. Absalom took arms against his father; he excited the people to revolt; and David, bearing with him the sacred ark of the covenant, fled before his son. Such is the subject Mr. Hillhouse has treated, occasionally introducing imaginary incidents and characters. The most remarkable of these is Hadad, the hero of the poem—he is a Syrian prince, detained at Jerusalem as an hostage. He secretly conspires against the king, and kindles the fire of ambition in the heart of Absalom—he awakens his jealousy against Solomon, the youngest and dearest of David's sons; sometimes, even, he has the audacity to insult the Majesty of God—the protector of Zion; he compares the anathemas, and its bloody sacrifices, to the cheerful superstitions of his own belief—to the complacent divinities who, in his country, animate the rivers, the forests, and the hills. He addresses his seductive discourse to Tamar, the daughter of Absalom; he loves her, and wishes to pervert her by his deceitful dogmas, but, protected by her faith, she resists. David reassembles his army; Joab marches against the rebels, and the battle which is to be decisive is in preparation. Tamar, confided by her father to the care of Hadad, arrives at the tent of a company of Ismaelites (who have come from afar, to gather the incense from Mount Ephraim), and there she awaits the issue of the combat. A young Ismaelite announces, that the plain is already covered with warriors; and the women hearing the deafening sound of the trumpets, and feeling the earth tremble under the steps of the war-horses, rush on to collect the bloody spoils from the fallen warriors. Hadad observes this wandering tribe returning laden with shields and lances; and on being interrogated, they declare, that they have seen the chariot of the chief enveloped in a cloud of darts, and a whirlwind of dust and flames; they saw the horses full bathed in blood, but still the hero combated, though surrounded by a rampart of dead bodies; at length he fled, covered with mortal wounds. Hadad wishes to conceal the truth from Tamar; he induces her to join her father in the

asylum he has chosen; they arrive in the middle of a wood on the borders of a river; night is drawing on, and the young maiden, affrighted by the darkness of this solitude, requests to pursue her journey; Hadad then informs her of the defeat and death of Absalom; he conjures her to confide herself to him, that they may together quit this accursed land; that he may transport her into a delicious paradise, where she shall be undisputed sovereign, and where she will be wasted upon by beings more brilliant than her dreams could picture, and where even the elements should bow beneath her nod. He assures her that this is no extravagant delirium; that he came down from heaven for her sake; that he has invested the dead body of the Syrian whom she loved; that she must be his—he then drags her, unmindful of her cries, into a deep and dark cavern, the refuge of infernal spirits: a troop of David's soldiers, scouring the woods, hear her groans, and rescue her from this abode of demons.

In this piece, the situations are dramatic and interesting, and there is, in many parts, a considerable share of imagination and poetic spirit. The first scene between Hadad and Mephibosheth, where the latter describes the luxury of David's palace, and the excessive pride of the king's son, is filled throughout with beauties. The account of the flight of David, given by Tamar, who, not as yet aware of the revolt of her father, hears the tumult, and from a terrace discovers the crowd, afar off, all in tears, and her grandfather marching with naked feet, despoiled of his royal mantle, appears well calculated for stage effect, as does also that part in which the battle is described by the Ismaelites, who, themselves, witnessed the bloody slaughter. The character of Hadad is finely conceived, and there is, throughout the work, an air of melancholy, passion and mystery, which gradually prepares us for the final catastrophe. As for the intervention of a supernatural agent, it is a license justified by many passages in holy writ. In the speeches of Hadad may be traced some similarity to Moore's second angel, in the poem of *The Loves of the Angels*, there are also, now and then, words borrowed from the Hebrew, which obscure the scene, and give an appearance of affectation to the style of this poem. A race of people, of an epoch, cannot be described by a few literary expressions; there must be, throughout, a general and decided colouring of historical poem, like a picture, must be in perfect harmony.

. We are not unaware that the communication of M. R. is little more than a translation from a criticism in the *Revue Encyclopédique*. We have deemed it, however, of sufficient interest to have a part in our pages, though not under such a pretence of originality.—*Extr.*

PRUSSIAN MEDAL.

I ALSO am in possession of a medal, very similar to that described in your number (p. 327, for last month). On comparing my medal with Enort's description, I find it to agree in every respect, save that, in the various inscriptions, mine run thus:—**FREDE- RICUS BORUSSORUM REX.** Underneath the figure of his majesty, is the following—**LISSA. DEC. 5. BRESLAU RE- CEPTA. DEC. 20, 1757.**—On the reverse is inscribed: **QVO. NIHIL. MAJUS.** Under the battle is **ROSBACH. NOV. 5, 1757.** In this medal the king's sword is placed in his left-hand. **D.**

On the ORIGIN of the BRICKLAYER'S HOD.

I SHALL be glad to know, when that implement used by labourers for carrying bricks up buildings was first brought into use. I have been informed they were first introduced at the rebuilding of the City of London, after the great fire in 1666; and, upon looking at the back-ground of the sculptured representation of the same, upon the front of the pedestal of the Monument, there is the figure of a labourer ascending the top of a building with a hod. I was at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, a few years ago, and was much surprised at seeing women performing the coarse office of bricklayers' labourers there,—carrying mortars, and bricks upon a flat square board, upon their heads, to the top of the highest buildings: upon my remonstrating to a respectable magistrate of the place upon so improper employment for females, he fully coincided with me in opinion, but said it had always been the custom. **E. S.**

In France, to this day, they have a still more clumsy way of getting bricks and stones up to the higher parts of their buildings. A number of men stand one above the other on the steps of a ladder; and the lowermost lifts them up above his head to the one above him, who stoops down to receive them—then lifts them up in the same manner to the next, who repeats the same process; and so on, till at length the ponderous materials get to the height required—perhaps the chimney-top. To an unaccustomed eye, the process seems as dangerous as it is clumsy; for, should any one of the series of lifters (the top one, for example) happen to lose his balance (and it seems extraordinary that it should not sometimes happen), down would come lifter and lift upon the heads of all below, and crush them, one would think, to atoms.—**EDIT.**

THE PHILOSOPHY OF CONTEMPORARY CRITICISM. No. XLIX.

THE duty of shewing what the philosophy, religious and political, of these Quarterly Reviewers is, has led us into such length on the previous article, that we must hasten cursorily through some others, which are in reality much more to our taste.

Art. II.—1. *Monumenti della Toscana*, 1 vol. folio.—2. *Le Fabbriche più cospicue di Venezia, misurate, illustrate ed intagliate dai Membri della Veneta Reale Accademia di Belle Arti. Venezia*, 1815, 2 vols., large folio.—The subject of architecture is of no small importance at this time. When such immense

sums are expending in widening streets, building palaces, and improving the splendour of our metropolis, something, assuredly, ought to be done, towards improving the taste of our architects. The instances are but too many in which it has shewn itself palpably and disgracefully defective. The Reviewer, it will be seen, has gone, at least, far enough back for the titles of two Italian publications, that might give him a pretence for the display of his architectural erudition; though perhaps, after all, they have not given exactly the direction most adapted to our present necessities. Without pretending to much technical knowledge on this subject, or the advantage of much foreign travel, if we had space at our command, and were disposed to follow the example before us, of writing a disquisition upon the subject, instead of reviewing the article, we suspect that, by a walk through the new streets (which our pen, in all probability, will one day or other take,) we could write quite as long an Essay as this of the Quarterly Review (twenty-six pages) on the *Palladian Architecture of Italy*—and a little more to our present purpose. In this disquisition, as usual, the very names of the publications which stand as pretended texts, are soon forgotten, and not a word concerning them occurs, till we get into the last page. A great part of the article is taken up with criticisms upon Roman edifices; on the justice of which, as we have not seen the buildings, we do not pretend to decide. As a history, however, or a sketch, rather, of the progress and decline of what is called Palladian Architecture, this Essay will be acceptable; and we might quote, if we had room, pretty generally with approbation, the principles of architectural taste, occasionally laid down or

referred to: though to the following passage, the first of this description which occurs, we feel ourselves called upon to state some objections.

"The great principles on which architectural beauty and grandeur depend, appear to us to be these. *Utility, Simplicity, Variety, Richness, or Ornament*; and to these we may add a fifth quality, where it is applicable, we mean *Magnitude*. Many of our readers would perhaps increase the list by introducing *Proportion* into it; but we believe that, in all cases, the beauty of proportion may, in a very great degree, be referred to one or other of the qualities we have before mentioned; and in whatever degree it cannot, we think that it falls completely within the due limits of the maxim already quoted, and that it must be left to the judgment and improved eye of taste. The merit, then, of any species of architecture, must consist in its possessing the four great characteristics, of *Utility, Simplicity, Variety, and Richness*, or, at any rate, the *three first*, which may be considered as absolutely essential."

Now, in our estimation, *Utility* and *Proportion* are the two fundamental principles and requisites of all architecture; and whenever the semblances of these are not obvious, at once, to the eye of taste and judgment, in every part of an edifice, the architecture is radically vicious. That *Simplicity*, also, is equally indispensable to the perfection of architecture, we are so far from denying, that we maintain it as a demonstrable principle, that it can never be departed from without the semblance of one or both of the former requisites being violated: for simplicity consists in attaining the objects in view (which, in architecture, are usefulness and beauty—of which proportion is the fundamental basis) in the easiest and directest way: and the majesty of grandeur itself, to which edifices of magnitude, and they only, should aspire, being only a higher order of beauty, can never be attained by any departure from simplicity in the obvious utility and proportions of its parts. As for variety, in any conspicuous extent, it is not applicable to every order of architecture, or every structure; and richness, or ornament, is applicable, comparatively, but to few. The unreasonable quest of these is the vice of our modern architects. It is this that has introduced much fantastic absurdity and deformity into ranges of new buildings, to which a due attention to the harmonies of obvious utility, proportion and simplicity, might have imparted real magnificence.

We throw together, with more unequalled approbation, from several successive pages, the following remarks, and leave the reader to draw his own inferences from them.

"We may here observe, by the way, how admirably adapted was the columnar Grecian architecture to the warm climates whence it drew its origin, not only in point of utility as a shelter from the heat of the sun, but also in point of beauty, as every hour of the day would furnish a new and picturesque variety of light and shade."

"In the colder climates of France and England, disengaged columns are frequently objectionable, as intercepting the welcome rays of the sun, which at the same time are not sufficiently constant for the beautiful varieties of light and shade to which we have already alluded."

After speaking of the merits and defects of Giulio Romano, Raphael's first scholar, the Reviewer observes, that

"After this period the architecture of Italy began rapidly to decline; all taste for simplicity and grandeur gave way to the overruling love of ornament, and every architect added to the innovations of a former age those of his own distempered imagination."

Architecture has begun in England—or, perhaps, we should say (for we must not forget St. Paul's and the days of Inigo Jones, and of Sir Christopher Wren) has recommenced, where in Italy it ended: though we have only two indications that it is beginning to recover from its distempered vagaries. The following remark is worthy of attention:

"The palaces built in the age of Palladio are perhaps generally better than the churches. Those by himself, at Vicenza, are not, in general, the best of the time; but we should here recollect that the taste and science of an architect are frequently obliged to bend to the ignorant caprice of his patrons."

This is a consideration that ought never to be overlooked in criticising the particular works of any architect. We remember, in conversing on the subject with M. Percier (the superintendent of the public works of Paris) in the year 1814, his particular lamentations on this head. He utterly rejected the idea of considering any of the edifices erected under his nominal direction

* We may "observe by the way," that the latter part of this predicament has little dependence on the warmth of the climate.

as tests of his own knowledge in architecture. They were constructed, as he very properly said all architectural designs be, with a primary and over-attention to the purposes for they were designed, and the climate they were to adorn; he been permitted to adhere fidelity either to the purity of the or of the best Italian model had been always obliged to simplicity to the ostentatious of what he called the Imperial if the building were erected for of the embellishments, instead of embellishments being incidental and ent to the parts, and the proportions themselves adapted to the accommodations and conveniences designed. y give us some pause in assignment of unmeaning parts and ous ornaments to the bad taste rtist. But what should we say specimens of absurdity which an might happen to present us any house built for himself in the great squares of our me-

cannot resist the temptation of the following observation on St. at Rome; for, although, from having seen that famous temple, not qualified to decide peremptorion the question, we acknowledge ourselves to be satisfied with the g; and believe the Reviewer to letely in the right.

entering St. Peter's, every ob-astonished that its dimensions appear much less than they really are. s been attributed to the justness proportions of the building, and, enough, has been adduced as a On a very little consideration this pear a most extraordinary error. d, it be owing to the proportions ter's that it appears less than it is, t be considered as a proof, not that rtions are exactly what they ought it that there is something wrong m: for its magnificent dimensions ally and justly regarded as one fit our admiration, and therefore that a defect which conceals their im-

If, on the other hand, it be a the proportions of St. Peter's, diminish to the eye its real size, t size must be a defect, and the and labour of producing it must on more than wasted. In truth, , we doubt altogether the justness mory which attributes to the generations of a building, unassisted by mass or lightness, the power of

diminishing or augmenting the whole magnitude of a building. We think the true cause of the apparent diminution of St. Peter's, in part at least, may be the great magnitude of the numerous statues in the church. These are, in fact, all colossal, and as our eye is accustomed to statues more near the size of life, they serve as a false standard by which we measure the church in which they stand. We suspect, also, that statues of white marble have, from their brilliancy of colour, the appearance of being much nearer to the eye than they really are, which must, of course, diminish their apparent magnitude, and render the scale afforded by them still fallacious."

Art. III. is on the subject of *Early Roman History*. It takes for its themes three German publications,—1. *History of Rome*. By B. G. NIEBUHR. 2 vols. Berlin, 1811, 1812.—2. *An Inquiry into the Early History of the Roman States*. By W. WACHSMUTH. 12mo. Halle, 1819.—3. *Creuzer's Sketch of Roman Antiquities*. Leipzig and Darmstadt, 1824. This is a little more like a review than the generality of the essays before us: that is to say, it refers more frequently to the works enumerated in the title; but it is still an essay (an interesting one we admit), in which the writer affects rather to display his own acquaintance with the general subject, than to analyze the labours of his authors. The essayist does justice to the erudite researches of the German literati. "We have a great deal to learn respecting the literature of Germany," says he; "and there is a great deal in it that is worth our learning." He refutes the idle assertion of Dr. Johnson, that an account of the ancient Romans can only "be drawn from writings that have been long known," and can, therefore, "owe its value only to the language in which it is delivered, and the reflections with which it is accompanied;" points out the neglected sources from which Niebuhr, &c. have drawn, and from which may still be drawn, the materials for correcting the misrepresentations of what we shall venture to call the *ethical fables* of Plutarch, and the elegant romance of Livy, &c.; and throws, himself, no inconsiderable portion of light upon the early (and, generally speaking, much misrepresented) periods of Roman history. There is one part of this subject in particular (a very important one) which, considering the political principles of the Quarterly Reviewers, and considering, also, the unfairness with which, even to the extent

of the grossest misrepresentation, they are in the habit of carrying those principles, even into subjects of ancient literature, we were not a little surprised to find so fully, and so correctly treated: we mean the subject of the Agrarian Laws—which have generally been treated by English writers as a system of plunder, invading the legal hereditary property of the patricians, to swell the popularity and influence of unprincipled demagogues, and gratify the cupidity of the levelling multitude; but which the Quarterly essayist, very correctly and satisfactorily, shews to have been, on the part of the agitators, legal, equitable and constitutional efforts to redeem, from the plundering and usurping patricians, a part of that property of the state and people, which, by various means of encroachment and oppression, those patricians had illegally appropriated—or, more properly, had seized, and were still holding by force and by fraudulent connivance, without pretence of title, in direct opposition to the laws of acquisition and inheritance.

It is true, that at the end of all this clear demonstration, there comes a casuistical salvo, or qualification of expediency; and the propriety of attempting to do justice to the people (the issue of which proved that the nobility had slaves enough, into whose hands they were also ready enough to put arms for the massacre of those who called out for justice) is sagaciously called in question.

"In its principle, therefore, the Agrarian law of Tiberius Gracchus was just and wise; and his proposal to allow a compensation to the occupiers of national lands for the loss of possessions absolutely illegal in their extent, and held, even within the limits fixed by the Licinian law, only during the pleasure of the people, was a concession more liberal than they were strictly entitled to demand. It is another question how far it was politic to bring the measure forward, considering the actual strength of the aristocracy;—the power of the nobility had so long suspended the execution of an Agrarian law in Italy, that they had derived advantage from their own wrong, and seemed to have gained the sanction of time for their encroachments, because they had for so many years prevented the people from questioning them."

We leave it to the reader to give to these temporizing suggestions whatever weight his sanguine, or his more phlegmatic temperament may assign to them. In the mean time we admit that this whole passage, from p. 73 to 77, contains the best summary, or exposition of the

important subject of the Agrarian Laws that we have ever met with in any English work; and as it is much too long for quotation, the reader cannot do better than turn to it in the Review itself. The Reviewer, however, it should be observed by the way, takes a little more credit to himself, in this exposition, than he is entitled to: for if English historians, as they call themselves, have been content to follow each other in the beaten path of error in this respect, those of France have not always done the like; and there is really very little in the pages we have been thus commenting, but what will be found in *Veret's Revolutions Romaines*:—a work not any thing like as much known, except in title, as it deserves; but which is worthy of a familiar and elegant translation (there exists an indifferent one), that it might be an universal school-book, in every seminary in which history is attended to as a branch of liberal education.

Into the long disquisition, Art. IV, on the *Origin of Equitable Jurisdiction*, it would be futile to enter, unless we could afford a long disquisition also. It takes for its basis, or rather its platform,—1. HAMMOND'S *Digest of Reports in Equity*;—2. JEREMY'S *Analytical Digest of Cases in Common Law and Equity*;—3. FLATHER'S *Supplement to Bridgman's Digested Index of Reported Cases*. It is an article that has more of the pedantic appearance, than of the fidelity of research; and a single instance may suppose, at once, its purpose and its worth. The writer informs us that "under the Lancastrian kings, England had changed much more than her ruling dynasty."—"To the commons now belonged the unquestioned right of sharing in the enactment of every law."

Into the history of the rise, progress and metamorphoses of that thing we call a *House of Commons*, we will not now enter; but if the Quarterly journal means to persuade us, as the result of his antiquarian researches, that, till the time of the Lancastrians, the Commons never had any thing to do with the law "but to obey them," we must tell him that he is either grossly ignorant of the more remote periods of our history and institutions, or persuades himself that his readers are so; and that even the documents in the appendix to Lord Lyttleton's *Hist. of Henry II.* (to say nothing of authorities less open to popular access) would furnish satisfactory proofs of a very different state of

V.—*Travels in South America, the years 1819-20-21; containing an account of the present State of Brazil, Ayres and Chile*, by ALEX. CALDELEUGH, Esq., 2 vols., is a well executed and equally entertaining and instructive work. If our business were to compile a book of quotations, we might find, in twenty-eight pages devoted to the subject, a fund of interesting material.

But we cannot entirely resist the temptation of referring to some passages, pp. 129—142, that refer to that question of humanity and civilization: toleration of slavery. The former presents a striking, and to our eyes a graceful contrast, between the condition of the slaves in our islands, and that of the Brazils, where “the slaves are at least not driven to labour under the cart-whip,” and where, if it be truly so, “it is not to be inferred that they are in an unenviable life, nobody can affirm, that they are singing and dancing in the streets, that they are wretched.” The latter refers to the progress of emancipation, in Buenos Ayres.

In the first years of the revolution thousands of negroes were purchased from their owners, to fill up the ranks; and the practice continued to be so, until it was ordered to be suspended, and by these means, having nearly ceased. And as the General Assembly assembled in January 1813, decreed that all children born of slave parents at that time should be free; the number has so far decreased that, according to Mr. Caldeleugh's information, the number is now not greater than one free man to one freemen.”

In mentioning any circumstance connected with that revolution, it seems an injustice to omit the opportunity of recording the obligations, civil, moral, and intellectual, due to the services of Don Bernardino Rivadavia. He must haste to the concluding chapter, on the happy effects of the revolution itself, which it is no small triumph to have the opportunity of quoting from such an authority.

It is to be expected that the change undergone could only be accompanied by the expense of much bloodshed—by the result of conflicting opinions—clashing interests, and ancient prejudices. Time and misfortune, however, have soothed down the rancour and party-spirit, and almost all begin to feel the benefits arising from free and unfettered commerce, and the establishment of equal justice impartially administered. It may require time to shake

off the inveterate habits of indolence invariably induced by a slave population, and to make the free inhabitants industrious and active; a change, however, which cannot fail of being accelerated by a commercial intercourse with Great Britain, and the influx and example of British settlers in the several states of the South American continent.”

Art. VI. executes justice without mercy upon the Rev. T. F. Dibdin's *Library Companion*; or, *Young Man's Guide*, and *Old Man's Comfort*: upon the wretched affectation of his style—his false facts and his false grammar—his omissions—his perverted partialities (*some* of them, at least)—his injudicious selections and exclusions—his multifarious defects, and his infidelities: the *infidelities* of an Oxford Rev. and an *F. R. S.*, *A. S.*!!! But we have handled Mr. D. and his *misguide* and *discomforter* sufficiently heretofore; and cannot spare, to this bigotted and bulky book-maker, even another half-column: and seeing how he has been commented upon by all parties and from all quarters, we have some hope that he will give up the trade, and call our attention to no more of his orthodox and bibliomaniac lucubrations.

In Art. VII. on the *Past and Present State of the Country* (or, according to the title of the book that should have been reviewed, “*The Present State of England, in regard to Agriculture, Trade, and Finance; with a Comparison of the Prospects of England and France*”) there are many statements worth quoting in a statistical point of view. We select the following for the curious illustration, it seems to present, of an unexpected fact—that, notwithstanding the rapid expansion of the metropolis, the increase of buildings does not quite keep pace with the increase of the population.

“London, including the out-parishes, contained in 1801, 121,229 houses, and 864,845 inhabitants; and in 1821, 164,681 houses, and 1,225,694 inhabitants; so that it would have required no less than twelve thousand additional houses to have brought the proportions between the number of persons and of the houses to the same state at the end as at the beginning of the twenty years.”

With the inductions, however, of the vindicator of all things as they are, we are not always as well satisfied, as with his facts; on the subject of that great blessing, for example, the National Debt.

"As, with the exception," says the Reviewer, "of an annual payment of £600,000, for about sixteen millions owing to foreigners, the whole of the interest on it is paid by one portion to another portion of the same community. though some individuals may be the poorer, an equal number will be the richer in consequence of such payments; and therefore, whatever may be its effect in retarding the progress, it can be of no weight in shaking the evidence of the actual and independent amount of the wealth of the nation."

The politic Reviewer wisely keeps out of view, that the greater portions of these dividends are received by an already opulent, or comparatively opulent few; but that the burthen of paying them is thrown upon the whole population, and consequently increases the depression of the many to augment the opulence of a small number. Not, however, that we would countenance the iniquitous projects of those landholders (for they alone would be benefited!) who would abrogate the National Debt, or reduce the interest—that is to say, would reduce the income of the mortgager for the benefit of the mortgagor. Independently of the injustice of such a procedure, the following facts are sufficient to demonstrate its utter barbarity.

"It appears, that out of 288,473 stockholders, there are 277,504 of various incomes below £400 per annum; and only 10,979 above that sum. We see with much pleasure nearly 140,000 persons with funded incomes under £20 per annum, and nearly 130,000 from £20 to £200."

Now of the 270,000 persons—of the first 140,000 in particular—the receivers of less than one-half, it is true, of the gross amount of these dividends, but who constitute the bulk of the fair, un-gambling, un-speculating fund-holders—of the steady, unsuspecting, comparatively, or absolutely poor, but yet most respectable body of the creditors of the state, who, upon the faith of the *Landholders' Government*, have placed their little all within the power of that government!—what, we say—what, in case of an arbitrary reduction of interest, is to become of them? Reduce the £200 a-year holder to £100—the £100 a-year creditor to £50—the £50 to £25—the £20 to £10—the £10 to £5—the poor pittance of £5 to £2. 10s. a-year (and of the two latter descriptions, we have no less than 134,306*);

* The computation of 140,000 below £20 a-year must, therefore, be very short of the mark: for, if there be 134,306, not

and what must be their condition?—Nay, make any reduction, be it a half, a third, a fourth, or even less—and what must be the misery entailed upon these 270,000 individuals, or families? It is true, the Reviewer is no partizan of this plundering system of reduction—this violation of compact—this payment of a stipulated interest by a sponge; but there are other parts of his argument relative, not only to this question of funded property, but many other matters connected with our national wealth and prosperity, in which the classes to whom this 270,000 (the 235,000 who have only from £5 to £50 a-year, in particular,) belong, are not of sufficient consequence to have their cases or interests sufficiently considered.

Art. VIII. *Fairy Legends and Traditions of the South of Ireland*, though amusing in its extravagance, we must for brevity's sake pass over. It is with great reluctance that we do the same with the only remaining Disquisition (Art. IX.) on *Sacred Poetry*, of which the title-page of *The Star in the East; with other Poems*, by JOSIAH CONDOR, is taken as the text. On this subject, in the handling of which, we think, we trace the pen of our redoubted Laureate—the imaginary successor to the wreath of Spenser [by whom such wreath was never worn!]¹—we should have liked to meet the antagonist on open ground: for in it there is much that we cannot but regard as the cost of false religion, and very perverted taste. But our sentiments upon this have been manifested already in another head department. We satisfy ourselves therefore with the mere declaration, that we are not of that description of critics who can admit, that tameness, vapidness, or nonsense, may pass for poetry, if it does but affect to be devotional—or that religion, of all subjects in the world, is a fit theme for the effusion of poetic mediocrity.

exceeding £10 a-year, and 101,274 (as appears) between £10 and £50, it would be strange, if only 5,694 of these were claimants of between £10 and £20 a-year.

EPICRAM.

Says consequential Ned, who felt unwell,
When ask'd the cause of his complaint to tell,
"I live too high."—And Ned the truth declares—
He has his lodging up the back of stairs.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

HOW TO MAKE NEGUS.

TALE FOR GOOD FELLOWS.

But tempers urge, experience says,
To the self-same end by different

; in knowledge at a bird's-eye view,
With reptile pace, the task pursue;
By force, what others filch by
; eps beneath; and that, o'erleaps
ile.

Byrith, lo! Sir Prudence strays—
And re-thruds, with cautious step,
Pace;

By winding, every turning tries,
Slow-moving and observant eyes;
Day the elaborate scheme pursues;
Failing, still, as oft, renews
Ere toil.

Ardent: he, adventurous knight!

Of such slow turmoil,—
Where he next may light,
Be the present thrall)

On rein; and, main and might,
Of the hedge, or scales the wall.

On life, 'tis just the same:

By whim, and one by rule.

At fish, and flesh, and game,

Not the table's form;

As our meat!" he briefly cries,

And fork and spoon he plies,

It in while it is warm.

Our, bred in Order's school,

And state, and method washes:

The figure of the dishes;

And nor Pasty can enjoy

Platter stand awry.

At length, in order set—

Each yearn and mouths all water,

At keep us on the fret,

And hungry guests no quarter,

And hands and eyes uproll'd,

Grace till dinner's cold.

Of ours of like different classes,

At jingling o'er their glasses:—

One, the soul of whim,—

As call him merry *Jim*;

And gam, in floods of ale,

And o'er his tale;

At conceits and merry mockings,

As close as yarn in stockings.

Friend to early dozing)

And talent too—at prosing;

And bought no tongue could tell,

And rules for living well,

Means, so true and ample,

These by home example,—

And seiz'd with usual labour,

And the button of his neighbour;

And liberate phrase, proceeded

Hour to hour succeeded;

And tion fill'd each season,

And one fact without its reason,

And p-like, in liveried comment,

And lordly thing of moment!)

And soon he rose at seven,—

And good to rise betimes;

MAG. No. 417.

How went to bed at just eleven,—

As punctual as the parish chimes;

Which stocking first on's leg he drew;

What slipper wore to save his shoe;

Who made his smallclothes; and what stuff

Of sober durance screen'd his buff;

When he walk'd forth—on what occasions—

Vocations what, and avocations.

Then every meal, in order due,

He took; and pros'd the process thro'.

So leisurely—you might have eat,

While he in words carv'd o'er his meat.

Well—deem the breakfast, lunch and dinner

Fairly rehears'd; and think, ye winner,

You are not forc'd to hear or see

His measur'd spoonfulls of Bohea,

With cream, with sugar, and oration

Against vile Green's concatenation.

You deem the hour of trial past:

For supper is dismiss'd at last.

What more (for still he holds the button)

Must our imprison'd wag be put on?

The Negus, Sir—his nightly draught,

Must in descriptive stream be quaff;

And this, if simple truth content ye,

We'll in the speaker's words present ye,

Unalter'd, save by a sort of chime

We tag to 't, in our hobbling rhyme.

“ Now, Sir, I hold it past a question,

That, just to help the weak digestion,

And further healthful chyle's secretion,

When stomach verges to repletion,

And to provoke a cheerful mood,

Some gentle stimulant is good;

And best (if't be not made too stout)

Good red-wine-negus, past all doubt:

And so, I take each night, do you see?

Just one pint tumbler—*two to three*.

But Negus, as Sam Soakwell says,

Is manufactur'd various ways:

Not all whom Fortune (past dispute)

Has blest with sugar, wine, and fruit,

Know how to use them, and concoct

The bounties from her urn unlock'd.

Some put the *wine* first—some the *water*;

Some take no note about the matter,

But water, syrup, lemon, wine,

As 'twere by huddling chance, combine;

And brew, as natural 'tis enough,

Too mawkish now, and now too rough.

Not so with me—for always I

For every *thus* have still my *why*:

And so—my good pint glass I take,

And thus the choice potation make—

First take of sugar lumps just three,

Then squeeze my lemon—not too free;

Tea-spoonfuls three, of water, then

I add: then taste—and squeeze again,

Till, in proportion due, I find

The acid and the sweet combin'd.

This once achiev'd, from self-same glass,

Water and wine alternate pass;

A bumper each; remembering still,

After each second turn, to fill

One water extra, till it swim

Eighth of an inch below the brim.

Next, Sir, I grate a little peel;

Some nutmeg, too;—but not a deal :—
For nutmeg, says old Doctor Blither,
Is very apt to hurt the liver.

Thus having blended each ingredient,
Nine times to stir I hold expedient;
Then, glass in hand, I stretch my feet,
And resting cheerly in my seat,
I sip, and smoke, and sip at leisure.
Now, is not this a life of pleasure?"

"Pleasure," yawns Jim; yet smil'd to find,
The button had been left behind;—

"Such pleasure as, I vow to God,
Transports one—to the land of Nod!
And yet—the negus to your feast
Was welcome *epilogue*, at least.

But for my negus I've a way
Of making saves much dull delay:
I never ounce and gill my pleasures,
With algebraics, weights and measures;
Nice calculations always set me yawning:
So, as in shorter reckonings I delight,
I take my cheerful bottle over night,
And pour some tea upon it in the morning."

J. T.

This dialogue is, in all essentials, a record, not an invention; the conclusion, especially, as literal as rhyme would permit; the two last lines verbatim. Some years ago the repartee was rife in the mouths of all the "good fellows" of Nottingham. It should be added, however, for the moral's sake, that Jim's mode of *negus-making*, if it made his life a merry one, made it also a short one. Nobody had any doubt how it was that the undertaker and the sexton were put so early into requisition.

SONNET.

TO THE DAISY.

Thou little star of Nature, peeping forth
From some lone hillock's bounds, or sward's
rude green!

Picture of true Humility, when worth
Quits, for more temperate haunts, "life's
feverish scene;"

Picture of Beauty, when, in pastoral dell,
She shuns th' insidious fopling's flaring eye;

Picture of Genius, who, in rustic cell
Retir'd, with study softens poverty;

Picture of Man—were it but own'd by
Man—

In the flush'd pride of fresh virility!
Whose life, like thine, is but a transient span,
Expos'd to every blight of chance, like thee:
And oft, while infancy's sweet bud is smiling,
Comes the rude gatherer Death, the promis'd
bloom despoiling. EXOT.

THE GAITIES OF GENIUS.

Hast ever known what 'tis to smile
With anguish at thy heart?

To scatter mirth around, the while
In-writh'd the festering smart?

Hast ever known, with thought oppress'd,
To feel the fancy rise?—
A darksome dungeon in thy breast—
Thy spirit in the skies!

Hast ever known to act a joy,
Yet never taste the cheer?
The sparkle in thine outward eye—
Veiling the stifled tear.

Hast ever felt thy bosom swell,
As with the autumn storm,
While every accent seem'd to tell
Of spring-tide visions warm?

Hast listen'd to the soothing voice
Of music breathing round,
That bade the list'ning ear rejoice;—
The soul in torpor bound?

Hast known, when every conscious se
Confess'd the present charm
That should to memory's wound dispel
The health-restoring balm,—
Yet felt the lurking sickness there,
The sense could not allay?—
A pang that Fancy would not share,
Yet could not chase away?

Oh! there are griefs that silent prey
Upon the vital part,
While the proud spirit feigns the lay—
That hides, not speaks the heart.

J.

LONELINESS.

It is not good to be alone.
The voice of love, how sweet the tone
The smile of friendship's face sincere
With hand, and lip, and heart—how
Converse awakens thought, and brings
Music on memory's social wings.
The bird, the ant, the lamb and bee
Are soothed by kindred minstrelsy.
When rays descend, the flowers are
And, blushing, meet them from the
Cells are for silence and despair,
Mountains for bleak and gelid air;
But man thrives best in cultur'd
With radiant eyes and shapes around
The hedge-row claims its rose—thine
Its star—the true heart, sympathy,
Which solitude congeals to stone.
Man is not born to live alone.

Islington, 1825.

SONNET.

CONTENT.

FORTUNE'S more partial smiles
share;

Her liberal gifts tho' she with
me,

I only ask some humble dwelling,
O mild Content, I may, colleague
Life's calm enjoy, at distance
crowd,

Placed on some verdant heath, or
side;

Nor envy those, the great and
proud,

Who swell prosperity's superfluous
There, O Content, my wishes to
Grant me, as light'ners of my day
The lap of rose-lip'd innocents, &
Domestic halos of loved woman's
Grant these—the monarch's gorgeous
Boasts not the lustre of so rich a

Broad-street, Chancery.

LIST OF PHILOSOPHICAL DISCOVERY, AND OF THE VARIOUS SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS.

ROPOLOGY.—Oil, in the
n of human blood, has again
ected by Dr. Traill. In this
as in those in which the Doc-
reviously made this remark, the
as habitually addicted to an
and incautious use of spiri-
ors. This fact suggests curious
is on the connexion between in-
e and the remarkable *spontaneous*
of the human body.—*Jam. Ed.*

ature of Man.—Dr. J. Davy has
is very curious and interesting
ts in the 26th number of *Jame-*
Phil. Journal. We wish that
would allow us to give even
line of his researches herein; it
fail of being highly interesting,
st confine ourselves to the re-
th will be given in a future num-
t present, only direct the atten-
curious and scientific readers to
l. xiii. &c. of that valuable work.

r in Potatoes.—Lichtenberg tells
officer on guard, at Strasburg, on
y, 1825, passing the barrack-room,
ed at seeing a light there, which,
ly forbidden, occasioned a suspi-
. On entering the apartment, he
soldiers sitting up in bed, . . .
l reading by a beautiful . . .
eeded from potatoes in a state of
utrefaction.—*Jam. Ed. Ph. Jour.*

for Draughtsmen.—Mr. Couder
ed a new method of adapting
l some sorts of stuffs, to the
se, whether he (the artist) em-
water colours—which is thus

—
m adragant, being reduced to a
must be dissolved quickly in a
then vessel, containing a suffi-
old water to give it the consisten-
y, while it is well worked with a
atula to free it from lumps. Pa-
pon which this composition is
smoothly spread with a pencil or
dried before the fire, will re-
re, mixed in either manner; but
urs should likewise be mixed
ation of the above gum. This
will take any colour, except ink.
shed to retouch any part of the
should be washed with a sponge,
an linen rag, or a pencil, con-
e of this mixture; and the part,
ll quickly rise and appear as if
ed.

se of Lithia.—This substance
lt, with muriatic acid, which is
ion—deliquesces with surprising
d dissolves in alcohol. It forms,

with sulphuric acid, a neutral sulphate,
which readily fuses, and, in water, dissolves
completely. Acetic acid combines with it,
and the resulting acetate is deliquescent.
While the solution evaporates, it becomes
tenacious, and, when quite dry, very brittle.
When the acetate is ignited, a carbonate is
left, which has decided alkaline properties,—
dissolves with difficulty in water, fuses with
great readiness, and, on cooling, shoots into
a crystalline mass; when fused on platinum,
it stains its surface.

Fire-proof Wood.—Much alarm has been
excited by the frequency and destructive-
ness of fires, of late, not only in the metro-
polis, but round about the realm, in town
and country, in hamlet and in village, and
on continent as in island. We believe that
the introduction of *cast-iron* into use in,
what may be called, domestic architecture,
in England at least, will have a beneficial
effect in quelling this evil, partially at any
rate; but still we would offer to the con-
sideration of our readers a composition,
said to have been discovered by Dr.
FUCHS, Member of the Academy of Science
at Munich, whereby wood is rendered in-
combustible; the composition is made of
granulated earth, which has been previously
well-washed in a solution of caustic alkali,
and cleared from every heterogeneous mat-
ter; this mixture, which is not decomposed
by either fire or water, being spread on the
wood, forms a kind of vitreous coat, which
is also proof against each of these oppos-
ing elements. The building committee
of the royal theatre, in that city, has
made two public experiments on small
buildings, six or eight feet long, and
of a proportionate height: one covered
with the composition, the other left as
usual,—the fire was kindled in each equally:
that not covered with the composition was
quickly consumed, the other remained per-
fect and entire. The cost of this process
is trifling—only about 20d. per 100 square
feet. The theatre has been submitted to
the process, containing nearly 400,000
square feet. The late Earl Stanhope
made some very successful experiments of
the kind—he coated a building with a
mixture of sand and glue, which proved
completely fire-proof.

Tenacity of Chain Bridges.—Several
curious speculations, and arguments and
experiments, as to the adaptation of iron,
in this particular, have been maintained,
—the following details have appeared in
the *Annales des Mines*; the apparatus,
contrived for the purpose, being acted upon
by a hydraulic press. The best iron tried,
supported, without breaking, 26 tons per
square inch; but the bars began to elon-

gate when two-thirds of the power had been applied, and this became more and more sensible, apparently in a geometrical ratio with the arithmetical increment. The worst iron tried, gave way under the application of $1\frac{1}{4}$ tons to the square inch; and did not elongate materially before the burst: four bars of metal of a medium quality being forged together, an iron was obtained which did not begin to lengthen until 16 tons had been applied, supporting $2\frac{1}{4}$ tons weight, without breaking.

These results being allowed as sufficient data, a committee, appointed for the purpose, decided that the thickness of chains in suspension bridges, should be so calculated, that the maximum weight should not exceed 8 tons per square inch of the sectional surface, and that, before use, they should be subjected to a proof-weight of 16 tons per square inch, bearing it without sensible elongation.

Ancient Roman Glass.—A fragment, which was disintegrated into thin plates to such a degree as to fall into small leaves, like mica, when broken, pressed, or scraped, has been analyzed by Dr. Rudolph Brandes, and found to contain silica, soda, oxide of lead, of manganese, and of iron, lime, and alumina. The silica formed about two-thirds of the mass, which had been so far acted upon, by water and other agents, as to have lost its transparency except towards the centre. The colour was milky white, with a bluish cast; in some parts lustrous like gold.

Pittacida.—Barron Field, Esq., late chief-judge in New South Wales, has made a beautiful addition to the Ornithology of Australia, which, in just acknowledgment, is called *PITTACUS FIELDII*. It is thus described:—general colour, green; head chestnut-brown; wings, beneath, black; under wing-coverts cerulean blue; tail rounded. In size rather larger than the Ceram Lery: bill comparatively thick and strong; upper mandible slightly sulcated down the middle of the culmen; under mandible longer than deep; gonys ascending; tip thick and obtuse, as in the short-tailed parrots of the New World; under part obsoletely triangulated; cere entirely naked, and nostrils very large and round: upper plumage of a rich changeable grass-green, in some lights tinged with golden yellow, and in others with brown; under plumage purer, and more inclined to yellow; quills, on the outer surface, dark green, on the inner dusky black; second and third slightly longer than first quill: tail, moderate length, and feathers ovately or obtusely pointed; colour above, green; interior yellowish, which tint is predominant on the lower surface. The tarsi are black and short.

Distance to which Sand and minutely-divided Matter may be carried by Wind.—On the morning of the 19th of January last,

Mr. Forbes, on board the Clyde East-Indiaman, bound to London, in lat. 10° . $40'$. N. and long. 27° . $41'$. W., about 600 miles from the coast of Africa, was surprised to find the sails covered with a brownish sand, the particles of which, being examined by a microscope, appeared extremely minute. At two P.M., the same day, some of the sails being unbent, clouds of dust escaped from them on their flapping against the masts. During the night, the wind had blown fresh N.E. by E., and the nearest land to windward was that part of the African coast lying between Cape de Verd and the river Gambia. May not the seeds of many plants, found in remote and newly-formed islands, have been thus conveyed?

In FRANCE, HOLLAND, and AUSTRIA, the comb-makers and horn-turners use the clippings of horn and tortoise-shell skins for snuff-boxes, powder-horns, and other curious and handsome toys. They first soften the material in boiling water, so as to be able to press it in iron moulds, and, by means of heat, form it into a mass. The degree of heat must be determined by experience, but must be stronger for horn-clippings than for shell-skins. It must, however, not be too powerful, for fear of scorching the horn or shell; and care must be taken not to touch them, either with the fingers, or any animal or greasy substance, as that would prevent their perfect polish. Wooden implements should be used at the fire, or in conveying the horn or shell to the moulds.

A patent, it is said, has been solicited on the part of T. Steele, Esq., M.A. of Magdalen College, Cambridge, for some very important improvements in the construction and use of the Diving-Bell. The improvement, we hear, particularly relates to the descent of an engineer, who may remain at any depth beneath the water, and be incommoded by the pressure of condensed air, may work with increased safety and effect, maintaining uninterrupted communication with those above, by means of conversation. Mr. S. has thus invented a plan which will effectually supersede the imperfect and insecure method of signals, made by repeated strokes of a hammer. The same gentleman has, by the employment of optical principles, formed an instrument for the illumination of bodies under water; and he has improved the method of detaching men from the bell.

Mr. W. H. James has also invented an improved apparatus for men obliged to work under water. A hood or helmet is fastened upon the shoulders, and rendered air-tight; and a vessel of condensed air is to be carried behind the man, whence he is to inspire pure air, by means of valves to be worked by a lever, somewhat in the manner of the bellows of a bagpipe.

Smell of Hydrogen Gas.—When

by the solution of iron in sulphuric acid made to pass into pure alcohol, loses its smell. Water, added to the solution, renders it milky, and, after some time, a volatile oil separates, which is the cause of the smell. But an amalgam of iron being mixed with pure water, no smell is obtained without smell; if an ounce of sal-ammoniac, be added to the solution, to accelerate the development of the smell, it will partake of the smell, during the solution of zinc in weak sulphuric acid.—*Chim.*

Thermometrical.—M. Arago, in an article in the “*Annales de Physiques*,” discusses the question of the temperature of the earth at its surface, and arrives at the conclusion, that in Europe generally, and particularly in France, the winters have, for centuries, been as cold as now. This opinion is grounded on the fact of the late notices of the freezing of rivers, &c., at very remote dates. Having a table of the extremes observed in the temperature of Paris, M. A. gives the observations of Captains Parry and Franklin, and the dates of the natural congelation of

Mercury, together with tables of the maximum temperatures on land and in the open sea. His contemporary, *Baron Fourier*, has published a treatise, which induces the Editors of the “*Bulletin Universel*” to congratulate themselves on being able to support, by learned mathematical theories, which are only the confirmation of observed facts, the opinion long maintained of the depression of the temperature of the earth’s surface, a change to which has been attributed the modifications which life has undergone, leading to an inevitable return to the principles of Count Buffon. According to the learned Baron, the heat of the earth arises from three sources:—1st. The solar rays; the inequality of the distribution of which occasions the diversity of climates:—2nd. The earth partakes of the common temperature of the planetary system, being exposed to the irradiation of the stars, which surround the solar system: It has preserved, in the interior of the earth, a part of the heat it contained, when the planets were originally formed. These three causes, and the resulting phenomena, are examined separately: and M. F. is of opinion, that internal fire has caused the continual recurrence of great phenomena, has been constantly received. The fact of the terrestrial spheroid, the regularity of the strata manifested by *penetrations*, the density and depth of the strata, and many other considerations, are brought forward to prove, that intense heat has penetrated the globe throughout. This heat has been imparted by irradiation into surroundings, the temperature of which is below the freezing of water. The law of refraction, mathematically expressed, shows the original heat, contained in a spheri-

cal mass, of dimensions equal to the earth’s, diminishes much more rapidly at the surface than at the parts situated at a great depth below it. These long preserve a large portion of heat; and calculation shows, that the results have not been misapprehended: hence, adds our author, having shewn that the heat *increases* (by indubitable laws) as the depth,—it is easy to conclude, that the increase of temperature, in the direction of the depth, cannot result from the prolonged action of the sun’s rays: this heat is accumulated in the interior of the globe, but its progress has now almost ceased; for if it continued, we should observe the increase in a directly contrary direction. The higher temperature of the deeper bed is therefore attributable to internal constant, or variable heat. Hence, the temperature of the earth’s surface is higher than would arise from the influence of the sun’s rays only. But this has become almost insensible; and we are only assured of the fact by mathematical relations of measure and extent: for the various observations of the earth’s figure being attentively examined, according to the principles of the Dynamic theories, we cannot longer doubt that this our planet received a very elevated temperature at its formation, while, on the other hand, thermometrical observations clearly show that the actual distribution of heat, on the earth’s surface, is precisely what would have taken place, had that having been the case, and the globe, since, been constantly cooling.—*Bulletin Universel.*

Barometer.—Baron Humboldt has constructed a set of tables to show the horary vibrations of this instrument, from the level of the sea to the height of 1,400 toises, about 8,952 feet.

Venus, when viewed through a telescope, is rarely seen to shine with a full face, but, like the moon, increasing, decreasing, horned, gibbous, &c.: her illuminated part being constantly turned toward the sun, or directed toward the east, when a morning star, and toward the west, when an evening star. These phases of Venus were first discovered by Galileo; who thus fulfilled the prediction of Copernicus: for when this excellent astronomer revived the ancient Pythagorean system, asserting that the earth and planets moved round the sun, it was objected that, in such a case, the phases of Venus should resemble those of the moon; to which Copernicus replied, that, some time or other, that resemblance would be found. Galileo sent an account of the discovery of these phases, in a letter, written from Florence in 1611, to William de Medici, the duke of Tuscany’s ambassador at Prague, desiring him to communicate it to Kepler. The letter is extant in the preface to Kepler’s *Dioptrics*, and a translation of it in Smith’s *Optics*. Having recited the observations he had made, he adds,

adds, "We have hence the most certain, sensible decision and demonstration of two grand questions, which have, to this day, been doubtful and disputed among the greatest masters of reason in the world. One is, that the planets, in their own nature, are opaque, attributing to Mercury what we have seen in Venus, and the other is, that Venus necessarily moves round the Sun; as also Mercury and the other planets; a thing well believed indeed by Pythagoras, Copernicus, Kepler and myself, but never yet proved, as now it is by ocular inspection on Venus." Cassini and Campani, in the years 1665 and 1666, both discovered spots in the face of Venus. the former ascertained her motion about her axis, concluding that this revolution was performed in less than a day; or, at least, that the bright spot which he observed, finished its period, either by revolution or libration, in about twenty-three hours. And Lahire, in 1680, through a telescope of sixteen feet, also observed spots. In 1726, 1727, 1728, Signor Bianchini, at Rome, with Campani's glasses, discovered several dark spots, of which he gave an account and a representation, in his book entitled *Hesperii et Phosphori Nova Phenomena*. Cassini the son, though he admits the accuracy of Bianchini's observations, disputes the conclusion drawn from them, and finally observes, that if we suppose the period of the rotation of Venus to be twenty-three hours twenty minutes, it agrees equally well with the observations both of his father and Bianchini; but that, otherwise, his father's observations must be rejected as of no consequence. In Phil. Trans. 1792, are published the results of a course of observations on the planet Venus, begun in 1780, by M. Schroeter, of Lilienthal, Bremen: from which it is inferred that Venus has an atmosphere similar to that of our earth, but far more dense than that of the moon; that her diurnal period is probably much longer than that of other planets; and that her mountains are five or six times as high as those of the earth. Dr. Herschel too, between the years 1777 and 1783, made a long series of observations on this planet. The results are—that the planet revolves about her axis, but the time is uncertain: that the position of the axis is also uncertain: that the planet's atmosphere is very considerable: that there are probably hills and inequalities, of which he has not been able to see much, owing perhaps to the density of the atmosphere: and that the apparent diameter of Venus, at mean distance from the earth, is $18'' 79'''$; whence it appears, that this planet is somewhat larger, instead of being less than the earth. Sometimes Venus is seen in the disk of the sun, in form of a round dark spot. This appearance, called a transit, happens but seldom; viz. when the earth is about her nodes at the time of her inferior conjunction. One of these transits was seen,

in England, in 1639, by Mr. Horrox and Mr. Crabtree; and two in the last century, viz. one on June 6, 1761, the other in June 1769. Another will not happen till 1874. In 1672 and 1686, Cassini, with a telescope of thirty-four feet, thought he saw a satellite move round this planet, at the distance of about three-fifths of her diameter. It had the same phases as Venus, but without any well-defined form; and its diameter scarcely exceeded one-fourth of her diameter. Dr. Gregory and others support this observation; and suppose that the reason why it is not more frequently seen, is the whiteness of the planet's surface to reflect the rays of the sun's light, as is the case in the spots of the moon.

Pectic Acid, lately so named by M. H. Braconnot, exists, mostly in the form of a jelly, in the roots and other parts of most vegetables: the pectate of potash (composed of eighty-five acid, and fifteen potash), as prepared from the roots of turneps, dissolved in warm water, in which sugar was then copiously dissolved, and on the addition of a very small quantity of the acid, is instant afterwards, the whole became a trembling gelatinous mass, weighing 30 times the weight of salt dissolved. In this way, says M. H., the confectioner may cheaply prepare aromatic jellies, perfectly transparent and colourless, and very agreeable to the taste and sight. — *Ann. de Chim.* vol. 24.

Bi-carburet of Hydrogen, a new substance, has been discovered and separated by Mr. Faraday, from a colourless fluid, lighter than water, which, in considerable quantities, forms in the bottoms of the vessels in which the Portable Oil-Gas Company compress the gas for filling their lamps. The new substance, in its liquid form, between 42° and 86° Fahr., is composed of two atoms of carbon and one of hydrogen. When in the state of vapour, six atoms of carbon and three of hydrogen are present to form one volume, of thirynine times the specific gravity of hydrogen. Below 42° of temperature, it is a solid body, forming demilitical transparent crystals. at 0° , it has the whiteness and hardness, nearly, of loaf-sugar.

Emetic Tartar, as usually sold by the druggists, in powder, is found to be adulterated to the extent of ten per cent. at the least, by tartrate of lime, and super-tartrate of potash. and medical practitioners are earnestly recommended to use only the crystals of emetic tartar, in preparing medicinal wine, or other medicines.

Perpetual Motion.—M. Jean Prevost, of Marseilles, has announced a machine of his invention, which preserves and communicates a perpetual motion. This is, at best, the hundredth discovery of a similar nature that has been produced within our recollection.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

DOMESTIC.

INTERN Literary and Scientific Institution.—A meeting was held, at the Sons' Hall, on the evening of the 10th mber, for the purpose of carrying into society under the above title. The was ably supported by speeches from mmond, Esq. (who was in the Sir J. Paul, Messrs. T. Campbell, Wright, J. C. Hobhouse, Brougham, rkbeck and Gilchrist, and others.

stated that the object was to a Public Library, Reading and Scientific Lectures, for the those engaged in professional or cial pursuits; and a series of reso- to such end were agreed upon.

Society of Physicians.—A meeting of iety of Physicians of the United m was holden, November the 2d, ie following officers were elected for uing year:—President, Dr. Birk- Treasurer, Dr. Clutterbuck; Secre- r. Shearman. It was also resolved, munications, whether from mem- others, addressed to the secretary, e submitted to the consideration of ety, and the most interesting and nt of them be selected for pub- as soon as sufficient materials be collected to form a volume.

FOREIGN.

ITALY—TUSCANY.

Academy of Sciences, Literature, ts, in the city of Leghorn, last year proposed a prize for the solution of rwing problem :

To determine the Influence, useful ful, of different States of Memory man Understanding, and its Utili- h regard to the other Faculties.

To shew by what Educational the Memory may be developed and ened in Youth.

To seek, by what other Methods, in

the after-ages of Man, a defective Memory may be corrected, whether resulting from imperfect Organization, or from Accident or Disease.

4th. To examine what particular result may be hoped for, consequent of the doctrine of the Association of Ideas, considered as it actually obtains, and in the state of progress of which it appears susceptible.

FRANCE.

School of Arts and Trades, at Chalons : Marne.—The annual solemnity of the distribution of prizes had been held; nearly 200 persons (mostly pupils of the institution) were rewarded; the plan of this useful establishment combines instruction in the practical branches of trade, in the theoretical measurements of philosophy, and in the ornamental graces of the fine arts.

CALCUTTA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting on the 22d of March, Mr. Moorcroft, now on his travels, presented several packages of seeds, being wild pear, swamp onion, shingtik, choosta roorora, chee kus, to chan, red wilding apple, nus toogshזור, small sweet apple, red and white crab apple, white kussora, apricot, melon, buck wheat, lucerne, prangos, saffron, &c. &c.—Dr. Lamb presented a quantity of coffee, produced upon his estate at Dacca, for which he received the appointed prize.

BERLIN.

The last sitting of the academy, in this city, was rendered more than usually interesting by the presence of M. G. de Humboldt, brother to the celebrated traveller and naturalist, Baron de Humboldt, who read a translation of parts of the Bhagavid Gita (in verse); and by adding some strictures on Greek and Hindoo metaphysics, this learned translator of Pindar and of Sophocles shewed himself equally master of the mysteries of the Celtic, Sanscrit and primitive idioms of the world.

PATENTS FOR MECHANICAL AND CHEMICAL INVENTIONS.

WILLIAM CHURCH, of Birmingham, for invention of certain Improvements in inery in Printing.—19th Feb. 1824. ESE improvements in machinery for inting consist in variations, additions difications of an apparatus for print- cribed in the specification of a patent, nted 21st of March 1822. The ments are embraced under the fol- heads:—1st. A method of adjust- fixing the form of types upon the nd of removing the same, and re-

placing other forms of types with great expedition:—2dly. Adapting a stationary surface, upon which the paper intended to be printed is laid and adjusted, ready to be drawn off on the frisket:—3dly. A mode of obtaining register with perfect accuracy:—4thly. The means and apparatus employed for confining the sheet of paper upon the frisket:—5thly. An interrupted gear motion, or mechanical contrivance to effect a reciprocating action, by which certain parts of the machinery are continuing

continuing their progress.—6thly. The mode of taking off the sheet of paper after it has been printed, and delivering the sheets in succession with perfect regularity; and, 7thly. Regulating at pleasure the quantity of ink communicated to the distributing roller. A printing press, in operation, upon this improved principle, which gives impressions equal to the best work of the most approved printing presses, will, even when working under the disadvantage of inexperienced hands, print at the rate of 1,600 sheets per hour; and there cannot be the least doubt that, under favourable circumstances, three thousand impressions might be struck off, without, in any degree, straining the machinery, and that these would be of a superior order. The machine is worked by one man, who turns the fly-wheel, and two boys, who lay on the sheets of paper; and the inking of the types, the running-in of the frisket, rising and falling of the table and the form to produce the impression, and the delivery of the printed sheets into a heap, above the press, are all done by the evolutions of the mechanism, which is so substantial in all its parts, that there is little risk of its derangement; and the movements are so smooth, that its action would scarcely be perceived in an adjoining room, or at a few yards distance. In such a printing press, a very ingenious contrivance has been discovered, by which is obtained an interrupted rotatory motion, believed to be perfectly new in mechanics, and capable of being applied to a great variety of machines, besides those employed for printing—which, upon rotatory principles, are designed to work by the power of steam or water.

To GEORGE BARLOW, of the New Road, for his new invented Method of Bleaching, Clarifying, and Improving the Quality and Colour of Sugars known by the name of *Bastard* and *Piece* Sugars.—15th March 1823.

The syrup extracted from the cane, in the West-Indies, is boiled to a consistency; which produces that crystallized article called *Muscovado* sugar (the superior quality of moist sugar), the runnings from which are the West-Indian molasses, sent to Europe in puncheons. This, when boiled here, produces the brown sugar called in the trade—*bastards*. The ordinary mode of making *bastard* sugar is, by boiling the residuum in pans or coppers, till the aqueous parts are, in a measure, evaporated. The liquor is afterwards poured by means of ladles into earthen moulds, when the remainder descends to the bottom of the vessel, and leaves the sugar above in a crystallized state after a day or two, the apex of the moulds is opened, and the molasses allowed to run into a pot, leaving only the crystals of sugar in the mould,

which, in that state, is called *bastard* sugar. To clarify and bleach this sugar, the tops of the mould are coated with a solution of clay in water, and, as the water descends from the clay, through the sugar (which usually takes about a week), the colouring matter is absorbed by it, and passes off in a state of thick brown syrup, or molasses at bottom, leaving the sugar above considerably whitened: but, in this process, a portion of the sugar itself is dissolved, and taken up by the water, which produces a reduction of quantity; and the syrup, or molasses, which runs from the moulds being sold at a small price, causes a considerable loss to the maker. To obviate this objection, in the ordinary process, and save that portion of sugar which usually descends into the molasses, the present invention is proposed: which consists in employing a quantity of molasses, in the state in which that article is received from the West-Indies, as a bleaching material, instead of clay and water. The *bastard* sugar being in a crystallized state in the mould, as above described, with the colouring matter in it, it is proposed to pour upon the top of the *bastard* in the mould a quantity of the West-Indian molasses, when, after a few hours, it will have passed through the mass, and have carried the colouring matter with it, without reducing the quantity of crystallized sugar in the mould. If the molasses should happen to be too thick for the purpose, they may be reduced by the addition of a quantity of water—experience alone can determine the suitable thickness.

To H. MAUDSLEY and J. FIELD, of Lambeth, in the County of Surrey, for their Invention of a Method and Apparatus for continually Changing the Water used in Boilers, for Penetrating Steam, by the means of which the Deposition of Salt and other Earthy Substances contained in the Water prevented, at the same time, the Fuel retained, Fuel saved, and the Boilers rendered more lasting.—14th Oct. 1824.

This newly invented apparatus is particularly adapted for the boilers of steam vessels, where salt water is used for the production of the steam, as the deposit on the bottom and sides of the boiler renders them extremely liable to injury by the action of fire. It has hitherto been necessary to change sea water, when employed in the boilers of steam engines, every fifty or sixty hours; but it appears, from the experiments of the patentees, that by twenty to thirty per cent. of the water thus restrained within a degree of salt from which no practical evil can result, however long the boiling be continued. The proposition, therefore, is to effect continual changing and *bleaching* of the

the boiler, by constantly drawing a quantity of the super-saturated brine, producing other water to supply its well as of *that* which has evaporated, means the water in the boiler can exceed a certain degree of saturation. A machine recommended to be used to this end, is a small pump with a loaded valve, worked by the engine, proportioned, as to draw, from the art of the boiler, the quantity required, whether it be worked quickly or slowly, the quantity withdrawn bears the proportion to the quantity left in; however long the engine may be used, the saltness of the water can never be increased. Thus, the evils to which, in steam vessels have hitherto been subjected on long voyages, being obliged to empty and refill the boilers every fifty or one hundred hours, or incur the risk of injury to the boilers, are avoided, and also great economy of fuel, during the latter part of the voyage. The other part of the invention arrests the action of the rejected water, preventing it from returning to the boilers. This is effected by passing the hot brine into a vessel, and the supply-water through a set of pipes immersed in the vessel, and the hot brine, and surrounded in the same way as refrigerators are used upon worts; thus compensating to a great degree, for the loss of heat which would otherwise be sustained by the escape of a portion of the hot, and introducing cold water.

LAGRATH, of Dublin, for his new and improved Apparatus for freezing and containing Water and Fluids, and preserving the same from the effects of Frost.—11th January

Improvement herein proposed, consisting in coating the pipes or other vessels with pulverized charcoal or some other perfect conductor of heat; when the pipes are being surrounded and excluded from the action of the atmosphere; its heat cannot be abstracted, because of the reflecting properties of the coating; and the pipes are prevented from freezing, and remain in its fluid state, however low the thermometer may stand in the open air. The apparatus is simply a double pipe, and the space between the pipes filled with non-conducting materials. In a similar way, tanks or cisterns may be coated on their sides, top and bottom, with a layer of pulverized charcoal, or such material, introduced between

the pipes, Kent: for employing sugar as an ingredient in gunpowder and other combustibles.—See our 34th vol. p. 428.

9.—To J. HUPSON, of Cheapside, London: for a new composition, wherewith to print paper-hangings, or to paint walls or ceilings.—See our 33d vol., p. 335.

16.—To J. ELVY, of Canterbury, Kent: for an improved winnowing machine.

19. To J. SOBBY, junior, of Sheffield, Yorkshire: for a method of making shears for sheep or horses, and for glovers' use.

A List of NEW PATENTS, granted in September and October 1825.

Sept. 29.—To W. DUESBURY, of Bosel, Derby: for a mode of preparing a white from the impure native sulphate of barytes.—Six months.

Oct. 6.—To J. MARTINEAU, the younger, of the City-road, and H. W. SMITH, of Laurence Pountney-lane: for improvements in the manufacture of steel.—Six months.

6.—To SIR G. CAYLEY, Bart., of Brompton, York: for a new locomotive apparatus.—Two months.

6.—To J. S. BROADWOOD, of Great Pulteney-street, Golden-square: for improvements in square pianofortes.—Six months.

13.—To T. HOWARD, of New Broad-street: for a vapour-engine.—Six months.

13.—To N. KIMBALL, Falcon-square: for a process for converting iron into steel.—Six months.

13.—To B. SANDERS, of Broomsgrove, Worcester: for improvements in making buttons.—Six months.

13.—To T. DWYER, of Lower Ridge-street, Dublin: for improvements in making buttons.—Six months.

13.—To J. CLESILD DANIEL, of Stoke, Wilts: for improvements in machinery applicable to the weaving of woollen cloth.—Six months.

13.—To J. EASTON, of Heal-cottage, Bradford, Somerset: for improvements in locomotive or steam-carriages, and in the construction of roads for them.—Six months.

21.—To W. HIRST, J. WOOD, and J. ROGERSON, all of Leeds: for improvements in machinery for raising and dressing cloth.—Six months.

21.—To R. S. PERUMBERTON, and J. MORGAN, of Llanelly, Carmarthen: for a consolidated or combined drawing and forcing pump.—Two months.

21.—To G. GURNEY, of Argyle-street, Hanover-square: for improvements in the apparatus for raising or generating steam.—Six months.

21.—To L. W. WRIGHT, of Princes-street, Lambeth: for an improvement in the construction of steam-engines.—Six months.

22. To H. C. JENNINGS, of Devonshire-street, Portland-place: for improvements in the process of refining sugar.—Six months.

THE PATENTS which, having been in December 1811, will EXPIRE in the Month of December, viz.

—To F. A. WINDSOR, of Shooter's-Tully Mag. No. 417.

MONTHLY REVIEW OF LITERATURE, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN.

Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early Notice of their Works, are requested to transmit Copies, if possible, before the 16th of the Month.

HERBAN. A Poem in Four Cantos. Bro.

—We have here before us one of those frequent and unintentional satires against the present system of education, which are so frequently issuing from the press. Here is a young English gentleman, who has the classics at his fingers' ends, but who cannot, in verse or prose, though apparently not unpregnant of ideas, write a sentence of intelligible English:—who knows not the meaning, apparently, of the words he is using; whose constructions defy all parsing; whose references have frequently no agreement with their antecedents; and whose vocabulary, in spite of the copious affluence of our speech, is so defective, that he cannot make out the jingle of his rhymes without the coinage of words which we do not want, or the distortion of those we have to signification which they never owned, and which they cannot bear.

When "a youth of nineteen" sends a poem, of nearly four thousand lines, into the world, "written during the leisure hours of a month or six weeks," we do not, of course, put on our critical spectacles, in the expectation of finding "many beauties and few blemishes;" and, certainly, to expect any thing like the compressive energy and polished elegance of genuine poetry, would be the very *acmé* of unreasonableness and absurdity: though certainly we have known instances in which flashes of genius and of future promise have been met with in the crude mass of such hasty prematureties; and instances, also, in which some portions of the like vanity and presumption of boyhood have been redeemed by the corrected judgment and more authorized confidence of riper years. Such may, for aught we know, be the future destiny of the juvenile author of "Herban;" but we will tell him that, if ever it is to be so, he has his education to begin again. It certainly will not be, so long as he can imagine that in such sentences as the following he expresses his own meaning:

"Feeling fully sensible of the regularity, harmony and scheme which may, in too many places, be found wanting, he has felt somewhat timid in submitting it to the perusal of a public, who, though generous with candour, are justly solicitous for the reputation of their literature."

If the author was really fully sensible of regularity, harmony and scheme, why did he suffer them to be wanting? If we can puzzle out his meaning at all, his sentence should have run thus:—

Feeling fully sensible that the regularity, harmony and scheme [plus we should have preferred] which such a poem requires, will,

in too many places, be found wanting, he has felt somewhat timid in submitting it to the public, who, though generous and candid, are justly solicitous about the reputation of their literature.

He goes on, however, in the same style:

"Poetry, it is accepted [admitted], should end no Preface."—"The Author sends forth *Herban* to [with] all his failings, with no recommendation for himself and his fortune."

"And he himself is his own parallel!"

The author courts the remarks of "impartial reviewers."—"Others, who make it their business to cavil at, instead of criticize, [to cavil, instead of criticizing—or to cavil at, instead of to criticize] and to ridicule, instead of reform [i.e., or rather than to reform] the publications of the day, he neither considers worthy of notice nor fear."

In which of the classes the author will set us down, it may not be difficult to conjecture. But though we must leave the task of "reforming publications" to the editors of *new and improved editions*,—we must think it our duty, when, in every sentence of a short preface, we find such English as this, to endeavour to reform the taste and the grammatical perceptions of authors, whether we be called censors or not.

Of course we are not to expect much accurate coherency in the verse than in the prose. In the dedicatory stanza that introduces the volume, we find the poet thus addressing himself to his mother—

"To thee
Whose love first led me, and whose tears first fell,
Ere yet I learn'd thy flapping name to speak."

So that it was the *name* that lapsed, not the *child*? This is but a sorry invitation to the critic to proceed. We did, however, proceed through nineteen Spenserian stanzas—(all, we confess, out of three hundred and sixteen, with which "in a month or six weeks" the author's brain had teemed, which we had the patience to read. In the course of these, however, we end (stanza I.) with an "uncontrolled swan," invoking the "Muse of the Bard" and who "while pacing, guideless, the poetic plain, not satisfied with one muse, calls for another."—"And come, Melpomene, to give the lowly strain,"—in Stanza II., with "an endless knoll" of waters, "that flow with reverence;" and "frothy mountains of the abyss," that "foam with horrid hue," and "waves more grandly dress" that "in beauteous crescent:" [in Stanza III.] "the splash" that "beats the sea."

that "sits serene upon the
h" "In native-coloured smiles;"
V., the "elemental wall" of a
earing its stupendous height"
racts only fall; but this rears
ain, it seems!] and rolling its
ice nine score furlongs round,"
s deliverance "back to remem-
the Egyptian thrall:" in Stanza

"The willow,
epings, and the aloe rude,
le branches o'er the sweeping billow,
shrubs reclined upon their mossy pill-

I., with "nature weaving high
ots beneath a gloom, to grasp
clench;" and, in Stanza VII.,
ed mountains like hills of bright
o," and a "gleam of setting
in would shew their brows the
even;" and, in the very next,
"stupendous barriers!" that
sky-tinted, and as white as
w, with a "cloud-wrapt bo-
its "head in central heaven,"
the skies with its waving
itupendous barriers! is, or are,
iformed, that he, or they, or
ot to be adored, for that God
above him.

is barriers! when we lift our eyes
y cloud-wrapt bosom from the plain,
central heaven, and the skies
thy waving woods, and turn again
ur pigmy stature, we would fain
ajesty; but there is one,
Maker, in the heart must reign."

as we proceed, "seraphs strike
harps celestial," and "man"
) "waits for the bridegroom's
the "gate of Heaven," and
of Hell ope the eternal way,"
rim a blucy lamp," and "grim
s peace enshrined in a bosom,"
unkind, tears" Mr. Campbell's
ide "asunder;" and "Christ"
on to "pour celestial oil into
mart," and to "wipe his eye
eaveiment's tear." Anon, we
acheless heart" that "a dear
ed,

blended with his smile or sigh;
ther each was never cared,
the guide, their joys were mutually

have "bright affections bow
temples" with "tears of kind-
ng in it;" and "earth-affection
damp love's flame with sor-
a." Then Love is told that he
Adam to rise no more;" but
this unluckily tumbling down,
e brightest gem which Heav'n's
re wore in compassion's crown;"
"gladd'ning fire lighten'd those
ere they need no sun."—An
e way, for which the author

seems indebted, though without acknow-
ledgment, to the Irishman's song in Col-
lins's Brush:—one of those "ideas of
others," perhaps alluded to in his preface,
which an author finds it so difficult "to
separate from his own:"

"O, long life to the moon for a brave noble creature,
That serves us with lamp-light each night in the
dark,

While the sun only lights us by day, which by nature
Needs no light at all, as you all may remark."

This Love, however, which had fallen to
rise no more, finds a spot, at last, on which
he can alight—"a plain

Already blooming with the richest grove,
'Twas there thy form alighted, and the garland
wove."

Wonderful "garland!"

"That lives, with rural smile,
In careless beauty o'er each native bower;"

while "the matin hour sips dew from it
to scent its balmy breath."

"Such was this air:—unsullied by the heat
Of a too scorching sun—unclogg'd by damp
Of baneful nightly fog, save where the peat
Beneath the lake adown the meadow's swamp
Is moisten'd by the dew—no phantom lamp
Cheats the benighted trav'ler; but the star,
Which shines alike upon the tented camp
And o'er the sea's glad waters, beams from far
A fix'd, unsullied light, in its Olympic car."

Some of our readers may perhaps ima-
gine, that if the unsullied light of the star
is really so fixed, it has very little occasion
either for an *Olympic*, or any other car. Such,
however, being the century of beauties col-
lected from these nineteen stanzas, we
should presume that our readers have as
little desire as we have that we should con-
duct them, with like industrious gleaning,
through the remaining two hundred and
ninety-five.

It may be said, perhaps, that this is
"breaking a butterfly upon the wheel!"
—but really, if a butterfly happen to be
so enormously out of proportion, as to
spread his wings over fifteen whole sheets
of demy, one may sometimes be excused
for throwing a hat at him. Besides,
to say the truth, we are not quite sure,
that, under all this mass of glittering tinsel,
and of gilt ginger-bread—these giblets of
metaphors, and this hash of false concords,
there is not something of the spirit of
poetry obscured and smothered up; which—
if the author could but once shake off the
incubus of affectation, learn to remember
that poetry must never lose sight of com-
mon sense,—that metaphors must be cohe-
rent pictures;—and, above all, should give
himself up for two or three years to the
study of the English language, of which at
present, he has but a most lamentably con-
fused conception,—he might hereafter make
manifest in the production of something
better.

We have, also, another reason, for hav-
ing dwelt so long upon the ultra-poetical
absurdities

absurdities of this volume. We have not aimed our shafts at "Herban" alone. There is a school, at present, in some vogue, that is deluging the press with inundations of such glittering and unmeaning incongruities as this poem abounds with—not improperly called the Cockney School—the school of those who pastoralize in the smoke of London, and plant their gardens of Parnassus with Covent-Garden bough-pots. We consider the author of Herban's to be an extreme case of this deranged propensity to outrage common sense, in the slandered names of the Muses; and we have put the law in force against him as an example to the rest: but there are some of those who have not fallen under our jurisdiction, who, if they had happened to have been brought into our court for any new offence, might have chanced not to be treated with much more lenity.

The Fruits of Faith, or Musing Sinner, with Elegies and other Moral Poems. By HUGH CAMPBELL, of the Middle Temple, *Illustrator of Ossian's Poems.* 12mo.—A few specimens of Dr. H. C. in prose and verse, have satisfied us, and we dare say will satisfy our readers also. The preface thus begins.—

"The first of the following trifles was written for The Religious Tract Society, to which I sent it for the purpose of being published and circulated before the memorable Crisis in National or Religious Indisposition, or rather during Britain's lethargic state of Moral Torpidity, whilst the virulence of the Disease, named Scepticism, was working its dark and baneful way to the vitals of Society, until it was roused and quickened into action, life, and energy, by the Cato Street Conspiracy."

Here we are posed a little at the very threshold. What was it that the Cato Street Conspiracy roused and quickened into action, life and energy?—Society!—Really we were not at all aware that society had derived any such obligations from so detestable a source. Or, was it scepticism that was so roused and quickened and energized? If we cannot find the antecedent of the sentence, however, we can find the nonsense. But Mr. C. complains that he is "not aware that his humble mite thus 'cast into the Treasury,' came out published." A mite coming out published!!! We commend the critical discrimination of the Tract Society, in this instance, at least, in not being quite so ready as the author in believing that "any thing resembling poetry in print, is likely to attract the vulgar attention:" or perhaps they might even be so critical as to doubt whether any attention could be vulgar enough to suppose that there was any resemblance to poetry in such rhyms as these.

"Angels of Bethle'm, who, to men, on earth,
Sung Peace and Concord at our Saviour's birth,
Once more descend from your empyrean floor,
And man allure by Truth's realness strain—
Pour on each dark'ning soul the stream of light
And rays of Hope, as on that hallow'd night.

On which the shepherds press'd a year's sweet rest pass'd,
And midnight won't like Sol's meridian hour!"

Or such blank verse as the following:—

"Hail, glorious Lord of all! Omnipotence—
Whom worlds confuse as they revolve, turn
Their never ceasing round. Proclaiming wide
Thy unerring kindness that first called
From dismal Chao, their unmatter'd orbs.

Unmatter'd orbs!!! Dismal chaos indeed! How deplorable it is to see religion degraded by such trash! as if cant and jargon were all that was requisite to constitute Divine poetry! We peeped into the elegies and moral poems, but found nothing better than a "proud humble minstrel" asking his friend "Jamie,"—

"Do you think on the time that by Ayr we did play,
In the Hall where the true hospitality reigns?
Has your sweet Catharine-vale got on Ayr running
by," &c. &c.

The Death of Aguirre; Iantho, a Tale; Bodium Castle; Battle Abbey; and other Poems. By JOHN WATSON DALRY. 12mo.—Mr. D., through the medium of some Spenserian stanzas addressed to —, whose "fond praise" is the "richest meed" and the "highest praise" he aspires to, thus modestly estimates his merits and pretensions—

"Others may tell for eye-enslaving lays:
Such I deserve not—nor am such my aim."

But why then did he publish? If he expects no "bays" from the public, could he not have been content with —'s "fond praise" in manuscript? seeing that nothing is so insufferable as the tedious prating of would-be poetry.

Forty Years in the World; or, Sketches and Tales of a Soldier's Life. By the Author of "Fifteen Years in India," "Memoirs of India," &c. &c. 3 vols. 12mo.—These volumes contain both information and amusement: but we suspect that they owe quite as much of their very extensive popularity to their defects as to their merits:—to the glittering tinsel of their style, and the meretricious sentimentality and other novel-like embellishments, as to their pictures of oriental scenery and manners, and the authentic incidents with which they may be interspersed. The evident intermixture of fiction, or, at least, the fiction-like array, in which the narration comes before us, diminishes our confidence, even in what we might wish to receive as fact: so that we sometimes do not know whether it is through veritable facts, or through a sort of poetic Utopia—a flowery region of romance—that we are led. Nor is it in the style alone (with its affectations of poetic common-places, and misapplied and incongruous metaphors)—as even in the romance-like texture of the tales and sketches, that we perceive the symptoms of a doubtful fidelity. There are apparent biases on the mind of the author in favour of certain things as they are, that justify a suspicion that the

s are occasionally glossed and tinted to make them appear as it is that they should be seen:—in what the artist has coloured his Images, with a particular view to the eye of the cognoscenti of Leadenhall.

Illustrations of the whole of these might be selected from the first of the second volume—in which it would, however, be admitted (notwithstanding the objections we may take to his style and sentiments, and all our incredulity, his having told the *whole* truth), that the author has contrived to present a disgusting picture of “Indian villainy.” If our space would permit, we might in justice, quote the whole: but we must confine ourselves to the illustration of our criticism.

In the courts of justice, the public seats under the trees, the numbers of children you behold at play, the mirth and gaiety which laugh in every eye, every thing, assures you, that *happiness* is the lot of the natives on the whole. Such pictures often beguile the traveller, who, in travelling over the glorious East-India Company's possessions, and peace have long left industry at ease in the southern parts of Hindostan. It has been the policy of the Court of Directors to attach the people by making them happy. O, how wise! O, how glorious an eternal monument! What! though the Company's servants have done wrong, committed injury, have they not been dragged away from their dens, to suffer from the *spear* of justice; and shall we blame a large body for the crime of an individual? No; British justice, good sense, and the East-India Company's intentions to do good, have gained them the name of Hindostan. May it be perpetual! Ye who see, let not colonization commit robbery! Let not a *licentious press* disseminate poison in Hindostan, where there is not an antidote to the poison! *guard the prejudices and religious feelings of the meek and gentle inhabitants from the foolish attacks of bigots and fanatics, and that God cannot accomplish his wise purposes, without the aid of creatures framed from perishable dust.*”

For the wise and *benignant* purposes of “the glorious East-India Company,” how will undoubtedly be accomplished; they and their “creatures are not made of perishable dust;” and so long as we can “guard the prejudices and religious institutions,” (such as burning whole families of widows, separating man from wife, the extinction of all human sympathy, by the miserable degradations of caste, &c. &c.) of the “meek and gentle” subject and passively obedient) “inhabitants,” and can prevent that *licentious* enemy the press, from disseminating the seeds of informalism among them, there is no doubt that “security and peace” will continue to leave industry at ease in the southern parts of Hindostan:—that is, we may permit the industry of the said Hindoos to toil for the benefit of the glorious Company and its “creatures.”

With respect to “the meddling, foolish attacks of bigots and fanatics”—if

we could properly understand what sort of attacks they are that are complained of (whether they be attacks *vi et armis*, or only *oritur verbis*), and also that, notwithstanding the said burnings, &c., the said Hindoo villagers, &c. were quite as innocent, amiable and happy, as the advocates of Leadenhall Street find it convenient to represent; we are not sure that we should entirely disagree with the author, as to the foolish fanaticism that sometimes mingles, at least, with the zeal of missionaryship: more intent, we are afraid,—to say nothing of other motives—on the dogmas of mysticism than the moralities of a pure religion. But that the governors of a dependency of a Christian nation, should proscribe the preaching of Christianity among its subjects, and compel its missionaries to take refuge in the neighbouring possessions of another state (that small portion which is under the dominion of the King of Sweden), is an anomaly we should think not very capable of conscientious solution. But, perhaps, it may be digested by those whose logic in serious matters, is equal to their taste in others less important, that can relish such metaphors as *happiness shedding perfume on a landscape*, human tigers suffering from the spears of reprobation, &c., or which can admire the sensibility that adorns a pathetic tale of seduction,—which ends in the suicide of an injured husband, and the remorse of a betrayed wife, who “starved herself to death, and tore the beauties from her face, with her nails, which had destroyed her Bappo!” with all the tricksical levity of witticism, with which the sportive satyrist would have decked up an adventure of drawing-room coquetry.

We repeat, however, that, notwithstanding all defects and blemishes, the “Forty Years in the World” is a work of considerable amusement and interest, and as such, no doubt, will continue to be extensively read by more than mere novel-readers.

A Letter to the Right Hon. George Canning, principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, &c. &c., including some Remarks on the more general Diffusion of Knowledge among the Lower Classes of the People. By R. NOTTINGHAM, Esq.—We recommend this sensible little pamphlet to the serious attention of those anti-educational alarmists, who are sagaciously disposed to apprehend, that a thirst of knowledge would be more demoralizing to the labouring classes, than the thirst of the tap-room and the gin-shop; and that, in proportion as those classes become more intellectually informed, and more advanced in civilization, they will be more dangerously disposed to brutal violence and outrageous insubordination; or, that they will be worse artificers, manufacturers and handicraftsmen, in proportion as they advance.

ruance beyond the knowledge of the right-hand from the left.

An Essay on the Weeds of Agriculture; with their Common and Botanical Names; their respective Characters and bad Qualities; whether as infesting Samples of Corn, or encumbering the Soil; also, practical Remarks on their Destruction, by fallowing or otherwise. The Posthumous Work of BENJAMIN HOLDEN, Esq., late Editor of the Farmer's Journal. Edited by G. SINCLAIR, F.L.S., F.R.S., &c.—If we were at liberty to follow our inclinations, we should treat this pamphlet not according to its bulk, but its importance; and follow Mr. Holdich and his editor (for it is only the first chapter that is strictly, in its present form, at least, attributable to the former) through their respective chapters on "*Weeds which infest samples of corn; fallow weeds; weeds which are principally objectionable, as they encumber the soil, or whose roots are annual, and whose seeds pass the corn-sow; weeds that never rise in the crop, nor come into the sickle; pasture weeds, &c.*—on all of which there are many judicious observations; as there is also much practical information in the appendix, which contains an account of Mr. R. Dickson of Kildbrook's effectual method of clearing heavy lands from couch-grass and other fallow weeds. The passages we have marked in our progress as worthy of quotation, might form a valuable little manual for the practical farmer; and, perhaps, not an uninteresting article to the general reader—to such, at least, as have any taste for whatever is connected with rural occupations and economics. But they would fill a couple of pages, and we can only spare a paragraph. We must not venture, therefore, into subdivisions of the subject, or attempt an abstract; but refer our agricultural readers to the pamphlet itself. We shall just observe, however, that on the subject of fallows in particular, our own observations accord with the justice of the middle course that is here adopted, between the extreme theories that would uphold, and that would reject them. The discriminations between the soils and circumstances, &c., in which they may, and in which they may not be necessary—in which they may, and in which they can not be mainly assistant in clearing the arable from weeds, seem to be judiciously marked. But it is, perhaps, still more important to remark that, both with respect to the value of the samples, or the price they will command in the market, and the quantity of the crop, as far as results from the interference of weeds with the growth, and with the mixture of seeds that will not pass through the sieve, and cannot be got rid of in the dressing,—the most important of all precautions seems to be that of taking care that the seed-corn be clean; since the greater portion of the weeds that diminish

the value of the harvest, are more numerous which, in the act of sowing, have been strewn over his acres by the farmer himself.

Harry and Lucy concluded, being the last Part of Early Lessons. By MARIA EDGEWORTH. In 4 vols. 12mo.

"These volumes are intended for young people, from the age of ten to fourteen. They complete the series of "*Early Lessons*," an humble work, from which no literary fame can be acquired, but which I have been most desirous to complete, from the belief that it will be more useful than any other in my power."—Preface.

Our readers will readily conclude with us, that from the pen of Miss Edgeworth nothing can flow which is not dictated by general benevolence, and a thorough knowledge of human nature; and which, consequently, cannot fail of being eminently useful. The series, of which the work before us is a part, may be considered as especially calculated to advance the welfare and improvement of the human race; it being in infancy, and the progress of youthful education, that the seeds of future happiness and public utility are sown, and the taste for knowledge and science are infused. The filial modesty of Miss E. would ascribe all the merit of the previous volumes, of which these are the sequel, to her father; but we must be permitted to believe that, in the former volumes as well as the present, there is a knowledge and perception of infant character that is essentially feminine: an intimacy with cradled thought, if we may so express ourselves, which the lordly sex, whatever may be their superiority in some other respects, cannot well attain. Be this as it may, Miss E. appears fully aware of the means requisite to lead children on to the love of knowledge, and how to select her subjects, and fill up her moral drama, so as to fix their attention to the scene, and leave in the heart the impressions that were desired. Having followed Harry through the various changes in the progress of his education, we were, in a great degree, prepared for the progress we here find him to have made, and therefore his ideas and expressions may occasionally appear beyond those of a boy of only ten years old, this is not carried so far as to diminish the interest it was intended to bestow, and the language is never above the comprehension of a child of that age. The character of Lucy is at least child-like and playful enough, considering that she is somewhat older: and we may doubt, perhaps, whether it be altogether natural to give to a child with so volatile a turn of mind, the share she takes in the scientific pursuits of her sober and profoundly calculating brother. To these pursuits she is introduced, accidentally, though intentionally, attracted by her father, by the suggestion addressed to Harry in her presence that knowledge of these things may perhaps be of use to Lucy, though perhaps it may, when in company with those to whom she is introduced,

her to sympathize with them, and even when no otherwise join or assist in their occupations, make her, if she pursue this habit in her life, agreeable as a companion, beloved as a friend, and amiable as a woman."

position, "that the general diffusion of knowledge will tend to damp the energy of genius, and that original invention will eventually decline," is combated, not in the preface, but throughout; and the little volumes, altogether, will be regarded as a useful appendage to our almost-improved system of education. Though Miss E. affectionately deprecates the counsel and direction of her work, her work could hardly have been rendered more pleasing, or, in many points, more instructive, to those for whom it is intended to be written, even by such caution. And we can assure the author, that, so far from sympathizing in apprehensions that her juvenile history might extend to "a thousand and a hundred volumes," we should rejoice in any extension to which she might pursue this, or any other plan.

Highest Castle and the Lowest Cave, or the Days which are Gone. 12mo.

—Though we cannot quite adopt the ingenious critical parody of a weekly journal,

"the highest nonsense and the lowest stuff," because, perhaps, in certain instances, we could sometimes find none quite as high, and stuff quite as low; the style of the work before us, with few exceptions, may be pronounced a compound of affectation and bombast; and, with no plot, and very little incident, to compensate for these overwhelming deficiencies.

There is, however, here and there evidence of historical research, relating to

Henry III.; and the work is interlarded with anecdotes relating to the Plantagenets, which may be set down among the exceptions we have alluded to, as writing in a comparatively easy and agreeable style.

We agree, however, with Miss Redgrave, "that these volumes will lead the good astray," though we feel that the wicked will not be much deterred by the perusal.

Camisard, or the Protestants of Languedoc. 3 vols.—This is a pleasing little

and written in an easy, but by no means an elevated style. The tale, with every great variety of incident, or any ordinary claims of interest, is drawn out to an immoderate length; though the episodes by no means contain so large a quantity of matter as their size would in-

Economy of the Eyes; Part II. Of the Eyes. By W. KITCHENER, M.D. Author of *the Cook's Oracle; the Housekeeper's Friend; the Art of Invigorating and Preserving Life; the Pleasure of Making a Living; Observations on Singing, &c.; and the History of the Loyal, National, and Sea-Faring of England.*—Also, of course, Au-

thor of "The Economy of the Eyes.—Part I." Well done, Dr. K.; truly thou hast merited the thanks—of the printers; for whose sakes, we hope that large and numerous impressions of the above have been drawn off. And now let us read your present volume, and see what further can be said.—The word "read" escaped us rashly; for the kind of promise it implies we could not perform, being, perchance, of the tribe of "gab-gifted children," who only "chatter as fast as a wilderness of monkeys do, when those funny fellows fancy that the Nuts are beginning to ripen!" How very, very funny! Others, however, may be more successful, especially as the matter that "could hardly have been contained in a couple of cumbersome Octavos," is here "compressed into a single snug Duodecimo" (lest by "straining of their sight" it should serve "no purpose but to prematurely impair it"), which is "GIVEN to the public" for nine shillings a copy. And be it remembered, that "the reader will meet with plenty of plausible persons, who, though they hardly know the eye-end from the object-end of a telescope, will try hard to make believe, that it is as easy to write a True Essay on Telescopes, as it is to eat a Good bit of Good Bread and Butter when you have a Good Appetite." Remarkably facetious, and the iteration particularly Good: but, as the Doctor tells us, "Nature has given Eyes to all, an Understanding to few."

FOREIGN LITERATURE, &c.

Appel aux Nations Chrétiennes en faveur des Grecs. Address to the Christian Nations in favour of the Greeks, by M. BENJ. CONSTANT. — Imported by TREUTTEL and WÜRTZ.—The Greek committee, appointed by the Society of Christian Morality, at Paris, to raise subscriptions to assist the unfortunate Hellenians, has conceived the happy idea of making this address to the nations, at a time when the attention of all Europe is fixed upon Greece. The company has given proof of its judgment, by charging Mr. Benj. Constant to manifest the sentiments of the Philanthropic Society of which he is a member. This writer, whose literary merit has no need of eulogy, has fulfilled his commission in a bold and masterly style; and we the more readily compliment him upon it, inasmuch as the Greek cause is not only that of liberty, for which the whole world, in these our days, is so ardently interested, but, also, that of morality, of reason, and of humanity. May the prayers and the efforts of so many generous minds be crowned with the most happy results!

Hygiène Physiologique de la Femme, &c. Physiological History of Woman, &c. By DR. LACHAISE, Physician of the Faculty at Paris.—The natural history of women has, for many years, employed the attention

tion of the physiologists of Europe. This subject, passed slightly over by the old cultivators of the art of health, has, among moderns, been deemed worthy of being separately considered: and the most profound analyses have been attempted to illustrate the destination of this interesting class of beings, whom Providence has given to mankind as companions, tender, amiable and inseparable, in all the pleasures and tribulations of life. *Romulus* was the first who shewed the extent and importance of this subject, and its title to the consideration of the learned. His eloquent pages continue to be read by those who delight in beholding the cold aridity of medical science alleviated by the traits of a mind sensitive and humane. *Moreau de la Serthe* and *Virey* successively wrote on it; and their works sparkle with delicate and often very just observations. Dr. Lachaise has just published new researches on this important subject. He particularly attends to the Natural History of woman, with respect to *Hysteria*; and taking for his guide only those facts with which anatomical and physiological experience have, in our days, enriched science, he lays open the means of preventing those instantaneous and dangerous revulsions, to which the particular formation of the organs, the delicacy and vivacity of the vital functions, often expose this amiable sex. The age is past, in which a council of ignorant monks dared to put to discussion, whether women should be considered as appertaining to the human race, or only as aberrations of nature, according to the extravagant ideas of some Greek philosopher. Dr. Lachaise treats the moral part of his subject with the same ingenuity with which he treats the physical part: fathers of families, and the instructors of young girls will derive great advantage from his work, calculated, above all, to refute unjust prepossessions, and to obviate vulgar prejudices, which have till now rendered the physical and moral education of the sex imperfect.

Chant du Sacre.—*Coronation Song*, by A. DE LAMARTINE.—Paris.—In London, Treuttel and Wurtz, Soho Square.—To this beautiful specimen of *Tastu's* typography, the reader may recur again and again; and we cannot but congratulate our neighbours of France upon the advancement of the printer's art among them. Of the merits of the poem itself—of the spirit of mock-heroic grandeur, so ably supported throughout, it is needless for us to speak; public opinion has already declared itself on this head, and we must admit that its homage has not been misplaced. The attention of those who have a taste for French literature, and who can appreciate a spirited specimen of modern Parisian versification, will not be ill-bestowed upon this little pamphlet.

Epître par M. Alphonse Lamartine, Paris, &c.—*Letters to Verac*, by M. LA-

MARTINE.—Mr. Lamartine commenced his literary career brilliantly. His first *Méditations Poétiques* were very successful. But, with regret, we are obliged to add, that nothing he has since written has justified the hopes he had inspired. The letters we announce to the public offer nothing worthy of notice, but an easy rhythmus, often spoiled by far-fetched expressions and false images, which the author probably considers as new ideas. A more correct and sober taste would have warned him not to compose such verses as the following:—

“On ennuie la terre germeur.
We hear the earth all budding.
Encore une feuille qui tombe,
Some que la main l'a fait ennuier.
A leaf that falls again
Unsettled by the hand.”

When, further on, M. Lamartine tells us that *Horace* was *ambitieux d'oubli*; we perceive that, at the moment, he has entirely lost sight of the gracious temperament of the poet he records, and he completely breaks through all laws of harmony, in the ungraceful arrangement of the words composing the following verse:—

“In deux roya
De la lune qui l'effraye.”

But as we delight to award praise when dictated by justice, we hasten to commend the fourth epistle, dedicated to M. Camille Delavigne. We feel that noble occasion has inspired this composition: and we there perceive again the poet resuming his flight to the height he had heretofore attained.

Recherches Expérimentales sur les Propriétés et les Fonctions du Système Nerveux dans les Animaux Vertébrés. Expérimental Researches into the Properties and Functions of the Nervous System of Vertebral Animals. By M. FLOURENCE. Paris, 2 vols. 8vo.—The nervous system of animal mechanism has ever merited the attention of physiologists. The most skilful and intelligent who have laboured to discover the properties of these organs, have concurred in the idea, that sensation and motion belonged to them, essentially and exclusively. But this double function was indiscriminately applied to every part of the nervous system, and considered as the sole property of their conformation. Some enquirers, skilled in the practice of surgery, suspected that there might be error in this: but their suspicions were not supported by precise and conclusive demonstration; and the question remained long in doubt and indecision. Dr. Florence has undertaken to fill this void in physiology. A series of varied experiments upon different kinds of living animals, executed with persevering perspicacity, has

* This alliterative line, whose harshness is admitted, seems, almost, to give a new

him, that of all the parts of the system, so different in their structure and local position, some tuned to the exercise of sensation, to that of motion. The successive made by him upon the cerebral the interior brain, the quadrigemels, the longitudinal marrow, and the marrow, have enabled him to assign certainty to each of these internal their appropriate functions, and the which they act: and his observations demonstrated with such palpable, that this physiological question now perfectly solved. The last experiments tried by him upon the encelofish, which have been read and added by the national institute of have also consolidated this imdiscovery: and medical practice owe all, derive great advantage from the treatment of nervous diseases. Geology owes, to the present age, its gigantic strides; and Dr. Flourens, as well of human-kind, and of science his interesting researches.

Recherches sur les Révolutions de la Surface de la Terre. Treatise on the Revolutions of the Surface of the Globe, and on the Changes which they have produced in the Animal Kingdom. By BARON CUVIER. Paris, 1825. The name alone of Cuvier commands respect: his numerous works upon comparative anatomy, and on the different classes of natural history, have secured him a brilliant reputation which possibly will not reverse. The work of which we treat, was originally only an introduction to his great work upon *fossil bones*; having been separately translated into the languages of Europe, it is now newly republished in France, and accompanied with new explanations by the author.

He proposes to illustrate the history of those vast revolutions of the globe, which have receded, in a great measure, the existence of all living beings. The accurate researches, profound observations, and discoveries, with which this work is abounded, and above all, the pervading spirit of philosophy, place it among the productions of the greatest minds upon this subject. Geology has been a favourite study in all ages: but the ancients conjectured rather than analyzed: and, relying upon the incorrect or indications of Genesis, have formed a romantic romance upon the theory of the earth, more calculated to please the children, than to satisfy the philosopher who thirsts for real information. It disappears before the light of exact science. Cuvier has dissipated the thickest mists from this important subject; and the mass of facts appears in its naked truth. This book is calculated to delight all classes of readers.

Leçons et Instructions sur l'Industrie, &c. ou les Arts et les Manufactures. Par M. DE LAUNAY. Paris, 1825. 8vo. 417.

Commerce, and Navigation, and upon the Sciences, as applied to Arts. By BARON C. DUPIN. Paris. 2 vols. 8vo.—The fundamental idea which has pervaded the composition of this work is, that of spreading among the lowest classes of the people the information necessary to make arts and commerce prosper. The knowledge of truth is never hurtful to the multitude, whatever may be the subject concerned; but is, above all, useful, when it tends to give new impulse to the prosperity of nations, and a useful direction to the efforts of that eminently useful class, the productive labourers and navigators. We cannot sufficiently commend the endeavours of the author to bring this important argument to the understanding of those who, for want of a careful education, remain in a state of ignorance, pernicious to themselves and to society. The principles of geometry and mechanism applied to the arts, are here explained with clearness and simplicity, and without involving abstract questions. A love of the public welfare animates every line of this philanthropic observer: and his work offers most acceptable food, even to the learned, who have not need of instruction.

GERMANY.

Schwaben unter den Römern.—Suabia under the Romans. By J. LEICHTLEN, Keeper of the Records at Fribourg. 8vo.—We only mention this valuable work, which will probably be continued for the sake of the opportunity thus afforded of calling the attention of our readers and countrymen to the great curiosity evinced by these descendants of our northern ancestors, respecting the antiquities of their former historical career: of which, if our space allowed, many additional evidences might be adduced.

Germanien unter den Römern, &c.—Germany under the Romans, depicted by C. G. REICHARD. Nuremberg, 1824. 8vo.—30 Maps, and pp. 374.—In this work Mr. R. (whose laborious researches into the annals of ancient geography are well known) has, with his wonted severe regard to their authenticity, followed those classic authors, from whom his countrymen derive their exactest knowledge of their former state: and particularly referring to the words of Ptolemy (Claudius, of Pelusium, or Ptolemais, or, according to some, a native of Alexandria, whose system, which was generally adopted till the sixteenth century, when it was confuted and rejected by Copernicus, accounts for the motion of the heavenly bodies, by an ingenious, but almost unintelligible application of cycles and epicycles; but whose writings, nevertheless, contain much very useful information:) shows how far this author is accordant with other geographical and historical records, points out the errors into which the ancient geographer fell, and gives to his own work the exactitude that graphical descriptions peculiarly demand.

THEATRICAL REVIEW AND MUSIC.

IN the dramatic sphere, though much could be selected from the occurrences of the preceding month that might be food for instructive criticism, if room could have been afforded amid the mass of materials, which, for particular reasons, the present Editor would be desirous of clearing away—there is nothing which, in retrospect, appears to be of such general interest, as to supersede the duty which this necessity imposes. Space only remains to us, therefore, for a few words upon this subject.

At Covent Garden, the new attempt, announced in our last, on the arduous character of *Othello*, proved so complete a failure, as to have blighted, apparently, even the prospects of the debutant with respect to that secondary line of character to which it is understood that it was always in his calculation probably to descend. Wardle's *Iago* was much better; though it cannot be said to have been what is called a complete *hit*. The first half of the character he played admirably: the remainder only respectably. He possesses not, apparently, the energy of conception and imaginative power to enter into the darker and more desperate feelings of that malignant but powerful character; and though, in deportment, he was such an *Iago* as might have imposed on the noble mind of *Othello* (which most of the *Iagos* we have seen were not), he seemed to lack the temperament and the will that could have found motive for so horrible an imposition. He had the mask, but not the necessary features working beneath. Mrs. Stoman's *Deedemon* deserves all the praise that nature has permitted her to aspire to, in such a character. She conceived it correctly, played it with great propriety and apparent feeling—and yet not *beautifully*, or *effectively*; for though her person and her features are good, they want the sleek charm and freedom of maiden youth; and though nothing can be more natural than the tones of her pathos, the expressions of her weeping countenance are so unfortunate, that the picture nullifies the impression on the ear.

Heumont and Fletcher's *Rule a Wife and have a Wife* has been very successfully revived, with the necessary retrenchments; and C. Kemble, Jones, and Miss Chester, in *Love, the Copper Captain*, and *Estifania*, merited the applause with which they were throughout received. A new comedy, *The School for Pride* (from the Spanish), has also been completely successful. Madame Vestris has made her appearance here as *Arlecchina*, and as *Suzanna* (in the *Marrings of Figaro*), &c. and been hailed with her accustomed *éclat*. But the grand dependence for attraction seems to have been—(beware of immortal Shakspeare! hear!) MRS. MAZURKA's demonstration how near a man can come to a wooden puppet

in *Polcinello* (Punch!) and to an irrational ape, in a mummery called the *Brazilian Monkey*—borrowed from the minor theatres of Paris, and even of our own metropolis.

At Drury Lane, the eternal *Der Freischütz*, and the co-eternal *Faustus*, have almost precluded all variety. A Mr. Williams indeed has been presented to us as a substitute at once for Mundell and Terry; and if stamping and blustering about, with a Gog-Magog stare and distortion of features, were all that were requisite for a *double* of the one—and scratching the head occasionally, and stroking up the nose between the thumb and the ball of the hand were the only excellencies of the other—the likenesses might be said to be *monstrously* successful.

Vanbrugh's *Confederacy* has been revived; and, with the exception of Penley's *Dick*, and Mr. Williams's *Gripe*, well and even highly acted throughout. Mrs. Davison's *Flippante* is by far the very best piece of acting we ever witnessed even from her. But, to the credit of the public, the morality of the piece does not seem to have rendered it very attractive. A light optical drama, called the *Wedding Present*, has been presented, which, upon the whole, was deservedly successful.

The Haymarket closed its *summer season* on the 15th of November—as a parallel phenomenon to the closing of the *winter season* of the larger theatres in July. Mr. Lums has transferred his comic phia to Drury Lane.

NEW MUSIC.

A Selection of Original Spanish Melodies, arranged, with Accompaniments and Symphonies, by W. West. The Poetry by the Right Hon. Lord Nugent. No. 1; 15. 6d. Evans.—"Ne autot," &c. We would really, as friends, recommend Mr. West to adhere to the histrionic profession, and leave that of music to the hundreds in the metropolis who know something of the art. But if he will be a composer, be him, in the name of mercy, confine himself to a simple melody, and avoid all arranging and harmonizing, as a task to which, above all others, he is most incompetent. We do pity the unfortunate arts to be so neglected, and the still more unfortunate poetry, which really was worthy of a better fate. So long as Mr. W. confined himself to a little ballad, we overlooked his deficiencies in the science, and gave him credit for a pretty taste as far as mere melody is concerned; but when he comes upon us by wholesale, six at a time, all that professing to be only the first part of the first volume, mortal patience must endure it.

The Melodies are all tolerably pleasant, two of them highly so; and, we think,

of good harmonies, and an elegant arrangement, might have formed a collection worthy of a place in our libraries; but so defiled by inaccuracies, that we disgrace Haydn and Mozart by placing them on the same shelves. To that we are not exaggerating, we extract a few instances which may strike us as we turn over the

In the first, "Love, Music and" (the last quaver in the first bar of *egretto*), the accompaniment should be the voice; last bar, same page, a way of avoiding octaves; last bar but two; the treble chord forms a glossacophony with the voice and bass. 8, last bar, fifths. Page 16, first *alicubi*, an arpeggio chord of G, the voices change to the dominant: composer may possibly consider it as a passing chord, but it is too dissonant to be allowed. Page 15, the vocal and instrumental bass should take together at the pause.—"Hope and Cry," one of the most pleasing of the pieces, is destroyed by an unlucky passage which occurs eleven times, and which the composer has given in a manner perfectly correct, we believe, and likely to remain exactly his own, viz. that which occurs in bars 6 and 7 of the symphony; and after that in the song, where we have two 9-7 and 3 consecutive basses, and a 4-2 unbalanced. "Oh, for that Strain," is decidedly the best and most perfect in the collection. Bars 4 and 5, page 32, in the harmony of the same air, we should hope, no misprint. We have named a sufficient number of faults, and those not errors of the engraver, perfectly to authorize our censure; there are many which we have not noticed; and we must assure Mr. Parry that to edit a work of this kind with any sort of credit, requires more than a genius, or a moderate quantity of intuition, both of which we are happy to concede to him. We should recommend if he continues the numbers, to have them revised by some steady musician before he brings them out, that he may not suffer another philippic.

That is Love? Song; the Poetry by Barber; composed by J. Barnet. 2s. Cramer and Co.—This composition has the highest credit to the composer, and is rapidly rising in the opinion of the musical class of musicians; if he continues writing songs of this superior cast, it must be a general favourite. The air,

is of an irregular nature, is well adapted to the words; the accompaniment is fine; at the words "it is a flower," there is a marching bass that reminds us of a minuet. The general style is plain and the harmonies frequently recall to recollection a canzonet of Hummel.

"Myra Farewell."—In the first part, between the second and third bass, line, the bass should have descended instead of A.

"Follow to the Elfin Bowers." Duet, do. do.—We understand that this duet was originally composed to Shakspeare's poetry, "As it fell upon a day:" if so, it has been fortunate in a happy adaptation of new words, for they certainly appear as if written for each other. The general style of this piece is too scientific for general sale; it abounds with passages of imitation and syncopated notes: the latter are introduced in several passages with great effect. There are some hard hits in the second vocal part, first page, which would have been better avoided, as would a natural and flat, at the same time, in the symphony: we allow it is a passing note; but the effect is bad, and might be easily obviated.

"When should Ladies listen?" Ballad Sung by Mad. Vestris. C. F. Horn. 2s. W. Horn.—A truly elegant little song, perhaps one of Mr. Horn's best; the style is simple and natural. The old passage in the last page is admirably introduced: we have copied the title in affixing Vestris's name to it; but we cannot think she has yet sung it, or it would have been more known.

The Lord's Prayer versified and set to Music, by A. Voigt. 2s. Lindsay. Preserve us from such versifying!—The music is set for one or four voices: the harmonies are good; but there is nothing very striking.

"Command me not to Leave thee." Sung by Braham. J. Parry. 1s. 6d. Goulding and D'Almaine.—We do not generally admire Mr. Parry's compositions, but, for a simple theatrical ballad, we think this extremely pleasing; it is, in our opinion, the best he has written, not excepting "Love's a Tyrant."

"When the Sails are Furl'd." Ballad sung by Miss Boden, in the *Pirate*. Herbert. 1s. 6d. Goulding and Co.—A pleasing little melody—extremely simple in its construction: the two A's in the second line, second page, are, of course, a typographical mistake.

"Ah, did I Swear to Love thee not?" Ballad sung by Melrose. W. West. 1s. 6d. Evans.—We cannot say much for the originality of this melody; but it is pleasing and easy. There are a number of mistakes in the bass of the accompaniment; but they appear many of them to proceed from the engraver, and we have no doubt will be immediately rectified.

"I asked of my Harp." From the *Tales of the Crusaders*. G. B. Herbert. 2s. Goulding and D'Almaine.—Had Mr. Herbert ransacked half Christendom for words completely unmusical, he could not have succeeded better; they form an obstacle which we doubt if any composer could overcome, so as to succeed moderately well; and we really think the poetry and music go hand-in-hand.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORTS.

Extract from a Meteorological Journal, kept at High Wycombe, Bucks. Lat. 51° 37' 3" North, Long. 40° 3' West.

Days.	Thermometer.		Barometer.		Rain.	Wind.	Weather.	Remarks.
Oct.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Ina. Dcla.			
1	60	55.25	29.58	29.49	0.3	SE	Misty rain.	
2	62	52.75	29.42	29.39	0.0125	E	Do.	
3	60	53.50	29.42	29.39	0.2875	SE	Rain.	
4	63	47.50	29.70	29.56	—	E	Fair.	
5	62.50	55	29.65	29.79	0.2675	S	Fair—rain at night.	
6	59.75	50.50	29.78	29.49	0.0125	SE	Rain—heavy at night.	
7	56	37	29.77	29.25	0.025	E	Variable.	Blowing fresh.
8	56.50	44	29.78	29.54	0.15	E	Fair—rain at night.	
9	57	50.50	29.61	29.46	—	SW	Dull and heavy.	
10	50.50	56.50	29.05	29.14	—	SW	Do.	
11	62	44.75	29.10	29.05	—	SE	Fair.	
12	60.75	52.50	29.02	29.80	—	E	Foggy morning—fair.	
13	61.75	43.50	29.95	29.86	—	NW	Fair.	
14	60	37.25	29.95	29.92	—	SW	Foggy morning—fair.	
15	57.30	34	29.25	29.13	—	W	Fair.	
16	54	30	29.22	29.15	—	W	Foggy morning—fair.	
17	51	37.50	29.01	29.08	0.125	E	Rain.	
18	52.25	43.50	29.24	29.23	0.425	E	Wet throughout.	
19	49	31.50	29.11	29.03	0.375	W	Do.	
20	42.50	32.50	29.11	29.01	—	W	Fair.	Blowing fresh.
21	43	35.50	29.41	29.06	—	W	Do.	Do.
22	48	28.50	29.80	29.56	—	W	Fair—threatening change.	
23	49	37.50	29.84	29.82	0.0125	NW	Dull and heavy—rain.	
24	42	30.25	29.48	29.64	0.0125	W	Do.	
25	42.75	27.25	29.74	29.64	—	W	Fair.	Frequent squalls.
26	42.75	35	29.01	29.00	0.05	W	Fair day—rain at night.	
27	46.25	42.50	29.78	29.74	—	NW	Fair.	
28	47.50	47.50	29.77	29.72	—	W	Do.	
29	54	40.25	29.77	29.74	0.025	SW	Fair at intervals.	
30	57	39.50	29.74	29.55	0.0625	SW	Dull—rain at night.	Blowing strong.
31	52.50	39.50	29.79	29.72	0.0125	W	Fair—rain at night.	
Nov.								
1	55.50	42.50	29.69	29.48	0.0375	W	Do.	
2	53.25	46.25	29.54	29.14	0.035	SW	Fair until evening.	Heavy showers.
3	50.50	33.50	29.55	29.74	0.4025	SW	Heavy showers.	Blowing fast.
4	48	27.75	29.59	29.24	—	NW	Fair.	
5	51	28.75	29.09	29.55	0.1	S	Fair until evening.	
6	52.50	31.50	29.60	29.54	0.1875	SW	Showery.	
7	40.25	29.50	29.11	29.09	0.4375	SW	Misty rain fell.	
8	46	30.50	29.12	29.06	0.4475	NE	Wet throughout.	Blowing hard.
9	40.25	38	29.60	29.77	0.5025	SW	Fair—rain at night.	Squally night.
10	38.50	32	29.81	29.57	0.5175	N	Rain throughout.	Heavy squalls.
11	40	28.50	29.37	29.11	0.0625	NW	Dull & heavy—little rain.	
12	40.75	22.25	29.65	29.53	—	NW	Fair.	
13	38	25	29.63	29.6	—	NW	Do.	
14	44.50	31	29.73	29.61	—	NW	Do.	
15	49	27	29.89	29.85	—	NW	Do.	

Thermometer.		Barometer.	
Oct. 15.		Oct. 12.	
Greatest variation in the day, { 23° 50' }	At 3 P.M. 67.50.	Greatest variation in the day, { 61.100ths }	At 6 A.M. 29.9
	Midnight 34.	of an inch { }	10 P.M. 29.3

The quantity of rain during the whole month of October was 3.0375, the weather generally mild, and the barometer very high. The occultation of Saturn, which happened on the 30th, was not observed by me: the moon rose among fleecy clouds, and was due just before the occultation took place, which I did not see, being engaged, at the moment moving my telescope; and, in a very few seconds afterwards, the sky became overcast, and the moon obscured—nor was she apparent until some time after the emerison.

The rain which has fallen in the first half of November is 2.31665. The barometer has been unusually low; and we have experienced some heavy gales of wind, particularly on the night of the 2d and during the whole of the 3d: the thermometer fell on the night of the 12th nearly 10 degrees below the freezing point; and the four last days have been fine.

High Wycombe, 16th November, 1825.

JAMES G. TAYLOR

ature of London, for October 1825 : 9 A.M. North Aspect, in the Shade.

et 60	9	—	17 Showery	55	25 Fine	51
udy 63	10 Cloudy	61	18 Do.	52	26 Do.	46
et 63	11 Fine	62	19 Do.	54	27 Do.	48
ne 63	12 Do.	60	20 Cloudy	49	28 Do.	51
a. 62	13 Showery	62	21 Do.	47	29 Showery	—
udy 63	14 Fine	59	22 Fine	48	30 Fine	—
et 63	15	57	23 Foggy	—	31 Cloudy	—
udy 58	16 Fine	55	24 Cloudy	51		

Q IN THE CORNER.

trect, Nov. 7, 1825.

MEDICAL REPORT.

een usual to prefix to Medical s a list of the diseases which ed during stated periods of time. Circumstance, it might be infer- gnosis, or the designation of dis- thing of no difficulty; that all ight be cognizable by names; arison of the frequency of each ght be clearly estimated, and put

But this is a view of the mat- from the truth. It is true that ses are marked by symptoms so in themselves, and so invariable urrence, that the primary affec- t be mistaken for or confounded other disorders; but there are uring diseases to which no noso- is can be usefully applied. This plaints is a very numerous one, m *anomalous* has by the common medical men, been chosen to the diseases which it includes. a practitioner is called upon to catalogue of the diseases which under his observation, he is ightly tempted to give names of doubtful or of very rare occur- diagnosis of which has not been

fixed to entitle them to "a e" is also often induced to give e to affections of organs, which he apposes he finds, to be oftener s the seats of morbid actions. Perhaps, more than any reasoning bject, teaches how much cau- ssary in giving credence to nu- tements of diseases; it is this, vo medical men would, if called bject the disorders which they sed together in a given period, gical arrangement, present lists ing in their nomenclature.—

is another fact, for the accuracy he writer can vouch, that has im to look with jealousy on diseases; and this is, that some l diseases which have been the public eye, have been, for

the most part, the pure inventions of the authors. In these specious *mor- ceaux*, fevers of every grade, and acute diseases of the most formidable kind, have been brought on the field for the purpose of adorning the list of *cures*. The names of some disorders have been inserted, in order to shew the discriminating tact of the author; while many diseases of small account have, with an unsparing hand, been thrown in to give a respectable appearance to the "cured" side of the account. It is well for the community that the successful treat- ment of disease depends in a very inconsi- derable degree upon a scientific medical nomenclature: not however that this de- partment of medical science does not de- serve a most assiduous cultivation on the part of the practical physician. A careful investigation of the phenomena of disease, and a philosophic attention to the effect of remedies, are indispensable requisites in the successful practitioner. So instructed, he will sometimes conduct to a favourable ter- mination the most obscure and untractable ailments, even when no satisfactory theory of the symptoms can be framed, nor the no- sological positions of the maladies deter- mined.

Agreeable to the prediction of the re- porter, the past month has not been passed idly by the medical practitioner. The most prominent complaint has been catarrh: catarrh may be said to have been epidemic. In many cases some active de- pletion has been called for; in all cases ab- stinence from a stimulating diet has been beneficial. Some children, who have been the subjects of catarrhal affections, have been threatened with tracheal inflammation; but the writer has not met with one case which required blood-letting. Cases of fe- ver have been as frequent as during the summer months. The medical schools are still agitated with discussions on the nature and treatment of fever. There are, amongst us, pathologists, who maintain that fever de- pends, essentially, upon inflammation, but

of

of the organ or tissue of the body more especially implicated, nothing satisfactory has been yet advanced. The brain, however, is the part which falls most under suspicion; and, accordingly, some eminent men have taken their stand here.* The practice of those who hold such opinions will be easily predicated. *Blood-letting* is the *summum remedium*—*vascular depletion* as long as the symptoms continue—and therefore in any stage of the disorder. To all this it may be said, first, that any theory of fever which assigns inflammation as the proximate cause, requires for its confirmation unquestionable evidences of the presence of that morbid agent in the organs said to be affected. Secondly, blood-letting cures the *phlegmasie*, that is, those inflammations about which all pathologists are agreed; quashes them in numberless instances, *uno ictu*: but fevers have subsided under all plans of treatment, and under no treatment at all: this is not opinion, but matter-of-fact. Will inflammations of important organs so yield? There are yet practitioners who advocate the use of wine and bark in fevers. To sum up, it is confidently asserted, that the *ratio* of the deaths from fever has been pretty nearly the same under all the modes of treatment that have yet been devised.

Scarlatina has prevailed rather extensively: in the Reporter's practice the disease has in some instances appeared in a mild form, yielding readily to the ordinary anti-inflammatory measures. In one instance the disease was confined to one child, al-

though several children in the same family were in constant communication with it. In other instances, however, the disorder has exhibited symptoms so severe, as to require all the resources which our art could supply to obviate a fatal termination; and all the measures practised to prevent the disease from spreading to other individuals in the family have been rendered abortive. Measles have, during the past month, fallen under the treatment of the Reporter; but of this disorder, so deeply interesting to the fond parent, he has nothing extraordinary to communicate.

A small work from the pen of Dr. Shearman, on *Hydrocephalus*, has just made its appearance: it deserves the most attentive perusal of the medical practitioner. The purpose of the author is to controvert the doctrine of *water in the brain* being a distinct specific disease, and to oppose the prevalent opinion of the proximate cause of watery effusion being inflammation. The author endeavours to show that the symptom, water in the brain, is an accidental occurrence, taking place in a variety of diseases, and as the consequence of numerous causes, acting upon the cerebral organs, depending upon a certain condition of those organs, constituting a state of *predisposition* merely, without the presence of actual disease. Dr. Shearman considers *fever*, of *whichever description*, as one of the most frequent causes of effusion in the brain. In the opinion of the Reporter, the author has proved the soundness of his position.

JAMES FIELL.

* Clutterbuck, Langstaff, &c.

Bolt-court, Fleet-street, Nov. 24, 1825.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

WITH respect to the present state of our agricultural affairs and our prospects, we may well exclaim with the ancient, "O too fortunate people, did they but know their own good!" For some time past, our reports have been those of almost invariable and increasing prosperity, in which all the rural classes have shared. Wheat sowing is completed, with the exception of some few districts, in which that process is usually extended to the first or second week in December. The season has throughout been most auspicious, and the failures extremely rare; the lands having worked well, and the seed been good. A greater breadth than last year has been sown, and no necessity will be experienced for the culture of wheat in the spring. As a natural consequence of such a season and circumstances, the early sown wheats have risen to too great luxuriance, and the ancient custom is generally resorted to of *shearing* them, or *seeding* them down: in some districts, turnips are strewed upon the

wheats, as sheep food. Breaking up waste lands proceeds gradually, and the national produce of bread-corn may, at no great distant of time, overtop the home demand. Should the present open weather continue, the fallows for spring tillage will be finished in fine order, from the stirring spirit which now inspires the farmers, and from the competent number of good and skilful, and comparatively, well paid labourers. The last ear, in the best paid districts, from fifteen to twenty-five shillings per week. The last crop of wheat may now be very fairly pronounced one-quarter beyond the average of years, in quantity; in quality that portion which escaped damage from the variability of the seasons, is remarkably heavy, thin-skinned and fine, amounting, in probability, to one-quarter of the whole; the remainder is of middling and irregular quality, a part of it steely, and much of it rough in hand. The straw, exhibiting here and there the common aspheric blemishes, is generally of a

d in quantity beyond expectation. ing corns and pulse prove full as we have before stated: oats are a deficient crop, and, notwithstanding, will be dear in the spring; and pease will also be then in much

The crops of natural grass have been mense throughout the autumn, and, were much trodden and pouched by the wet weather. The eddishes of and of the various natural grasses, proved a fine resource for sheep and and serve, fortunately, to economize the crop of turnips: which, however, runs out superior to promise. Winter barley and rye, are also dear to our ablest cultivators. Man-azel has not, perhaps, been grown to the usual extent during the present year. It is not a general good crop, whether in respect of quantity or quality, are expected to be dear in the spring. The past year was not favourable to either hops or the former, however, have not advanced in price equally with the expectations of speculators. The price of barley declined on opening the ports, as a proof of the real need of import.

All kinds of live stock, together with the meat markets, have suffered some depression: but it is now, perhaps, too late in the season to expect much or any advance.

The acorn pork coming to market, somewhat reduced the price, and the price is a penny per pound lower. Farre, perhaps, generally inclined to send their cattle too long abroad; and the cold and wet nights we have had, it is

said, have had an ill effect on the animals, which would have been more safe and comfortable in the fold-yard. The cow is particularly liable to *chill* in the loins, and to a *hoose* or cough at this season, of which she may not recover until the month of June; and never, should these affections become chronic. The wool trade has received an additional depression, from the obstruction to manufacture occasioned by the late combinations. The quantity in the hands of the growers must be very considerable. There are complaints from the tenantry, in some counties, of a premature raising of rents. Horses have given way a little in price, but it is supposed will be dear beyond all precedent in the spring. The majority of our farmers have been led into dreadful apprehensions of a free trade in corn; but, sometimes, that which we most dreaded, after the first and necessary shock of change, has proved of the greatest benefit. All crops in the corn countries of the Continent are large, peas and beans excepted, and the stock of wheat on hand very great.

Smithfield:—Beef, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.—Mutton, 3s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.—Veal, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.—Dairy-fed Pork, 6s. 0d. to 6s. 6d.

Corn Exchange:—Wheat, 50s. to 78s.—Barley, 30s. to 50s.—Oats, 25s. to 36s.—Bread (London), 10d. the loaf of 4lb.—Hay, per load, 65s. to 105s.—Clover, ditto, 80s. to 125s.—Straw, 36s. to 45s.

Coals in the Pool, 36s. 0d. to 46s. 6d. per Chaldron.

Middlesex, Nov. 21st.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

ON WOOL.—There was a very fair demand for cotton last week, chiefly for exportation; the purchases were made at former prices, and, in some instances, at an advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. on the last East-India Company's sales. Should the continental demand continue, prices may be expected higher. 5,110 bags were sold last week as follows:—

400 bags	Upland, ordinary to fair	....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.
500	.. Pernambuco, fair to fine	....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
160	.. Mina Nova, good	.....	11d.
400	.. Egyptian, middling to fair	..	11d. to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
2,400	.. Surats, middling to good	....	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
1,000	.. Bengals, ordinary to fair	....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 6d.
50	.. Madras, fair	.....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

Auction 200 .. Bowed .. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 10d.

Wool has been in fair demand this week, 3,000 bags have been sold; and latterly, Surats, and Pernambucos at an advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

—It is rather a difficult task to give an accurate statement of the British Plantation market this week, in consequence of the many opinions entertained of the

Several holders have appeared anxious to submit to the reduced rates offered by buyers; however, the greater part of them have withdrawn their samples from the market from an opinion that the market will be maintained. Low Brown Jamaicas have been sold at 68s., good 70s., and middling 72s. per cwt.

Sugars are dull of sale; there were some purchases of large lumps made at 87s., but, generally speaking, not more than 86s., or 42s. 6d. on board, can be obtained. Single plantations to 96s., or 49s. to 54s. on board. In Powder, Hambro', and other finer goods, prices are lower.

East-India

East-India Sugars.—By the East-India Company, 2,190 bags of Mauritius were offered, the greater part of which were taken in at 35s. to 41s. for Brown, and 42s. to 47s. for Yellow; 1,000 bags of Bengal middling, and good White, sold at 36s. 6d. to 41s. per cwt.

Foreign Sugars are but little inquired for; the market is well supplied with Brown and Yellow qualities, for which there is little demand; however, a parcel of Bahias was sold this week at 35s. 6d. per cwt.

Molasses are brisk in demand at 34s. 6d. per cwt.

Coffee remains same as before, except in the better sorts, which have rather given way; St. Domingos have been sold, by Private Contract, at 57s. to 58s. per cwt., and Brazil at 57s. to 58s.

Pimento.—Sold, by Public Sale, at 11½d. to 11¾d. per lb.

Spirits.—The Spirit market is very firm to-day, and Loward Island Rums have advanced 1d. per gallon.

Tea.—In prices no alteration since our last.

Provisions.—The late cold weather has occasioned Dutch Butter to advance considerably; for the best quality 123s. is demanded; Irish Butter is 2s. per cwt. higher; New Bacon commands high prices, viz. 68s. for middles, and 74s. per cwt. for sides.

Oil.—The result of the Fishery is pretty nearly ascertained; it is estimated to produce only about 6,000 tons. In prices, little alteration to notice, as much depends on the operation of speculators.

Course of Exchange.—Amsterdam, 12. 8.—Rotterdam, 12. 4.—Antwerp, 12. 4.—Hamburgh, 37.—Paris, 25. 30.—Bordeaux, 25. 55.—Vienna, 10.—Madrid, 37.—Cadiz, 37.—Bilboa, 36½.—Frankfort, 151.—Seville or Barcelona, 36.—Gibraltar, 31.—Leghorn, 49½.—Genoa, 44½.—Venice, 27.—Palermo, 122½.—Lisbon, 51.—Oporto, 51.—Rio Janeiro, 49.—Bahia, 51.—Dublin, 9½.—Cork, 9½.

Premiums on Shares and Canals and Joint-Stock Companies, at the Office of ENNORS and WOLFE.—Barnsley Canal, 330l.—Birmingham, 340l.—Derby, 225l.—Ellesmere and Chester, 127l.—Erewash, 0.—Forth and Clyde, 550l.—Grand Junction, 904l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 490l.—Mersey and Irwell, 1,100l.—Neath, 380l.—Nottingham, 300l.—Oxford, 800l.—Stafford and Worcester, 800l.—Trent and Mersey, 2,100l.—Alliance, British and Foreign, 13½l.—Guardian, 20l.—Hope, 5l. 15s.—Sun Fire, 220l.—Gas-Light and Chartered Company, 60l.—City Gas-Light Company, 75l.—Leeds, 240l.—Liverpool, 110l.

MONTHLY PRICE-CURRENT.

ALMONDS:—

Jordan, per cwt. 10l. 8s. to 11l.
Valencia 4l. 15s. to 5l. 15s.
Bitter 4l. 4s. to 4l. 8s.

ALUM:—

British per ton 15l.

BARILLA:—

Cartagena per ton 21l. to 22l.
Teneriffe 17l. 10s. to 18l.
Sicily 18l. 10s. to 19l.
East-India 8l.

BRIMSTONE:—Rough per ton 7l. to 7l. 10s.

COCOA:—

Grenada (in Bond).. per cwt. 70s. to 95s.
Trinidad 70s. to 85s.
West-India 60s. to 80s.
Guayaquil 40s. to 42s.
Brazil 40s. to 45s.

COFFEE (in Bond):—

Jamaica 50s. to 93s.
Demerara, Berbice, &c. 60s. to 90s.
Dominica and St. Lucie 56s. to 86s.
Mocha 80s. to 140s.
Ceylon 54s. to 58s.
St. Domingo 56s. to 57s.
Havannah 56s. to 60s.
Brazil 56s. to 58s.

COTTON WOOL:—

Bengal per lb. 5½d. to 6½d.
Madras 5½d. to 7½d.
Surat 5½d. to 7½d.
Bourbon 10d. to 12d.
Georgia, upland 8d. to 10½d.
Sea Island 1s. 3d. to 2s. 3d.
Stained 8d. to 12d.
New Orleans 9d. to 12d.
Pernambucos 12d. to 13d.
Maranhama 11½d. to 12½d.
Bahias 11d. to 12d.
Paras 10d. to 10½d.
Mina Novas 10½d. to 11d.
Geras 8d. to 9d.
Demerara and Berbice 10d. to 12d.
Cumana 8d. to 10d.
West India, common 8½d. to 10½d.
Carricau 10d. to 12d.
Cartagena 8½d. to 10d.
Egyptian 11d. to 12d.
Smyrna 10½d. to 12d.

CURRENTS per cwt. 104s. to 106s.

FIGS:—Turkey 42s. to 44s.

FLAX:—

Riga P.T.R. new .. per ton 24s. to 26s.

mugh 44*l.* to 45*l.*
 igel 46*l.*
 —
 ndia, per cwt. (*in Bond*) 32*l.* to 35*l.*
 oes (duty paid) 5*l.* to 6*l.*
 a, white 6*l.* to 8*l.*
 , fine and large.... 10*l.* 10*s.* to 13*l.*
 —
 nd Rhine per ton 49*l.* to 50*l.*
 mugh, clean..... 44*l.*
 —
 dia, fine blue, per lb. 14*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.*
 iolet 12*s.* 6*d.* to 14*s.* 4*d.*
 ry 11*s.* to 12*s.* 6*d.*
 5*s.* to 11*s.* 2*d.*
 s and Guatimalas... 8*s.* to 14*s.* 6*d.*
 —
 mugh, per ton 17*l.* to 23*l.*
 15*l.* to 16*l.*
 h Bar 11*l.* 10*s.*
 —
 Salipoli, per ton..... 44*l.* to 45*l.*
 and Provence 70*l.* to 75*l.*
 32*l.* to 40*l.*
 in jars of 24 galls. 6*l.* 15*s.* to 7*l.* 10*s.*
 e half-chest 25*s.* to 26*s.*
 l, per ton 236 galls. 22*l.* to 23*l.* 10*s.*
 n *Bond*) per lb. 5*d.* to 6*d.*
 Jamaica.... per lb. 11½*d.* to 12*d.*
 ockholm per cwt. 7*s.* to 8*s.*
 Carolina.... per do. 38*s.* to 39*s.*
 n *Bond*) :—
 Jamaica, per gall. 2*s.* 8*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*
 eeward Island .. 2*s.* 2*d.* to 2*s.* 4*d.*
 , Cognac 3*s.* 3*d.* to 3*s.* 4*d.*
 , Bourdeaux.... 2*s.* 2*d.* to 2*s.* 4*d.*
 ls 2*s.*
 —
 ion per lb. 4*s.* 9*d.* to 8*s.*
 3*s.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*

Mace 6*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.*
 Nutmegs 5*s.* 2*d.* to 5*s.* 5*d.*

SUGAR:—

Jamaica &c. &c.... per cwt. 67*s.* to 76*s.*
 East-India..... 34*s.* to 45*s.*
 Brazil..... 36*s.* to 50*s.*
 Havannah 33*s.* to 57*s.*

Refined, (*in Bond*):—

Lumps 44*s.* to 49*s.*
 Fine Patent 50*s.* to 57*s.*

TEA:

Bohea per lb. 2*s.* 2*d.* to 2*s.* 3*d.*
 Congou, commen..... 2*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 7*d.*
 Souchong 3*s.* 4*d.* to 4*s.* 10*d.*
 Twankay and Bloom.. 3*s.* 2*d.* to 3*s.* 10*d.*
 Hyson 4*s.* 4*d.* to 6*s.*
 Gunpowder 4*s.* 11*d.* to 6*s.* 8*d.*

Tobacco:

Virginia 4*d.* to 8*d.*
 Maryland 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*

WINE:—(*in Bond*)

Cape Madeira, per 110 galls. 14*l.* to 25*l.*
 Red ditto 15*l.* to 30*l.*
 Port, superior,.. per 138 ditto 42*l.* to 56*l.*
 Good ditto ditto.... 30*l.* to 36*l.*
 Inferior ditto.... 24*l.* to 28*l.*
 Lisbon per 140 ditto 28*l.* to 35*l.*
 Buccellas ditto 40*l.* to 45*l.*
 Sherry 130 ditto 28*l.* to 63*l.*
 Mountain..... 126 ditto 25*l.* to 45*l.*
 Calcavella..... 140 ditto 38*l.* to 44*l.*
 Spanish Red, tun of 252 ditto 16*l.* to 30*l.*
 Benecarlo..... 112 ditto 8*l.* to 12*l.*
 Bronti..... ditto .. 10*l.* to 22*l.*
 Teneriffe 120 ditto 10*l.* to 22*l.*
 Madeira, direct.... 110 ditto 20*l.* to 25*l.*
 ———, West-India ditto 26*l.* 3½*l.*
 ———, East-India ditto .. 32*l.* to 95*l.*
 Claret .. per hhd. 56 ditto 20*l.* to 55*l.*

TICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES, announced between the 23*d* of October and the
 19*th* of November 1825; extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTS SUPERSEDED.

S. and W. Elwell, Shelf, Halifax, Iron-
 J. Oakeen, R. Lomas, J. Dethick, and
 Derby, flex-manufacturers

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY FILED.

W. Petersham, butcher, Oct. 26
 Moor-street, Chelsea, bricklayer, Nov. 8
 and J. Castle-street, Holborn, printers,

rington Arcade, bookseller, Nov. 5
 England, plumber, Oct. 25
 Manchester, merchant, Oct. 20
 Ipswich, tea-dealer, Nov. 1
 Leadenhall-market, butcher, Nov. 5
 Upper Thames-street, corn-dealer, Oct.

Lower Thames-street, warehouseman,

Hanway-street, haberdasher, Nov. 13
 G. Earl-street, Blackfriars, coal-mer-
 t. 27

Church-passage, Guildhall, warehouse-

8

Egham, carpenter, Oct. 28

Brighton, brewer, Nov. 1

and J. Burton, Yursley, Middlesex,

Oct. 21

London-row, Walworth, umbrella-maker,

FULLY MAG. NO. 317.

Rigg, T. B. Great Tufton-street, Westminster,
commission-agent, Oct. 24

Sapio, L. B. Alpha-cottage, Regent's-park, Nov. 8
Stratton, H. Westham, wine and spirit-merchant,
Nov. 13

Tournier, J. N. Haymarket, restaurateur, Nov. 9

Walsh, T. Preston, Lancashire, grocer, Oct. 17

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 149]

Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.

ASHBY, G. S. Lombard-street, engraver. (Cottle,
Aldermanbury

Asprey, St. George, Hanover-square, silversmith.
(Dawson and Co., Saville-place

Aungier, M. Marchmount-street, bill-broker. (Bad-
deley, Leman-street

Baker, F. Hendon, potter. (Brainscombe, Fleet-
street

Baker, W. S. W. H. Kensington-lane, silk-hat-
manufacturer. (Howard, Warwick-street, Gol-
den-square

Bannister, J. Worcester, victualler. (Oldaker,
Pershore; and Williams and White, Lincoln's-inn

Barham, T. Warwick, slater. (Patterson, Leam-
ington Priors; and Platt, New Boswell-court

Binks, G. Balham-hill, dealer. (Taylor, Feu-court,
Fenchurch-street

Bland, J. Tyne-street, Spa-fields, baker. (Stevens
and Wood, Little St. Thomas the Apostle

Blizard, W. Petersham, butcher. (Smith and Son,
3 N

Richmond

outhampton-buildings, Holborn, tailor-
nard's-inn
V. J. Square, and W. Prideaux, jun.,
lge, Devon, bankers. (Wyse and Wey-
ng's-bridge; and Fox, Austin-friars
and J. Burton, Yewsley, brickmakers.
Tedbutt, Austin-friars
l. Castle-street, Leicester-square, jew-
wett, Jewin-street
gh-street, Mary-le-bone, upholsterer.
at Charlotte-street, Blackfriars
V. Liverpool, cotton-broker. (Hinde,
and Chester, Staple's-inn
Castle-street, Holborn, carpet-dealer.
d Fyson, Basinghall-street
Chelsea, commission-agent. (Eikens,
st, Golden-square
Huddersfield, wholesale-grocer. (White-
Robinson, Huddersfield; and Clarke
hancery-lane
W. Whitcombe, Rawleigh, Devon,
Knight and Fyson, Basinghall-street
unworth, tanner. (Burfoot, Temple
l. Mincing-lane, merchant. (Gregson
reux, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street
Alpha-cottage, Regent's-park, music-
hwaites, Vittoria-place, Lambeth
V. Portsea, draper. (Miller, Frome,
and Hartley, New Bridge-street
elph, York, grocer. (Buckley, Man-
and Hurl and Johnson, Temple
Bishopsgate-street, draper. (Cooke
, Furnival's-inn
High-street, Borough, draper. (Par-
church-yard
n. and J. Smith, jun., Cateaton street,
men. (Fisher and Spencer, Walbrook-

and J. Hope, Manchester, calenderer.
nchester; and Willett, Essex-street
S. Preston-upon-Wye, miller. (Parker,
urt
Regent-street, bootmaker. (Phillips,
reet
and J. Nicholas, Upper Thames-street,
ants. (Hartley, New Bridge-street
Bristol, miller. (Bevan and Britton,
nd Bourdillon and Hewitt, Bread-street
V. Stow-market, miller. (Ransom,
et; and Dixon and Sons, New Bos-

Gerrard-street, grocer. (Drake, Old
Manchester, machine-maker. (Morris-
len, Manchester; and Adlington and
rd-row
S. Carlisle, milliner. (Hodgson and

Nanson, Carlisle; and Young, Charlotte-row,
Mansion-house
Thornwaite, W. C., W. Ryland, and J. Willis,
Fleet-street, Ironmongers. (Hewitt, Tokenhouse-
yard
Till, C. Taunton, linen-draper. (Fisher and Spencer,
Walbrook-building
Tinsley, W. Arnold, Nottingham, blacksmith.
(Hopkinson, Nottingham; and Hurd and John-
son, Temple
Trott, T. Hoxton, builder. (Pope and Brewer,
Bloomfield-street, London-wall
Wait, G. T. Old-street, linen-draper. (James, Wal-
brook
Walsh, T. Preston, grocer. (Woodburn, Preston;
and Norris, John-street, Bedford-row
Wehnert, H. Leicester-square, tailor. (Richardson
and Pike, Golden-square
Wells, J. and W. Onyon, Bishopsgate-street-with-
out, woollen-drapers. (Clark, Bishopsgate-
church-yard
West, J. and R. Doren, Golden-square, tailors.
(Robinson and Hine, Charterhouse-square
Weston, W. Clarendon-street, Somers Town, builder.
(Watson and Son, Bouverie-street
Wilkie, A. Duke-street, Portland-place, uphol-
sterer. (Ward, Charles-street, Covent-garden
Wilson, J. King-street, merchant. (Gates, Cate-
ton-street
Wilson, G. Constitution-row, Gray's-inn-road, corn-
dealer. (Carpenter, John-street
Wilson, J. Leeds, dealer. (Granger, Leeds; and
King, Hatton-garlen
Williams, S. Finsbury-square, merchant. (Barrow
and Vincent, Basinghall-street
Willmott, R. S. Paddington-street, builder. (Hal-
lett and Henderson, Northumberland-street,
Mary-le-bone
Wise, W. Piccadilly, picture-dealer. (Rogers and
Son, Manchester-buildings; and Bell and Bro-
derick, Bow-church-yard, Cheapside
Williams, W. and W. Scott, Broad-court, wine and
spirit-merchants. (Jay and Byles, Gray's-inn
Winter, G. Bucklersbury, merchant. (Monins and
Hockitt, Temple
Woods, J. and H. Williams, Hastings. (Spence
and Desborough, Sixe-lane
Worley, J. Fish-street-hill, wine and spirit-mer-
chant. (Holt, Threadneedle-street
Wright, G. Birmingham, merchant. (Lee and Co.,
Birmingham; and Alexander and Son, Carcy-
street
Wright, H. Eccleston-street, Pimlico, merchant.
(Farris, Surrey-street, Strand
Young, B. Camberwell-new-road, carpenter.
(Hadwen, Pancras-lane, Queen-street

DIVIDENDS.

J. Bucklersbury, Nov.	Campbell, White-lion-court, Corn- hill, Dec. 6	Foulerton, J. Upper Bedford-street, Bloomsbury-square, Nov. 22
J. Idol-lane, Tower- v. 8	Clark, Montreal, Nov. 29	Foulkes, Cheltenham, Dec. 3
Clifford-street, Bond- v. 15	Clarke, G. B. New Shoreham, Nov. 19	Frearson, M. and J. Gordon, Hol- born, Nov. 26
outhampton, Nov. 22	Collier, Wellington, Dec. 16	Gardiner, St. John's-street, Nov. 19
, Whitney, Nov. 12	Collens, J. and F. Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, Nov. 5	Gibbon's, Finch-lane, Dec. 3
rn, Lincoln, Nov. 26	Colbeck, Ellis and Co. York, Nov. 12	Gompertz, A. Great Winchester- street, Nov. 15
Seymour-place, Mary- ov. 22	Corbie, J. and I. Rotherhithe, Nov. 19	Gordon, J. Liverpool, Nov. 17
Leeds, Nov. 10	Cullen and Pears, Cheapside, Nov. 11	Goldschieder, London-wall, Nov. 19
Beck, Cornhill, Dec. 6	Crossley, Holborn-bridge, Dec. 3	Griffiths, J. Liverpool, Nov. 25
hatone-street, Dec. 6	Crawford, W. jun. Cheapside, Nov. 19	Grimble, Norwich, Dec. 6
. and R. A. Belvidere- c. 6	Crampton, Birmingham, Nov. 30	Gregg and Phené, jun., Watling- street, Dec. 10
Sheffield, Dec. 16	Darby, D. Halesowen, Nov. 23	Grout, Oxford, Dec. 10
heapside, Nov. 19	Day, J. Fenchurch-buildings, Nov. 26	Hammond, Manchester, Dec. 6
and J. Oland, Glou- v. 23	Damplier, Bishopsgate, Dec. 10	Hamelin, P. Belmont-place, Vaux- hall, Nov. 15
Plimpton, Lower reet, Nov. 12	Dixon, J. and E. Liverpool, Nov. 20	Hatton, R. and J. Jackson, sen., Poulton-with-Fearnhead, Nov. 24
iverpool, Dec. 7	Dixon, Little East-cheap, Dec. 10	Haylett, Hammermith, Dec. 3
and Payne, Fen- ldings, Dec. 3	Douglas, J. L. L. borough, Lei- cester, Nov. 2	Harkness, Southwark, Nov. 12
ndon-wall, Nov. 19	Dunn, T. Durham, Dec. 17	Houghton, P. and S. P. Snow-hill, Nov. 10
. Circus-street, New- ry-le-bone, Nov. 22	Durtnell, W. Dover, Nov. 21	Henley, J. Hampstead-road, Nov. 26
White-lion-court, Nov.	Ebbs, J. E. Minories, Nov. 26	Hedge, Soho, Nov. 12
	Edwards, Bond-street, Dec. 3	Herbert, P. and J. London, Nov. 12
J. Leeds, Nov. 26	Ellen, Bedford, Nov. 29	Hilder, Lime-street, Nov. 12
pool, Dec. 6	Fairclough, Liverpool, Nov. 29	Hodgson, Liverpool, Dec. 1
King-street, Bryan- re, Nov. 19	Fentum, Straul, Dec. 6	Hole, W. M. King's Ruswell, De- von, Nov. 17
owning-street, Nov. 19		

Honeysett, Dalton, Dec. 10	Pierre, Tottenham-court-road, Dec. 10	Spitta, C. L. and Co., Lewins-Pountney-lane, Nov. 22
Hunter, Hawkhurst, Kent, Nov. 12	Pine, T. and E. Davis, Maidstone, Nov. 19	Spafforth, R. jun., Howden, York, Dec. 1
Houghton, P. and S. P. Skinner-street, Dec. 10	Plaw, H. R. Riches-court, Lime-street, Nov. 10	Sparkes and Coles, Mary-le-bone, Dec. 3
Howard and Gibbs, Cork-street, Dec. 10	Powell, Blackfriars, Nov. 5 and 19	Stabs, Preston, and Sparks, Be-tolph-lane, Nov. 29
Jay, H. Kilburn, Newark, Nov. 19	Prothero, Monmouth, Dec. 7	Stevens, Islington, Nov. 12
Ketland and Adams, Birmingham, Nov. 20	Rackham, J. Strand, Nov. 22	Stevenson, Glasgow, Nov. 12
Kingham, Croydon, Nov. 29	Roberts, P. P. H. Warwick-lane, Nov. 15	Stott, S. and J. Rochdale, Lancashire, Nov. 18
Lander, Strand, Nov. 12	Robson, J. H. Sunderland, Nov. 23	Strombow, Austin-frims, Dec. 10
Lambert, Barnaldwick, Dec. 8	Rothwell, P. Runcorn, Chester, Nov. 20	Sutcliffe, Cheapside, Dec. 4
Leeming, R. Hattis-court, Threadneedle-street, Nov. 20	Ruspin, J. B. Pall-mall, Nov. 22	Taylor, J. W. Woolwich, Nov. 20
Little, York, Dec. 5	Ryall, W. and T. Upper Berkeley-street, Nov. 1	Temple, Stockton, Nov. 1
Lovell, T. Olney, Dec. 7	Savage, W. Fetter-lane, Nov. 22	Tomlinson, Bedford-bury, Dec. 3
Mc George, W. Lambeth, Nov. 19	Saxington, Sutton, Basset, Nov. 14	Toward, R. J. Cuper's-bridge, Surrey, Nov. 20
MacGowan, Newark, Nov. 15	Scrivenor, Sen. and Co., South-wark, Nov. 12	Warden, J. New Sarum, Nov. 29
Marshall, J. Blackhorse-yard, Gray's-lane, Nov. 12	Searle, Strand, Nov. 12	Wakell, Conduit-street, Dec. 3
Manifold, J. Kendal, Nov. 21	Seager, Maidstone, Nov. 12	Welch, J. Lambeth, Nov. 19
Major, Blundell and Co., Holborn-bridge, Nov. 12	Shepherd, W. Sloane-terrace, Nov. 19	Wetton, J. and Co., Wood-street, Cheapside, Nov. 18
McKean, Winchester-street, Dec. 10	Sherwin, J. and J. Drane, Gould-square, Crutched-friars, Nov. 19	Wharlet, H. Blandford Farm, Dorset, Nov. 17
Medd, T. Staple's-lane-buildings, Nov. 19	Slater, A. Cuddington, Nov. 22	Whitfield, J. and T. Thompson, Durham, Nov. 19
Millward, Worcester, Nov. 20	Smith, T. C. Sun-street, Nov. 20	Whitford, Evesham, Nov. 25
Norton, Brompton, Dec. 10	Smith, R. Northampton, Nov. 26	Winch, B. sen. Hawkhurst, Kent, Nov. 5
Oldacres, W. Orton-house, Leicester, Dec. 2	Smyth, Piccadilly, Nov. 19	Winks, Sheffield, Dec. 9
Oldham, Bristol, Nov. 21	Snowden, R. Canterbury, Nov. 26	Wright, Piccadilly, Dec. 2
Park, T. Tower-royal, Nov. 26	Skelton, Greenwich, Dec. 2	
Perry, J. Gravesend, Nov. 26		

POLITICAL OCCURRENCES, &c.

IT is now said that the Parliament will positively meet early in February for the despatch of business, which will be so arranged that the Session may terminate in time for the dissolution to take place, and the election be over before the middle of June, so as not to interfere with the labours of the harvest.

The *Moniteur* contains an official report of the state of the revenue of France for the first nine months of this year, similar to our quarterly accounts. The produce for the first three months of 1824 was 766,773,000 francs (or £31,918,475), and that for the same period in 1825, was 779,101,000 francs (or about £32,452,541). There has thus been an increase of more than half a million sterling in the course of nine months—a truth that might have been rendered more consoling by an equality or diminution in the expenditure. This is, however, so far from being the case, that in the course of the last nine months the public debt of France has been increased by the large sum of forty millions voted to the emigrants.

The funeral of the late King of Bavaria took place on the 18th of October. The new king, it is said in letters from Munich, has taken the oaths prescribed by the Constitution.

The French Papers announce the dismissal not only of the Spanish Minister, Zea, but of the whole cabinet of which he was the head. Thus the ecclesiastical and fanatical party have gained that triumph without arms, which they conspired to obtain by the defeated rebellion of Bessalera.

A letter from Rio de Janeiro of the 8th of September, states that Sir Charles Stuart was about to proceed to Buenos Ayres, for the purpose of assisting in the adjustment of the differences subsisting between the Republic and Brazil, on the subject of the possession of Monte Video. It was conjectured that his views were favourable to the cession of that province to Buenos Ayres.

The new Spanish ministry, it is said, have demanded the recall of the French Army of Occupation.

It appears that Mr. Huskisson has failed in his endeavour to convert the French finance minister to the approbation of adoption of the liberal system of relief duties lately promulgated by the British Government. The French Papers contain the result of the bidding for the Haytian loan; it was taken by Messrs. Lafitte and Co., in conjunction with Messrs. de Rothschild and others, at 6 per cent., for a 6 per cent. stock.

The Hague Gazette contains an appeal to the inhabitants of the northern provinces of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, to form a fund for the support of the Greeks in their struggle for independence.

The Bombay Gazette contains a paragraph stating that the division of the British army in Arracan, under the command of General Morrison, was suffering severely from sickness. One of the regiments had been reduced, by sickness and death, from 1,200 strong to 350 effective men, while most of those not in the hospitals had miserably fallen off in both strength and appearance.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Steam Vessel, on an entirely new principle, now building at Bridport harbour. It is to be propelled by paddle-wheels, and by the retrograde motion of short flaps, which work horizontally in the sides of the vessel, progressing, at the rate of twenty feet in a second, on a parallel line with the water. When the flap, or rather fin, completes its motion, it rises out of the water and repeats its operation, by rushing into a space of eighteen feet along the side of the vessel. Boilers are dispensed with, and the steam generated by forcing water into a double barrel, by the heat of which it is instantly converted into steam, thus obtaining all the advantage of the perpetual motion without its incumbrance.

Improvements of Edinburgh, &c.—A property near the canal basin, on which some neighbouring buildings stand, bought a few years ago for £2,250, now yields £1,000 per annum. A town has grown up there, and is still extending. The new buildings are confined to the vicinity of the canal. A person who has not visited this quarter of the city for six months, finds himself surprised—by a crowd of new streets, squares, and places.

Koran.—Mr. Fraser mentions in his *Narrative of a Journey into Khorasan* , "that at Cochom there are still preserved, in a careless manner, some leaves belonging to a Koran, of the most magnificent dimensions perhaps in the world. The leaves are formed of thick wire-woven paper, which, when opened out, measure from ten to twelve feet long, by seven or eight broad; the letters are beautifully written, as if they had been each made by a single stroke of a gigantic pen. The consonants, or vowel points, as well as the initials and other ornaments, are emblazoned in azure and gold; but few of them are perfect, as they have been mutilated for the sake of the ornaments, or the narrowness of the immense margin."

Gold and Silver Mines.—Several mines of gold and silver have recently been discovered in the kingdom of Murcia, in Spain.

They are about to be worked immediately; and a great number of labourers have been engaged for the purpose.

Many gold coins, minted by Constantine the Great, and consequently near fifteen hundred years old, have been found in the most perfect state, upon Holyhead Mountain, by a woman digging peat for fuel.

War Vessels.—The first employment of steam in naval warfare was, undoubtedly, that of the *Diana* steam-ship at Rangoon, against a fleet of Burmese vessels. The power of the steam enabled the *Diana* to manœuvre so rapidly against them, that, notwithstanding the

strength and dexterity of their rowers, they could not escape; and with irresistible force she upset, demolished, sunk, disabled and took no fewer than thirty-two. To give some notion of the impetuosity with which the *Diana* must have rushed among the enemy, it is only necessary to state, that the Burmese war-boats, though constructed in the shape of a canoe, have the length of a ship of the line. They are not less than eighty feet long, by seven broad; have fifty-two oars; and row six knots an hour, carrying 150 fighting men each. Their elegance is equal to their swiftness; they are beautifully decorated, gilt without, and painted within.

Electrical Gale.—On the 6th Dec. 1823, about 100 miles to the west of the Fiord of Drontheim, the *Griper*, commanded by Capt. Clavering, experienced a severe gale, which lasted three days, during which period there was no intermission of its violence. This gale was remarkable for the small effect produced on the barometer, either on its approach, during its continuance, or on its cessation; and by the indications afforded of its having *originated in a disturbed state of electricity in the atmosphere*. It was accompanied by very vivid lightning, which is particularly unusual in high latitudes in winter, and by the frequent appearance, and continuance for several minutes at a time, of balls of fire at the yard-arms and mast-heads. Of these, not less than eight were counted at one time. (Sabine's *Pendulum Experiments*.)—*Dr. Brewster's Edin. Journ. of Science*.

Quills were used in the fifth century: but reeds continued long in use. Quills were so scarce at Venice in 1433, that it was with great difficulty men of letters could procure them. The ancient inks were greatly superior to the ink of modern times: a curious evidence of that fact was adduced before a Committee of the House of Commons on the subject of "Engrossing" Bills.

The Matrimonial Ring was, at first, according to Swinburne, of iron, adorned with adamant: the metal hard and durable, signifying the duration and prosperity of the contract. "Howbeit," he says, "it skilleth not at this day, what the ring be made of. The form of it being round, and without end, doth import, that their love should circulate and flow continually. The finger on which the ring is to be worn, is the fourth on the left-hand, next unto the little finger, because there was supposed a vein of blood to pass from thence to the heart."

The castle of Devizes was built by Roger Pauper, Bishop of Salisbury, in the reign of King Stephen; and was the most splendid castle in Europe. The King took

took from the Bishop, out of this castle, treasure (40,000 marks) sufficient to purchase a marriage for his son Eustace with Constantia, sister to Louis, King of France.

Ocular demonstration has been afforded to those who doubted the existence of the Floating Island on Derwent Lake; it has appeared above water for the length of sixty yards, in a place where a few days ago boats sailed without interruption, although the surface of the lake has been much raised by heavy showers.

Since the death of the Earl of Carlisle, the Duke of Gordon and Earl Fitzwilliam are the only noblemen living who were in possession of their titles and estates in the reign of George II.

The celebrated Prynne's "manner of studie" was thus:—He wore a long quilt cap, which came two or three inches at least over his eyes, which served him as an umbrella to defend his eyes from the light; about every three hours his man was to bring him a roll and a pott of ale to refresh his wasted spirits; so he studied and drank, and munched some bread; and this maintained him till night, and then he made a good supper. "Now," adds old Aubrey, "he did well not to dine, which breakes off one's fancy, which will not presently be regained."

Territory and Population.—The five principal monarchies of Europe are, according to recent calculations, stated to contain—

	Sq. miles.	Inhabitants.
Russia in Europe	73,154	47,660,000
Out of ditto	202,330	11,714,000
England in Europe	5,534	21,400,000
Out of ditto	176,971	113,111,000
France in Europe	10,066	30,719,000
Out of ditto	667	169,200
Austria	12,265	29,691,000
Prussia	5,011	11,400,000

Total.. 578,050 208,221,000

More than one-half of this population—i. e. 136,511,000,—being under British dominion.

If the earth's superficial content be 2,512,000 square miles, and its inhabitants 934,000,000, then do these five sovereignties extend over nearly one-fourth part, and command more than two-sevenths of the human race. The surface of our European portion (properly so called) of the globe, presents 155,220 square miles, and its inhabitants are 200,740,000; therefore, these five powers possess more than two-thirds of the territory and population of the world. The empire of China is very extensive, and more densely populous than all Europe. Spain did reckon 52,000,000 of people.

It is not perhaps generally known, that persons of either sex, who are engaged as domestic servants under the Royal Family, take an oath not to divulge any thing connected with the private habits of their masters or mistresses. So says a book

lately published, and there are reasons good and cogent, no doubt, for the regulation. Unquestionably, the divinity, that doth hedge a king to the multitude, is but a tattered robe in the eyes of the valet-de-chambre, who can discern through it a full share of those frailties which the prince on the throne is heir to, equally with the beggar on the dunghill. Royalty would fare badly in this gossiping world, were means not used to tie up the tongues of such witnesses.

A *Walrus*, or sea horse, was encountered in the beginning of June last, by the crew of a boat in the opening of Pentland Firth; and, having followed the boat up the harbour towards Stromness, it went out W. through Hoymouth. It afterwards appeared in many places to the west of the island; it was beheld with terror by the fishermen, some of whom, however, ventured to fire at the animal as it approached the shore, but the shot evidently lodged in its skin: it seemed scarcely to heed these proceedings. It was at last wounded severely by a shepherd of Mr. Laing, of Papdale, on the rocks of the Isle of Ely, after which it was made a prize by some of his companions, and towed ashore. One of the men thus employed, had the temerity to seize hold of the hind leg, or paw of the brute, and was immediately pulled out of the boat, dragged to the bottom, and with difficulty saved, on his return to the surface. Before Mr. Laing's appraisal of the circumstance, the ignorant shepherds had skinned the walrus, taken off its head, and otherwise prevented the preservation of the entire skeleton, it is the first instance of any of these formidable inhabitants of the Polar seas having been met with on our coasts. The animal was very large, but some idea of its immense size may be formed from the measurement of the leg (15 feet by 13, and more than an inch thick) having been dried and shrunk.

The Tarantula.—So late as at the beginning of the eighteenth century it was generally believed, "that the bite of the tarantula, although at first not more painful than the sting of a bee, soon occasioned great anguish, stupefaction, &c.; and that death would speedily ensue without prompt succour; that when a person, who had been bitten, was lying insensible, if a musician tried various tunes on different instruments, till he hit upon certain suitable modulations, the patient would exhibit a slight motion, beat time with his legs, arms, feet, and eventually stand up and begin to dance; and this treatment being repeated, in the course of a week or ten days the venom would cease to operate, and the patient awake, as it were, from a sound sleep, without any recollection of what had passed. For these and a thousand other like consequences of this insect, physiologists have attempted to account. Men believed that the venom

lood; Geoffry, on the nerves, in with the opinion of the celelivi. In the last century, how-incredulity manifested itself on, and Dr. Sanguietti, having had in the hottest season, to expose the bite of tarantulas, experienced enience. A recent occurrence, narrated in the *Observatore Medes*, proves that the bite of the bees, in certain cases, produce the us derangements of the animal.

A young peasant, about fifteen e, having been bit by a taran-conveyed to Naples, presented ng symptoms to Dr. Mazzolani, he case is described:—shivering mbs, constriction and excessive the abdominal muscles, cold the whole body, damp tongue, righted countenance, total pros-strength, feeling of heat in the atiable thirst, &c. The treat-: doctor consisted in administer-ina and laudanum; and, in five atient gradually recovered. Dr. s hazardous experiments, there-prove, not that the venom does but that a particular habit, or of the body, is necessary for its ation. Dr. Mazzolani's patient, id not exhibit any of the extra-mptoms before described, which ably the offspring of a heated i.

FOREIGN.

AMERICA.

n population is thus distributed, o the different forms of worship: 00 Roman Catholics; 11,636,000 s; and 820,000 Indians, not

States.—Among the many gigan- which now occupy the Ameri-rand national road or highway, extend 3,300 miles, connecting t points of the United States Mexican Republic, necessarily nguished rank.

olia.—*Monument of National*—Upon the spot which bears of the illustrious Washington, a t monument to his memory is ted. It is to be entirely con-marble, in imitation of that of is, a famous Athenian general, ted by only thirty friends, at- ie expulsion of the thirty tyrants untry; in which he finally suc- id received—his only reward, a two twigs of olive. It is to be gh, and will cost 67,000 dollars, to be raised by subscription; and it is already realized.

brew Nation.—Under the protec-government of the United States, of the Jews has been re-esta-

blished in America. A beautiful and valu-able tract, called the Grand Island, a few miles below Port Buffalo, in the Niagara River, has been purchased in part by the friends of Major Noah, of New York, as an asylum for his brethern of the Jewish persuasion. It is intended to erect a city of refuge, to be called Ararat; and, in all practicable respects, to revive the Jewish government. Major Noah is to be named Governor and Judge of Israel. A pompous proclamation has been issued by him on the occasion.

FRANCE.

Newly-invented Silk Loom.—A loom has recently been made, at Lyons, for silk-weaving, which has many advantages. It is composed of five stages; and the mechanism, which is simple, allows one man to weave five pieces at the same time. It has been examined by the Commissioners from the Academy of Lyons. The inventor is M. Lebrun, and the Academy intend to confer a gold medal on him. By this loom a saving will be made of four-fifths in the expense of labour.

Claret.—In a work published at Bordeaux, by M. W. FRANK, the following notice of the mean annual *yield* of the French vineyards is given:—*Blaye* wines, 40,000 tuns; *Libourne*, 60,000; *Lureole*, 35,000; *Bazas*, 10,000; *Bordeaux*, 85,000; *Lespane*, 20,000; in the whole 250,000 tuns.

AFRICA.

An earthquake was felt at Algiers on the 2d July last. Repeated shocks were felt for several days, but occasioned no damage there, though the inhabitants were so alarmed, that many families fled to the fields, and took refuge under tents. The town of Belida, however, ten leagues distant from Algiers, was destroyed, and out of ten thousand inhabitants, six thousand have been swallowed up in the ruins. This is the third town so destroyed in the space of twenty years; Colea and Mascara perished in the same way.

The Niger.—From the information obtained by Major Clapperton in Africa, and the discoveries which he has there made, he considers it certain that the mighty Niger terminates in the Atlantic Ocean, in the Bights of Benin and Biafra.

NEW ZEALAND.

Cowrie and Kakaterre.—The forests of this region are known to produce some of the finest timber-trees in the world; two are pre-eminently distinguished for size and quality: they are—the Cowrie, growing to 140, 180, and even 200 feet high, without branches for 80 or 100 feet from the ground, straight, and from five to nine feet in diameter: it is apparently related to the Amboyna pitch-tree; but has more justly been constructed into a new genus, the *Dammara*; it yields a pure and limpid resin, which quickly hardens on exposure to the air, and is fully equal to the best copal varnish: it delights in dry, elevated situations.

Ross's Voyage, and Captain Parry's Voyage, Part First; to be continued monthly.

The Mission from Bengal to Siam, and to Hue, the capital of Cochin China, never before visited by any European, in the years 1821-22, By Geo. Finlaison, Esq., with an Introduction, and Memoir of the author, by Sir Stamford Raffles, F.R.S., is nearly ready for the press.

Anne Boleyn, a Dramatic Poem, by the Rev. H. H. Milman, is printing uniformly with the Fall of Jerusalem.

The second volume of Southey's History of the late War in Spain and Portugal, is in the press.

Mr. Charles Butler announces the Life of Erasmus, with Historical Remarks on the State of Literature between the 10th and 16th centuries.

The Life of General Wolfe, from original documents, is printing uniformly with Mr. Southey's Life of Nelson; 8vo.

Excerpta Oratorica, or Selections from the Greek Orators, adapted to the use of Schools and Universities, are in the press.

Scenes and Characters from Froissart, will shortly be published, in 4 vols. fcap. 8vo.

The Divina Commedia of Dante Alighieri, with an Analytical Comment, by Gabriel Rossetti, is announced, in 6 vols. 8vo. This comment, which may be called an analysis of the spirit of Dante, lays open secrets yet unrevealed respecting the true signification, the origin, and the progress of the poem, so that no material passage of it will longer remain doubtful, either as to the literal or allegorical sense. The first volume will be published in January.

An Italian Grammar, by Ferdinand Ciconi, is nearly ready.

The fourth volume (Mr. W. S. Rose's translation) of the Orlando Furioso of Ariosto will shortly be published.

Essays on some of the Peculiarities of Christianity, by Dr. Richard Whateley, are in the press.

Mr. H. Lytton Bulwer's work on Greece, will appear on the 1st December, entitled an Autumn in Greece in the year 1824, comprizing sketches of the character, customs, and scenery of the country, with a view of its present critical state, in Letters addressed to Charles Brinsley Sheridan, Esq.

The New Translation of the Bible from the original Hebrew text only, Part iv., by John Bellamy, will be published in December.

The History of Lymington and its immediate neighbourhood, with a brief account of its animal, vegetable, and mineral productions, &c. &c., by David Garrow, of St. John's College, Cambridge, is nearly ready.

A work of intense interest, in two vols. 8vo., under the title of The Reign of Terror, is on the eve of publication. It contains a collection of authentic narratives

by eye-witnesses, of the horrors committed by the Revolutionary Government of France under Marat and Robespierre, and is interspersed with biographical notices of prominent characters and curious anecdotes, illustrative of a period without its parallel in history.

A translation of La Secchia Rapita, or the Rape of the Bucket; an Heroic-Comical Poem, in Twelve Cantos, from the Italian of Alessandro Tassoni, with Notes, by James Atkinson, Esq., is in the press, in 2 vols. 12mo.

Mrs. Bray, late Mrs. Charles Stothard, author of a Tour in Normandy, Brittany, &c. &c., has an historical romance in the press, entitled De Foix; or, Sketches of the Manners and Customs of the Fourteenth Century, in 3 vols.

Dr. A. T. Thompson has nearly ready for publication, a new and corrected edition of the London Dispensatory, in one large volume, 8vo.

Dr. Kelly, Mathematical Examiner at the Trinity-House, is engaged in modernizing the Shipmaster's Assistant and Owner's Manual, originally compiled by Daniel Steel, Esq.

The third and fourth volumes of Kirby and Spence's Introduction to Entomology, or Elements of the Natural History of Insects, will appear in the course of December.

Messrs. Hurst, Robinson, and Co. announce a new Series of the Monthly Review; to commence on the 1st of January next.

The son of the late Mr. Butler, whose publications for young persons are so well known, has in the press a work entitled the Geography of the Globe, adapted for senior Pupils in Schools, and for the use of Private Families. Mr. Butler is also printing a brief Memoir of his late Father.

Early in December will be published, Stories for the Christmas Week, in 2 vols.

Mr. Pugin's Architectural Antiquities of Normandy, engraved by J. and H. Le Keux, will be completed in the ensuing year. The first gentleman has lately returned from that part of France, with a large collection of drawings, memoranda, documents, and casts from various buildings. From such materials the antiquary and architect may fairly calculate on accurate and satisfactory illustrations of history. No. 2 of the work will appear in February next.

The patrons and admirers of historical painting will be gratified to learn that George Jones, R.A., has just returned from a tour through Germany, France, and Switzerland, enriching his portfolio as he passed through each of those interesting countries. The public may, therefore, look forward to many valuable productions from the faithful pencil of this justly-esteemed artist.

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3 and 4, completing Kirby and
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ready.

yre has in the press a Treatise on

ettigrew, librarian to the Duke of
announces for publication, an His-
nd Descriptive Catalogue of His
lighness's Library, with Biographi-
ces of the most eminent Printers,
Engravers, &c.

k. of Baron de Humboldt's Per-
narrative of Travels in Colombia will
be published.

erse Translation of Klopstock's
is announced.

y to the Italian Language and Con-
t, by Marconi, will speedily be pub-

Memoirs of the Prince de Mont-
e announced for publication.

Rev. W. Ellis has in the press a
e of a Tour, by a party of Mis-
s, in the Sandwich Islands.

rk on domestic architecture, en-
Half-a-dozen Hints on the Pic-
s," is announced for publication, to
nine Designs for Gate Lodges,
epers' Cottages, &c.

me Mara is said to be preparing her
s for the press.

s in Stratford-upon-Avon, illustra-
the Life of Shakspeare, are an-

are nearly ready for publication,
es of the Architects, translated by
Edward Cresy, from the Italian of

s's General and Heraldic Dictionary
serage and Baronetage of the United
n, for 1826, is nearly ready for pub-

ollection of German Tales from
n, Richter, Schiller, and Korner, is
ress.

nslation of Baron Charles Dupin's
s on Mathematics, delivered last
o the Artizans of Paris, is prepar-
he press.

nslation of Boetius de Consolatione
phis, principally in the hand-writing
on Elizabeth, is said to have been
' discovered in the State-Paper

Rev. C. Anderson will shortly pub-
ork called "The Constitution of the
Family."

chool edition of the History of Scot-

land will speedily be published, by the Rev.
A. Stewart.

A Memoir of the Court of Henry VIII.
is preparing for the press.

Lessons adapted to the Capacities of
Children, with a Vocabulary, by Mr. George
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The Geography of the Globe, adapted for
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ing Butler, and a Memoir of his Father, are
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Etymons of English Words, uniformly
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A teacher of French at Edinburgh an-
nounces "The New French Manual, and
Traveller's Companion."

Mr. J. H. Wiffen will shortly publish an
illustrated edition of his Translation of
Tasso, in 3 vols. demy 8vo. The engrav-
ings will be executed from designs by
Hayter and Corbould, by Thompson and
Williams.

Dr. Southey has in the press "Dialogues
on Various Subjects."

The fourth edition of Mr. Hope's Anas-
tasia; or, Memoirs of a Modern Greek, is
in the press.

An important work, entitled "Mexican
Memoirs," is announced, the purport of
which is to afford an authentic History of
Mexico, and a circumstantial account of
every thing connected with that country.

New editions of Campbell's Specimens
of the British Poets, Holland's History
of the Middle Ages, and the Works of
Lord Byron, are in the press.

The History of the Assassins, from Ori-
ental Authorities, is announced for publi-
cation.

The author of Margaret Lindsay has in
the press a new work, entitled "The Ex-
piation."

The Edinburgh Geographical and His-
torical Atlas is preparing for publication,
in royal folio, in monthly numbers.

A new annual work, entitled "The
Miscellanies of Literature for 1826;" con-
taining Unique Selections from the most
important works published in 1825, will be
ready for publication early in January.

The Naval Sketch-Book; or the Ser-
vice Afloat and Ashore, by an officer of rank,
is announced as in the press.

Beauties of Claude Lorraine, Part I.,
containing Twelve Plates. To be com-
pleted in Two Parts, consisting of twenty-
four Landscapes, by Claude; with a Por-
trait of Claude Lorraine, and the Life of
this great landscape-painter.

Mr. M. T. Sadler is preparing for publi-
cation, a Defence of the Principle of the
Poor Laws, in answer to their Impugners,
Mr. Malthus, Dr. Chalmers, and others,
together with suggestions for their improve-
ment, as well as for bettering the character
and condition of the labouring classes: to
which will be added, an Essay on Popula-
tion, in disproof of the superfecundity of the
human

human race, and establishing by induction a contrary theory.

The first, or winter edition of that very useful publication, Boyle's Court Guide, by means of which the stranger can always find, by alphabetical reference, the residence of any person in the whole circle of rank, fashion, professional respectability, and genteel life, will be ready for delivery on the first or second day of the month. The practice of publishing two editions of this Guide every year—one at or before the beginning of December, and the other at the commencement of the high fashionable season, at the beginning of April, and the intervening diligence with which the changes of residence and address are noted and corrected, renders it alike important to the man of business and to those who move in the gayer circles of social or ceremonial intercourse.

Mr. J. H. Druery has in the press, and will be ready for publication early in January, in a post octavo volume, illustrated with plates, an Historical and Topographical Description of Great Yarmouth, in Norfolk, including the Sixteen Parishes and Hamlets of the Half-hundred of Lothingland, in Suffolk. The Descent of the Stafford Barony and a complete Pedigree of the Jerninghams, with other Genealogical Notices of Families in the Neighbourhood will be given; and a correct account of the Churches, Monasteries, Heraldic and Monumental Remains.

The Author of "Warreniana" has in the press a Series of Tales for Winter Evenings, under the title of November Nights.

A Comparative View of the different Institutions for the Assurance of Lives, in which every question that can interest the Assurer is discussed, is preparing for the press, by Charles Babbage, Esq., M.A., F.R.S. London and Edinburgh. It will contain extensive tables of the rates charged at all the offices, as well as of the profit made by each at various ages together, with some new tables of the rates of mortality.

A new edition of the Dramatic Works of Shakspeare, with numerous Engravings, will appear early in January. The notes, original and selected, are by S. W. Singer, F.S.A.: they comprize all the information of preceding Commentators, condensed into a small compass: and a Life of the Poet, with a Critique on his Writings, from the eloquent pen of Dr. Symmons, the vindicator of Milton.

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An Encyclopædia of Agriculture; comprizing the theory and practice of the valuation, transfer, laying out, improvement, and management of landed property; and the cultivation and economy of the animal and vegetable productions of agriculture. By

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OBITUARY OF THE MONTH

REV. D. Bogue.

AT the house of the Rev. Mr. Goulby, died, the Rev. D. Bogue, nearly fifty years pastor of the independent Church of Gosport, and tutor of the Missionary Academy there: he visited Brighton, to assist at the meetings held in aid of foreign missions, a cause which, through a long life, lay near his heart, and which he promoted with no ordinary energy and success: he was in his seventy-seventh year. Mr. Behnes, the Sculptor, who was at Brighton at the time of his death, has taken an admirable cast of the venerable doctor, to execute a bust, in marble, for the son of this respected and highly esteemed individual—from which his numerous friends will have the opportunity of obtaining casts.

MRS. ELIZABETH BURGESS.

AGED 84. Blessed with a strong mind, the deceased, many years ago, produced a satirical piece, called "The Maid of the Oaks," which was acted on our stage. The incidents, on the first representation, being known to the audience, it received considerable applause: a few years since, it was again performed, but the love for scandal, and allusion to the parties, having diminished with the growth of time, the prominent features of the play were lost.—At the death of a female, familiarly known by the name of "Betty Bolauze," Mrs. B. again exerted her talents, in writing a history of the old lady's life, and depicting, in very glowing colours, her penurious and eccentric manners. Implicit faith was placed upon this production; although it was known that the writer pretty liberally bestowed vituperation upon her names, in consequence of the disappointments she experienced in not participating in the wealth which the old ungarl had amassed.—The work had a great sale. Mrs. B. for many years was in the habit of selling cakes in the city, and latterly kept a registry-office for servants.

MR THOMAS STERNY.

Died suddenly, at his house in Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, on Sunday, 4th September. This polished gentleman of the old school was seen, in his usual attire, perambulating St. James's-street, from club-house to club-house (his daily practice), so recently as the preceding day. His dress had been the same for half a century—namely a blue coat, with a broad back and long waist, "of the Monmouth-street cut," that is, much too large for his body, and he commonly wore a remarkably short spencer. Nankeen was his constant wear in small-clothes; and his blue broad-striped silk stockings produced a remarkable contrast—added to these, was a hat not deeper in the crown than an inch and a half, but with a rim of greater proportion,

and a black ribbon tied round it. Sir Thomas, in his 70th year, on the coldest day of winter, was clad the same as in the dog-days: he was a great card-player, but not a gambler. His Wednesday piquet parties, from February to July, were regularly attended by some of the most distinguished persons in high life.

DON PABLO IGLESIAS.

Was an officer of infantry in the constitutional army of Spain during the Peninsular war. On this being terminated, and the constitution having been changed for king Ferdinand, Don Iglesias gave up his military employment, and returned to Madrid, where he had property, and established himself there. In 1808, when the constitution was restored, Iglesias became a volunteer in the national militia of Madrid. A short time afterwards he was elected Begidor of the junta of the capital, and when the Government retreated to Seville, he went with a body of Caradone volunteers to accompany the Cortes to this city. When the Government removed to Cadiz, Iglesias united himself with a moving column commanded by the brave Marchesini, and went with it to Cartagena, with the view of assisting in the defence of that place. On the capitulation of the place, Iglesias preferred emigration to falling under the sword of the destroyers of his country. He went to Gibraltar, and from there, with thirty of his countrymen, he projected a descent on Ceuta, where he hoped something might be done. A violent storm drove the vessel ashore at Alhucima, where, after he had been denounced by royalists for contumacy, and seeing himself and companions surrounded on all sides, they entered a wood, and though he had only one cartridge remaining, they prepared for their defence. The enemy attacked fifteen who alone remained alive: although they were already wounded, and, indeed, covered with blood, their courage supplied their wants, and they even fought with their teeth, according to official accounts circulated in Spain at the time. Iglesias was taken and carried to Spain by the Count Salio who a short time before was also an emigrant at Gibraltar. Iglesias was kept for a year buried in a secret dungeon, without a particle of light, without a bed, nourished with scanty fare, and loaded with chains. His wife, to mitigate his sufferings, was obliged to carry off his remaining property, both in money and furniture. Iglesias has at length perished on a scaffold, with all the horrors of the murderous apparatus, which is the doom of an infamous tyranny. He died, he says, like a good Spaniard, like a valiant soldier, and as an heroic descendant of immortal Padilla.

ENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

ONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

—The London Maritime Institution held its annual meeting, at the Society's Rooms, over the Royal Academy, for the purpose of making a report on the last year's proceedings, and electing officers for the year ensuing.

A declaration of war was made by the Lord Mayor, in which His Majesty's subjects were exhorted to keep strictly to the law in the contest between the British and the Turks.

Letters were received at Lord Byron's office from Captain Franklin, announcing the arrival of the expedition at the mouth of the impenetrable early in June, whence they were to proceed to Bear Lake.—The health of the expedition was good.

Mr. Birch, an eminent coachmaker in Pall Mall, gave a roast-beef and wine dinner to all the people in the neighbourhood, and several neighbours, in commemoration of, in these times, rather an extraordinary event, the completion of the service of one of his workmen in the roof of his establishment. Mr. Birch, in the course of the evening, informed that the first English post-chaise built at his house, and amongst other things of interest attached to the prehistory of the carriage of George III., that the first state coaches for the Royal Household had been built within his walls, and were decorated with the drawings of the different equipages.

—The foundation stone was laid of the new buildings to be called St. Bride's Church, by Mr. Blades, the treasurer of the vestry appointed to carry into effect the exposure of the beautiful steeple of St. Bride's Church.

Great damage was done in the vicinity of St. James's and its neighbourhood, Kilburn, Acton, Harrow, &c., by the high gale of wind. The plantations of the villages, were torn up and blown away, many of the new buildings at the Regent's Park have been blown down, and the gable ends of some blown down from 40 to 50 stacks of hay and straw in the neighbourhood of Acton and Harrow have been scattered before the wind. Several accidents occurred in London during the month, among others, two stacks of chimneys were blown into the street, and the passengers; fortunately no one was materially injured.

The shareholders of the London and North Western Railway Company met at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Bishopsgate Street, on the 10th, who was in the chair, read a report on the progress made towards ef-

fecting the object of the undertaking, and on the state of the Company's affairs.

4.—The house of Barclay and Co. sent circular letters to the publicans in their trade, informing them, that the London brewers have advanced the price of 5s. per barrel from that day. Porter is in consequence raised ½d per pot.

9.—The Lord-Mayor's day was celebrated with the usual processions and festivals: among the distinguished personages who honoured Mr. Alderman Venables, the new Lord-Mayor, at the Guildhall civic feast, were the Duke of Sussex, the Earl of Liverpool, Lord Shaftesbury, Mr. Peel, Mr. Huskisson, Mr. W. W. Wynn, Sir George Clark, the Portuguese and Dutch Ambassadors, Mr. Justice Park, Mr. Baron Graham, Mr. Justice Littledale, the Solicitor General, Mr. Scarlet, Mr. Brougham, &c. &c.

10.—A meeting was held at the Freemason's Tavern, to take into consideration the establishment of a Literary and Scientific Institution, for the accommodation of persons employed in commercial and professional pursuits in the western part of the metropolis. H. Drummond, Esq. was called to the chair, who, in the course of his address to the meeting, said that a present of £300 would be forwarded to the institution as soon as it was formed. Messrs. Paul, Drummond, Trotter, and Wright, (partners in four banking establishments), had offered to become trustees.

11.—A public meeting took place at the London Tavern, at which a subscription was opened for the relief of the unfortunate sufferers by the recent fire at Miramichi in New Brunswick. Mr. John Bainbridge, the agent for the colony, was in the chair.

11.—The Recorder made a report to the King of the persons upon whom sentence of death had been passed at the Old Bailey September Sessions: 3 for burglary; 21 for stealing in dwelling-houses to the amount of 40s. and upwards; 1 for highway-robbery, and 1 for horse-stealing. His Majesty was pleased to respite, during his pleasure, all the above prisoners except J. Crook, who was ordered for execution. Eight prisoners were sentenced by the Recorder to be transported for life, 6 for fourteen years, and 44 for seven years.

12.—A numerous and respectable meeting was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, for the purpose of arranging plans for forming a new street from Picket-Street to Lincoln's-Inn-Fields. When it was resolved to petition Parliament, and five gentlemen were appointed as provisional trustees, to carry the plans into execution.

A fire broke out at Messrs. Hurst and Robinson's, at the corner of St. Martin's Lane, on the 10th inst.

Robinson's, Booksellers, Pall Mall, which, if it had not been speedily discovered and extinguished, would in a few minutes have destroyed property in one of the rooms said to be worth between twenty and thirty thousand pounds.

A statue has been lately erected in the cathedral of St. Paul to the memory of Lord Heathfield, who, under the more celebrated name of General Elliott, annihilated the power of Spain before the fortress of Gibraltar. The figure is of colossal size, and is executed by C. Rossi, R. A.

The Bill of Health of the metropolis gives the following account: died during October, by fever, 108; by inflammation, 205; by measles, 116; by casual small-pox, 161.

Mr. Lemon, keeper of the State Papers, on examining some of the papers of the reign of Elizabeth, discovered some in the hand-writing of the Queen, and marked "The Thirde Booke." On carefully searching further he found the papers of four other books, which turn out to be the translation of "Boetius de consolatione Philosophiæ." Nearly the whole of the work is in Her Majesty's own hand-writing.

A monument is erecting at Waterloo by the Netherlands' Government, to commemorate the victory gained in those memorable plains of glory.

A beautiful small statue of Apollo, six inches long, has been found at Tamar, which is much esteemed by the French connoisseurs.

The corner stone of the proposed Jewish City was laid in Grand Island in the state of New York, on the 15th of September, by Mr. Noah, who afterwards issued a proclamation to all the Jews throughout the world, renewing and establishing the Jewish nation as it existed under the ancient Judges.

Particulars of the number of fishing-vessels entered at the Coast Office, Custom House, London, with the quantity of fish imported in the course of one year. Number of vessels, 3,827; fresh salmon, 45,446 fish, 22,907 boxes; maids, plaice, and skate, 59,754 bushels; turbot, 87,058; fresh cod-fish, 447,130; herrings, 3,386,497; lobsters, 1,954,600; soles, 8,672 bushels; mackerel, 3,075,700; haddocks, 484,403; sprats, 69,879 bushels; whittings 90,604; and 1,500 eels.

MARRIAGES.

Thomas Lupton, esq., of Blackheath-hill, to Anna, third daughter of M. Simons, esq., of New Grove, Mile-end.

At Lambeth Church, Henry Lloyd, third son of G. T. Lloyd, esq., of Clapham-Common, to Elizabeth Stracey, youngest daughter of Mrs. Richardson, of Clapham-Rise, Stockwell.

Lord Charles Fitzroy, to the Hon. Miss Cavendish.

The Hon. and Rev. R. Bertie, to Giana Emily, daughter of Rear Adm Lord Kerr.

H. Handley, esq., M.P., to the F Caroline Edwards, daughter of Lord Kensington.

W. McGeorge, esq., to Thophais Louisa, daughter of the late R. Turner, esq., formerly Judge of Agra.

At Tottenham, the Rev. J. G. Thoms to Miss Phipps, of Stamford-hill.

At Twickenham, Lieut. Robilliard Rebecca, daughter of W. Davies, esq.

At Islington, F. R. Appleby, esq., to a daughter of J. Pott, esq., of Wiltshire.

Capt. Charlton, to Elizabeth Trobridge, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Spicer.

Mr. Young, to Miss Watson, daughter of Mrs. Staniland.

Mr. Heylin, son of E. Heylin, esq., of Cellerton, to Fanny, daughter of B. G. Dale, esq.

W. Wright, esq., of Lincoln's-Inn, to Clarinda Catherine, daughter of J. Laing, M.D. of York.

Oct. 31. G. M'Dermott, esq., to Emma, daughter of the late Mr. R. Hildland.

J. B. Hayes, esq., to Maria, daughter of the late W. Harley, esq.

W. J. Symon, esq., to Miss A. E. Creeve, daughter of General Creeve.

The Rev. J. Murray, to Miss F. M. Brierley, of Camberwell.

At Croydon, M. Stent, jun. esq., of Hammersmith, to Mary Ann, daughter of M. Newman, esq., of Cromford, Middlesex.

E. Brown, esq., of Collington, Dorset, to Miss Mary Middleton.

Capt. J. Maughan, to Jane, daughter of Capt. Ormeston, of Lynn.

The Rev. R. Montgomery, rector of Holcot, Northamptonshire, to Jane, daughter of T. Walker, esq., of John-street, Bedford-row.

I. Hodgson, esq., of Leicester, to a daughter of the late E. L. Macmurtrei, of Clapton.

J. Blackmore, esq., of Upper Street, to Amelia, daughter of the Rev. H. Hitchens, esq., of Garston-hall, Essex.

R. Lane, esq., of Alfred-place, Finsbury, to Sophia, daughter of E. Lane, esq., of Clapham-common.

A. Loveday, esq., to Miss E. Weston, Sussex.

DEATHS.

At Rettendon Parsonage, the Rev. J. Holmes.

At Hamstead Hall, W. Wallis, esq.

At Meole, Mrs. Peele, relict of H. Peele, esq.

At Heston, 88, J. MacArthur, esq., formerly of the House of Commons.

19, Francis Ursula, daughter of H. A. Pye.

26, The Right Hon. Lady Rolle.
 73, Charles Collyns, esq.
 75, Thomas Mitchell, esq.
 Walter Fawkes, esq., of Farnley Hall, Yorkshire.
 W. H. Dearsly, esq., of Shinfield, Berks.
 Mary, relict of the late L. Poignand, esq. M.D. 80.
 Charles Waistell, esq., 70.
 R. Sangster, esq., 78.
 T. Aylett, esq., of Gloucester-terrace.
 Major William Martin.
 Mrs. Byrne, wife of N. Byrne, esq., of the *Morning Post*.
 Lieut. William Thomas Loftus.
 R. S. Moody, esq., 81.
 In Golden-square, J. Willock, esq., 80.
 W. Gosling esq., of Edinonton, 82.
 E. Foulkes, esq., of Lincoln's-inn-fields.
 At Godalming, W. Lee, esq., 68.
 J. Grant, Esq., 69.
 Mr. Mawman, 70.
 At Hornsey, T. Berkenhead, esq., 71.
 Miss M. A. Campion, of Danny.
 At Twickenham, Mrs. M. Slaughter.

MARRIAGES ABROAD.

At St. Julian's, Mr. T. Williams, to Mary Ann, daughter of the late V. Corbet, esq., of Newton.
 At St. Julian's, J. Lockley, esq., of Bayston, to Miss Maddocks.
 At Memel, H. Fowler, esq., to Miss Griffin.
 At Hamburgh, O. Gilles, esq., to Patience, daughter of Mr. P. Oakden.
 At Madras, J. R. Cuppage, esq., son of Lieut.-Gen. Cuppage, to Anna, daughter of J. Underwood, esq., of Vizagapatam.
 Sir J. T. Claridge, to Miss M. P. Scott, daughter of Vice-Admiral Scott.

DEATHS ABROAD.

The King of Bavaria died on the 13th, of apoplexy. His Majesty had completed his 69th year, having been born on the 27th of May 1756, and will be succeeded by his son, the Prince Royal, who was born in 1786, and married, in 1810, a Princess of the house of Saxe-Hildburghausen. This event will dissolve the connexion between Austria and Bavaria. The Prince of Carignan has also just died of apoplexy, at his estate in the vicinity of Paris.

At Richmond, United States, W. C. Kidd, A.M. &c., son of J. Kidd, D.D., professor of Oriental Languages in the Marischal College and University of Aberdeen.

At Tobago, Lieut. J. W. Eyre, R.E.

At St. Heliers, Jersey, the wife of Capt. Baker, R.N.

At Wilmington, State of Delaware, Mr. T. Clark, late of Drighlington.

At Naples, Mrs. Rye, relict of the Rev. J. Rye, of Darlington, Northamptonshire.

At Narva, in the Baltic, lately, Capt. J. Hart.

At Villafranche, on the Rhine, M. Lohman, the naturalist, one of the most enthu-

MONTHLY MAG. No. 417

siastic votaries of science. He has left behind him 150 manuscript works.

At Krageroe, Madame Buchhelm, the celebrated Northern Poetess.

At Barbourne, 71, S. Tearne, esq.

Near Spanish Town, Jamaica, of yellow fever, A. Deans, esq. son of the late Admiral Deans.

At Port Louis, Isle of France, Lieut. J. Butt, son of the late Mr. W. Butt.

At Geneva, New York State, Mrs. J. Welsh, wife of Mr. W. Grieve, in Geneva, and daughter of the late Mr. D. Welsh, Braefoot.

26, S. N. L. son of the Rev. L. Richmond.

At Isle de los Chios, Mr. G. Skirving.

At Paris, Mrs. R. Tailyour, of Borrowfield, daughter of the late Sir A. Ramsay, Bart.

On his return from the United States, Mr. C. Brenschendt.

At Florence, Marquis Lucchesini, who has equally distinguished himself in literature and diplomacy.

At the Jamaica station, J. Sinclair, esq., son of Mr. D. Sinclair.

At Jamaica, Capt. C. Pigott, son of the late Admiral Pigott.

At Moorshedabad, Bengal, J. Hyde, esq.

At Hamburgh, 51, P. Kleudgen, esq.

At Calais, 52, Capt. J. Whitfield.

B. Scott, esq., of the island of Jamaica, who, by his will, gave freedom to three negroes, in addition to eighty others whom he made free during his life.

At Rangoon, Mr. Jermyn, chief officer of the Hon. Company's armed ship Satellite.

In Jamaica, Mr. T. Wheldale.

In Jamaica, Dr. John Nisbet.

At Kingston, Jamaica, J. C. Powell, esq.

At St. Roque, in Spain, Mr. J. Duncan, son of Mr. J. Duncan, Kirkaldy, Fifeshire.

At New York, the eldest son of Mr. W. Brodie, Selkirk.

At Lyons, in France, Miss Mary Honyman, daughter of the late Mr. J. Honyman, London.

At Jersey, Louisa Maria, daughter of Lieut. Blythe, R.N.

32, at Konieh Carmania (the ancient Iconium), Thomas Ayre Bromhead, esq., late of Christ's College, Cambridge, only son of the Rev. Edward Bromhead, of Repham, near Lincoln. This enterprising traveller, after an absence of five years from his native country, was hastening home, when arrested by a sudden and fatal disease. One of the companions of Mr. Bromhead's travels, the Rev. Joseph Cook, Fellow of Christ College, died on a camel under almost as melancholy circumstances, near the Palm Trees of Elim, in March; and the other, Henry Lewis, esq., M.A., after traversing Palestine in his company, parted from him at Beirut, in June, and returned to England. The same post brought his own cheerful letters from Damascus, and the official announcement of his death by the Porte.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

The Rev. C. B. Barnwell, to the rectory Mileham, Norfolk.

The Rev E. M. Salter, M.A., to the rectory of Swanton-Novers cum Woodnorton, Norfolk.

The Duke of Somerset has appointed the Rev. C. Neville, A.M., to be one of his grace's domestic chaplains.

The Rev. W. J. Butler, to the rectory of St. Nicholas.

The Rev. J. Robson, of Leigh, Lancashire, to the ministry of the new parliamentary church, St. George's Tildesley.

The Rev. C. H. Hodgson, A.M., one of the vicars choral of Salisbury Cathedral.

The Rev. S. Madan, M.A., to the vicarage of Twerton.

The Rev. W. Strong, to be chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty.

The Rev. W. Clark, M.A., to the rectory of Guiseley.

The Rev. T. Brown, domestic chaplain to the Countess of Sandwich, and rector of Conington, to hold by dispensation the rectory of Wistow, in the county of Huntingdon.

The Rev. T. Martyn, B.A., to the rectory of Pertenhall, Bedfordshire.

The Rev. C. S. Leathes, M.A., to the rectory of Ellesborough, Bucks.

The Rev. W. J. Brodrick, M.A., to the rectory of Castle Rising with Roydon, Norfolk.

The Hon. and Rev. R. Eden, brother to Lord Auckland, to the living of Hertingfordbury.

The Rev. Mr. White, minister of Welbeck Chapel, Mary-le-bone, and curate of Crayford, Kent, to the rectory of St. Andrew's.

The Rev. E. Wilton, M.A., to the office of minister or curate of Christ Church, North Bradley, Wilts.

The Rev. Mark Scott, to the vicarage of Slawston, in the county of Leicester.

The Rev. F. Twisleton, LL.B., to the rectory of Broadwell cum Adlestrop.

The Rev. W. W. Quartley, to the vicarage of Keynsham.

The Rev. T. Chambers, M.A., to the vicarage of Studley, Warwick.

The Rev. E. Coleridge, A.A., to the rectory of Monksilver, Somerset.

The Rev. G. Fowell, clerk, to the preachingship of St. Mary, in the borough of Thetford, in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk.

The Rev. C. B. Bruce, clerk, to the curacy of Redlingfield, in the county of Suffolk.

The Rev. J. Jones, M.A., to the perpetual curacy of Hodeleyrn, Anglessea.

The Rev. E. Ventris, B.A., to the perpetual curacy of Stow cum Qui.

The Rev. R. Meredith, B.A., to the vicarage of Hagborn, Berks.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Furnishing the Domestic and Family History of England for the last Twenty-nine Years.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

On Monday the 17th November, the first regular supply of coals, consisting of twenty waggons, arrived at Yarns by the Stocton and Darlington railway; they were sold at about one-half the price which they had previously borne.

A meeting of the Literary, Scientific, and Mechanical Institution of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, was held at the old Masonic hall, on the 17th of November. Eighty members have been admitted into this Institution at the last two monthly meetings, and thirty-two candidates will be balloted for at the next monthly meeting.

Married.] At Hurworth, R. Colling, esq., to Elizabeth, daughter of G. Skelly, esq., of Pilmore-house—At Tynemouth, C. A. Dalmer, esq., of Liverpool, to Mary, daughter of the late G. Rippon, esq.

Died.] At Ovingham, 65, Sarah, wife of C. Arthur, esq.—At Hawthornden, Ma-

ry Ogilvy, wife of Capt. J. F. Drummond, M.N.—At Seaham-hall, T. Wilkinson, esq. He was supposed to be one of the grimmest men in the county. At the end part of his life, he was an ensign in the British army, and fought at the battle of Bunker's-hill on the 17th June, 1773—At Sunderland, 69, Mary, wife of T. Gibb, esq.—At Durham, 70, Capt. E. Gray, esq.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The first vessel ever built at Carlisle, was launched on Monday, 31st October.

Married.] The Rev. Sir R. L. Fleming, bart., rector of Grasmere and Bowness, to Sarah, daughter of the late W. B. Shaw, esq., of Halton-hall, Lancashire.

Died.] At Whitehaven, 88, Mrs. Bigget White, late of St. Bees—At Great Cumblyton, the Rev. J. Brisco—At Westgate, 52, Mr. R. Dickinson—At Fetherston, Henrietta, wife of the Rev. Dr. Lanyon—At Carlisle, 66, T. Benson, esq.

YORKSHIRE.

Hudson, of Hull, has imported lately an extraordinary number of one million hundred and sixty-five thousand fowls.

For the purpose of delivery of the London letters and newspapers at the Leeds post-office altered, so as to allow an hour for correspondence, instead of fifteen minutes hitherto.

The new Session of the Philosophical and Literary Society of Leeds commenced lately, and several members were elected.

The committee has unanimously resolved, at a meeting lately of the members of the Stock Company, to make a junction at the expense of the company, to convey ships; application will be made to the directors, at the ensuing session, for to carry the resolution into effect.

A man who was gathering stones on the coast near Hornsea picked up a piece of gold formerly current for £3. 12s.; it was in perfect state.

Married.] At Bessingby, C. T. Soulsby, Esq., and Ann, daughter of H. Hudson, Esq., at Scarborough, the Rev. D. Stoner, and Mary Ann Rhodes, of Birstal—At Beverley, the Rev. J. J. Lowe, M.A., to Miss Mary, daughter of T. W. Tew, of Doncaster—At Almondbury, the Rev. J. Fowler, of Manchester, to Jane, daughter of T. Bentley, Esq., of Lockwood—At Ripon, the Rev. J. Jameson, to Anne, daughter of the late Rev. T. Jameson—At Scarborough, J. Trenholm, Esq., and Miss Hornsey—At Almondbury, the Rev. J. Stephenson, to Miss Mary, daughter of the late Mr. M. Moorhead of Holmfirth.

Died.] At Wakefield, 38, Mrs. Berry, wife of Mr. T. Lye, of Northallerton—At Leeds, 57, W. Simpson, Esq.—At York, 71, Mary, relict of the late Rev. J. W. Wainwright, vicar of Muckton, Lincolnshire—At Thirsk, near Darlington, 54, J. James, Esq.—At Scarborough, 80, T. Wainwright, Esq., author of "The History and Antiquities of Scarborough," and several other works—26, Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of the late J. Dodsworth, Esq.—At York, the Rev. J. Pollard—90, Mrs. Glenfield, widow of the late M. Glenton, Esq., of Thirsk—77, H. Yarbrough, Esq.—At York, 67, G. Hurst, Esq.

LANCASHIRE.

The meeting of the Mariners' Church Society held at Liverpool on Wednesday, the 26th of October, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chester in the chair. A subscription was made, and his Lordship undertook by his influence to remove the prejudices of the clergy as were opposed to the

segregation of the Rev. Dr. Jack, of Manchester, connected with the Secession Church of Scotland, and paid him lately with 600 guineas, as a mark of respect and esteem for his cha-

An alarming fire broke out, lately, on the premises of Messrs. Cropper, Benson and Co., merchants, in Gradwell-street, Liverpool, which damaged and destroyed nearly 2,700 bags of New Orleans, and Bengal cotton, which, with the premises, were valued at £40,000.

The foundation stone of a new church was laid in Great Oxford-street, North, Liverpool, by the Lord Bishop of Chester, on Friday, the 4th of November.

A fire broke out, lately, in some warehouses in William-street Liverpool, in which were 800 bales of cotton, nearly the whole of which has been destroyed.

The foundation stone of a suspension bridge was laid, lately, a little below the Broughton ford, in Pendleton, to communicate across the river Irwell, between the Townships of Broughton and Pendleton.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. H. Parry, of North Wales, to Miss Sarah James—At Warrington, W. Hulme, Esq., of Huyton, near Prescott, to Mrs. Anderson—The Rev. B. Guest, A.M. of Everton, to Elizabeth Catherine, daughter of T. Lingham, Esq.—At Blackburn, Mr. B. Eccles, to Mary Jane, daughter of W. Eccles, Esq.

Died.] At Liverpool, 68, Mrs. J. Ennis, of Oswestry; Maria Corbett, wife of Dr. Vandechurgh; Lieut.-Col. Bennet; 56, J. Ormrod, Esq., of Chamber-hall; Mr. R. Thomason.

CHESHIRE.

The new church, at Weeden, was opened on Sunday, the 6th of November.

Married.] At Dunham Massey, Sir J. Walsh, bart., of Warfield, Berks, to the Lady Jane Grey, daughter of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington—W. Kettle, Esq., M.D., to Penelope, daughter of the Rev. J. Hole.

Died.] At Whitburn, 71, R. Graydon, Esq.—At Trafford-hall, 72, the Rev. R. Perryn, A.M.—Mrs. Williams, wife of B. Williams, Esq., of Twerton—At Macclesfield, J. V. Agnew, Esq.—At Gateshead, 32, Mr. G. Wood; 26, H. Guy; 20, T. Guy.

DERBYSHIRE.

At the Derby Literary Institution, Mr. Douglas Fox, in introducing the chemical lectures, congratulated his hearers on the prosperous state of the society.

Married.] J. Gardner, to Harriet Moore, (late John Murphy), whose singular marriage to Matilda Lacy, of Shardlow, in the character of a man, created so much talk in that part of the country.—At Buxton, Charles, son of P. Brownell, Esq., of Newfield, to Susannah, daughter of L. Peel, Esq.—W. C. B. Cave, Esq., son of Sir Wm. C. B. Cave, bart., of Stretton-hall, to Mary, daughter of the Rev. T. Westmorland, M.A.—Mr. W. Barker, of Tideswell, to Miss Jackson—The Rev. T. Schreiber, of Bradwell-lodge, to Sarah, daughter of Rear Admiral Bingham—Dr. Tonge, to Maria, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Moncrieffe.

Died.] 31, J. H. Bainbridge, esq., F.R.S.—80, Mr. J. Hinckley—At Belper, 85, Mr. T. Creswell—103, J. Fox—At Spondon, 80, Mr. J. Watson—At Ticknall, 73, Frances, relict of the Very Rev. A. Onslow, D.D., Dean of Worcester—At Whittington, 62, Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The repair and in part rebuilding of the spire of St. Peter's Church is now completed, by Mr. P. Wootten, without the aid of scaffolding.

Married.] The Rev. W. T. Wild, to Harriet, daughter of the Rev. H. Stuart.

Died.] 50, Mr. J. Gladwin, and three children, in one week—72, Mrs. Ramsden—81, H. Hollins, esq.—At Gotham, 80, Mr. Redfern.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

A cave of very curious construction has been lately discovered at Harlaxton; a quantity of wheat and barley, quite black, was found in the interior; also a pair of stone querns. There was a hole in the middle of the bottom stone for a spindle, and another in the side for a shaft to turn the stone round with; so that the stone might be turned with one hand, whilst corn was dropped down with the other like a hopper.

Married.] At Thorpe, R. Plumtree, esq. to Mrs. Wood.

Died.] At Orby, 80, Mr. Smith, commonly called "Gentleman Smith," from the elegance of his manners, and his able personification of polished society on the stage: the original Charles Surface, in Sheridan's comedy of the School for Scandal. Of late years he was remarkable for a disregard of dress, which led him sometimes into a most whimsical patchwork of clothing.—71, W. Etherington, esq.—At Gainsborough, Lieut. J. Varden—84, J. Broughton, esq.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

Married.] At Thurnby, Mr. G. Crosher, to Mary Ann, daughter of G. Bramley, gent., of Bushby—At Bagworth, Mr. Bentley, of Oadby, to Mary, daughter of Mr. R. Crosher—At Oakham, Mr. R. Barlow, to Mary, daughter of Mr. Beaver—At Sapcote, Mr. J. Smith, to Ann, daughter of B. Perkins, esq.—At Loughborough, T. B. Miller, esq. to Susanna, relict of T. Land, esq.—At Halstead, Mr. R. B. Scale, of Fitz-John's, in that parish, son of the Rev. B. Scale, to Miss E. Glasborow—At Loughborough, Mr. J. Moore, to Miss Elizabeth Webb—At Nether Broughton, Capt. Moore, D.D., to the daughter of the Rev. J. Moore.

Died.] 70, Mr. Billson—86, Samuel, son of S. Alton, gent.—At Sileby, 78, Ann, widow of the late J. Goude, gent.—At Grantham, 89, F. Newcombe, esq.—17, Samuel, son of the Rev. J. Bright of Skeffington-hall—At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 85, Mr. D. Hayes—Lately, Mr. Baggot, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

A valuable bed of cement stone has been recently discovered on the Ashenhurst estate, near Leek, the property of R. Badnell, esq.

Married.] J. H. Foley, esq., M.A., of Prestwood-house, to Miss C. M. Gage, of Bogata-lodge, Sumex.

Died.] In the Staffordshire Potteries, 34, the Rev. J. R. Brough—At Wolverhampton, 75, Rev. G. W. Kempe—Anna, wife of J. Olarensaw, esq., of Wolverhampton.

WARWICKSHIRE.

A deputation from the congregation of Christ's Church, Birmingham, presented to their late minister, the Rev. J. H. Spry, a large richly embossed and chased silver waiter, weighing near 250 ounces, as a token of their regard and esteem.

Died.] At Preston Bagot, 52, the Rev. J. Cartwright; 70, Mrs. Taylor, relict of Mr. Taylor; 54, Mr. W. Bryan, of Coventry.

SHROPSHIRE.

A very respectable and numerous meeting took place lately at Ludlow, to take into consideration the report of G. W. Buck, esq., relative to the formation of the Ludlow and Severn Rail Road. A very liberal subscription was entered into by the gentlemen present, to carry the plan into execution.

Nov. 17.—A very numerous meeting of noblemen and gentlemen assembled at the Shrewsbury Infirmary, to adopt some measure for extending that beneficent institution, the Rt. Hon. Lord Hill in the chair, when it was resolved to appoint a committee for the purpose.

Married.] At Oswestry, C. Sabine, esq. to Margaret, daughter of the late Mr. Hughes—At Whitchurch, the Rev. J. Morrall, M.A. to Elizabeth, relict of the late Rev. R. Mayow.

Died.] At Ruyton, 34, Sarah Elizabeth Hunt, daughter of the late R. Hunt, esq. of Borraton—At Oswestry, Frances, daughter of the late Very Rev. Dr. Ferris, Dean of Battle, &c. &c.—At Bridgnorth, 84, E. Gooden, esq.—Mary, the wife of Capt. Crotty—At Madely, J. Barker, esq.—At Bridgnorth, 65, Mrs. Elizabeth Bree.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. Barnett, of Rock-hill, Buckinghamshire, to Ann, daughter of the late Mr. J. Matthews, of Concombs, Gloucestershire.

Died.] At Stourport, 65, Mr. G. Nichols. This gentleman has enriched our libraries with several instructive and valuable works. "The Literary Miscellany," in 20 vols., is a beautiful specimen of his ingenuity in the art of printing, and of his taste and judgment as an Editor. "The Cambridge Traveller's Guide," evinces much patient investigation. His treatise, "On the Conduct of Man to Inferior Animals," and numerous

culated to improve the morals of
er classes, are proofs of the same
doing good—80, R. Gem, esq.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

y-six coins, mostly of the reign of
L., were lately found near Ledbury.
annual meeting of the Herefordshire
ural Society took place on the 19th

Col. Money in the chair, when
l premiums were awarded.

d.] Mr. G. Wilkes, of Leominster,
, daughter of Mr. J. Arnett, of
id—The Rev. Y. B. Cartwright, to
laughter of the late W. Cartwright,
llington.

At Lyonshall, 92, the relict of
Rev. R. Powell—At Little Here-
pt. R. Boyle, a.n.—At Bromyard,
wife of M. Howell, esq.—48, Han-
ia, wife of T. Bird, esq., of Here-
t Newcourt, 55, the Rev. J. Lilly
rs. West, of Huntingdon.

LOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

r church is commenced in Suffolk
Cheltenham, which is to be in the
le, and calculated to afford accom-
for 400 persons more than the
f Holy Trinity, lately erected in
Street.

mprovements at the old passage
e Severn, between Bristol and
, are now determined on, and are
eeded with immediately.

apel of Bream, in his Majesty's
Dean, is shortly to be consecrated
rd Bishop of the Diocese.

ble statue was lately erected in
r Cathedral, to the memory of Dr.

d.] At Panteague, the Rev. W.
on of the late H. Powell, esq., of
ean, to Mary, daughter of the late
oberts, M.A.—At Olveston, Mr.
, to Ann Florence, daughter of D.
p.—At Birstal, Mr. D. Barra-
on of the Rev. D. Barraclough,
Stainland, to Selina, daughter of
rth—At Bristol, Mr. C. Brazill,
daughter of J. Woolen, esq., of
—At Barnwood, J. A. Whit-
q. to Julia, daughter of D. Wal-
—At Monmouth, Lieut. R. Am-
n., to Mary Jane Hansard—At
J. Fisher, esq., of Uley, to Felicia
ughter of Mr. J. Harding—At
s, C. Hargreaves, esq., of Kild-
shire, to Haunah, daughter of J.
l.—Mr. S. Kennerley, to Jane
oth of Pontypool.

19, Frances Ursula, daughter of
L. A. Pye, Vicar of Cirencester—
ston Vicarage, Susanna, wife of
J. Baylia—At Bristol, 88, the
the late G. Cummings, esq.—At
m, 54, Caroline, relict of J. Torre,
nydale-hall—At Monmouth, 75,
one—At Clifton, Harriet, daugh-
Rankin, esq.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The premiums offered by Jesus' College,
Oxford, for encouraging the cultivation of
the Welsh language among its members,
were this year adjudged as follows:—

1. For the best translation into Welsh of
Dr. Blair's Sermon on the Crucifixion of
Jesus Christ, £10, to Mr. J. Blackwell,
Berriew, Montgomeryshire.

2. To the best Welsh reader, £6, to Mr.
Jenkin Hughes, Lledrod, Cardiganshire.

3. To the second best Welsh reader, £4, to
Mr. J. O. Hughes, Brynllwyd, Anglesey.

A small gold cuphic coin was lately found
in the excavation made for a culvert near
Christ's Church, Oxford; it is in high pre-
servation, and has an inscription on each
side in ancient Arabic characters, such as
were used in Mahomet's time.

Married.] At Ensham, Mr. R. W. John-
son, to Anne, daughter of R. Bowerman,
esq.

Died.] 48, J. Oglander, esq., M.A., Fel-
low and Sub-Warden of Merton-college—
At Alcester, 93, T. Pumphrey—At Fiekens
Hall, E. F. Colston, esq.—At Orford, 91,
Mary, widow of J. Barthrop, gent.—At
Charlbury, 27, G. Cobb, esq., son of the
Rev. J. Cobb, D.D., vicar of the above place.

BUCKS AND BERKS.

A sow, belonging to a poor man at New-
port Pagnel, produced lately the following
extraordinary litter: the heads of two re-
semble those of the elephant, but without
eyes; a large and only tooth protrudes from
the mouth, one half inch in length; on each
of the fore-feet are five claws, and the
bodies are unlike those of pigs. Ano-
ther has the appearance of a mastiff, and
another is somewhat like a pig, but has no
nostrils. A fifth is a perfect pig in all its
members, and a remarkably fine one.

Died.] At Coleshill, 86, H. Ward, gent.
—At Datchet, 80, Maj. W. Scott.

HERTFORD AND BEDFORD.

Married.] The Hon. A. I. Melville, to
Charlotte, daughter of S. Smith, esq., M.P.

Died.] At Barnet, 57, the Rev. W. Marr
—60, Elizabeth, relict of the late Mr. T.
Bass; 70, S. Johnson, esq.; 74, Mrs. Evans,
daughter of the late C. Baron, esq., of
Hitchin.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Died.] At Norton Hall, Charlotte, relict
of B. Botfield, esq.—77, Mrs. Whitsed,
relict of T. Whitsed, esq., of Borough Fen
—Mrs. Greene, wife of J. Greene, esq., of
Oundle.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

The first meeting of the Cambridge Phi-
losophical Society was held on Monday, the
14th November, when several very interest-
ing papers were read by Mr. Rothman, of
Trinity, by Mr. Airy, and by the Rev. L.
Jenyns, of St. John's.

A patent

A patent has been obtained by T. Steele, esq., A.M., of Magdalen College, for some very important improvements in the construction and apparatus of the diving bell.

Married.] At Huntingdon, G. Wilgress, esq., of London, to Frances Barbara, daughter of Mrs. Farquhar.

Died.] At St. Ives, the lady of P. Tremearne, esq.—At East Linton, J. Burton, esq.—70, G. Milner, esq., of Comberton.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Heydon, H. Handley, esq., M.P. to the Hon. Caroline Edwards, daughter of Lord Kensington—At Yarmouth, J. Harper, esq., to Sophia, daughter of the late Capt. S. Palmer—F. Hare, esq., of Stanhoe, to Mary Ann Buck, niece of the late G. Dettmar, esq., of Blake-hall, Wansstead.

Died.] At Norwich, Sir T. Hankin, Lieut.-Col., of the Scotch Greys—At Loughborough, 65, Elizabeth, wife of B. Cubitt, gent.—82, Elizabeth, wife of W. Herring, esq.; 83, J. Ditchell, esq.; 65, the Rev. J. Burrell, M.A., rector of Letheringsett.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] G. Gataker, esq., of Mildenhall, to Elizabeth Harrison, daughter of T. Wilkinson, esq.—At Woodbridge, J. Barthrop, esq., of Hollesley, to Mary Eliza, daughter of J. S. Baldry, esq.—R. Elwes, esq., of Wisset Parsonage, to Catherine, daughter of I. Elton, esq., of Stapleton-house.

Died.] At Orford, 78, Margaret, wife of T. Lowton, esq.—At Hadleigh, 49, R. Sheldrake, gent.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Layton, W. Edwards, esq., M.P., of Swansea, to Miss Fulcher—At Steeple Bumpsted, the Rev. W. T. Wild, of Newark-upon-Trent, to Harriett, daughter of the Rev. H. Stuart—At Terling, Mr. W. Goodday, of Great Totham, son of the Rev. W. Goodday, to Catherine Matilda, daughter of B. Firman—At East Thorndon, the Rev. W. Bond, of Little Warley, to Letitia, daughter of the late Rev. J. Birch—At Woodford, Capt. B. Adams, to Christiana, daughter of Mr. J. Ledger—Mr. R. B. Scale, son of the Rev. B. Scale, Vicar of Braintree, to Miss E. Glassborow—At Newport, W. N. Bell, esq., to Elizabeth daughter of the late W. Canning, esq., of Quendon.

Died.] At Rettendon Parsonage, near South End, the Rev. T. Holmes, M.A., Fellow of St. John's college—At Ongar, 65, the Rev. W. H. Warren, M.A.—Mr. B. Archer, son of the Rev. T. Archer, rector of Foulness Island—At Walthamstow, T. F. Forster, esq.—At Saffron Walden, 69, J. Searle, esq.—At Maryland Point, W. Stanley, esq.

KENT.

Nov. 3.—The Ogle Castle, East India-men, burden 600 tons, from Bombay, was wrecked on the Goodwin Sands; every soul on board perished, the dreadful violence of

the storm frustrating all the endeavours of the boatmen to render them any assistance.

A numerous meeting was held at Deptford, for the purpose of establishing a Mechanics' Institute, Dr. O. Gregory in the chair, who consented to become the president of the society. Several donations were presented at the meeting by the master shipwrights, &c., and others present.

Married.] E. Kingsford, to Frances, daughter of E. Dodwell, esq.—At Eltham, the Rev. B. Guest, M.A., of Edmonton, to Elizabeth Catharine, daughter of T. Lingham, esq., of Shooter's-hill.

Died.] At Gravesend, 38, Mr. T. Mayr, son of the Rev. J. Mayor, Vicar of Sharnbury—At Woolwich, the wife of Major Clibborn—At Maidstone, 75, the widow of the late Mr. Justice Poole.

SUSSEX.

A stone coffin was lately found, in leveling the ground near the New Infirmary, at Chichester: it is about six feet in length; and, on removing the lid, which fitted very perfectly, it was found to contain mould, about two inches deep, intermixed with minute portions of bone, some few fragments of iron, like corroded nails, and a perfect earthen jug of very elegant shape.

Married.] Mr. R. Philp, to Charlotte Wise, daughter of W. Wise, esq., Brighton—At Bognor, the Rev. W. Knight, rector of Steventon Hants, to Caroline, daughter of J. Portal, esq.—Lieut. J. Roche, &c., to Caroline Susanna, daughter of the late A. Robinson, M.P., of Broadwater.

Died.] Capt. W. McCulloch—At Winifred, daughter of J. Hoper, esq.—At Hastings, Penelope, daughter of the late Rev. H. Price—At Lewes, Dr. Lowdell—At Brighton, 72, J. Hughes, esq.—At Oldchester, Sarah, the wife of C. W. Ditch, esq.

HANTS.

The first public meeting of the Portsmouth Mechanic's Literary Institution, was held on the 26th of October, when the president, Dr. Howard, esq. delivered an introductory lecture to the numerous artists assembled.

A new independent chapel was lately opened at Alresford, and sermons preached on the occasion by the Rev. J. Griffin, of Portsmouth, and the Rev. T. Adkins, of Southampton.

Married.] H. Handeley, esq., M.P., to the hon. Caroline Edwards, daughter of Lord Kensington—At Bently, J. McCruther, M.P., of Farnham, to Jane, daughter of Capt. Ommanney, M.P., of Northbrooke-house—At Hambledon, the Rev. R. G. Richards, to Catherine Elizabeth, widow of Capt. J. Whyte, M.P.—S. R. Jarvis, esq., of Fair-Oak House, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Rev. P. Murthwaite, M.P.—J. Garland, esq., M.A., to the widow of the late J. Slade, esq.

Died.] Fanny, the wife of Mr. T. Staddon, of the Royal Naval College—55, O

lackenzie, R.N.—24, Lieut. T. H. 1, R.N.—77, the Rev. W. B. Bar- of Timsbury—At Petersfield, 63, ife of E. Patrick, esq.

SOMERSET AND WILTS.

d.] Lieut. Morres, R.N., of Brit- lta, to Mary, daughter of the Rev. —At Marlborough, J. M. Rich- , of Roath-hall, near Cardiff, to , daughter of T. Calley, esq., of , Park, Wilts.

At Biddestone-house, 90, J. sq.—At Warminster, 31, Hannah, Mr. J. Hoare—64, J. Hall, M.D., of the magistrates of Berwick.

d.] At St. Cuthbert's, Wells, Ma- tfield, to Eleanor, daughter of Mrs. East Wells—At Bath, E. H. Clarke, Georgine Catherine Terise O'Mo- pt. A. Cox, to Mrs. Jane Wood- . H. Atkins, esq., to Miss Martha . G. Sanby, esq., to the daughter of H. W. Woodyear, esq.—M. Poole, London, to Eliza, daughter of Mr. —R. Goldstone, esq., to Caroline, of J. Burgon, esq.—J. Harwood, to Phoebe, 80, relict of R. Coles, h of Pensford.

At Bath, 20, Sophia, daughter ith, esq.; the lady of J. Sigmond, Norton, J. H. Turner, esq.—At on-place, 75, T. Mason, esq.—At Mallet, the lady of W. Purlewent,

DORSET.

nerous and highly respectable meet- held, lately, at Shaftesbury, the t. Waldegrave in the chair, to con- necessity and propriety of con- an iron rail-road from Radstoke to easing by Frome, Hindon, Salis- l Stralbridge.

d.] W. R. Bell, esq., of Gilling- Agnes, daughter of the Rev. J. , vicar of Marston Magna.

DEVONSHIRE.

Rev. Mr. Lane is building a new with shops adjoining, and a capital a meadow adjoining the town of Busbell. The shambles in the cen- high street are to be pulled down. ge is now erecting across the Teign, ll form a most convenient commu- along the coast at Torquay, and roasing Lord Morley's suspension ver the Plym to Plymouth.

rare mineral the tongstate of lime , been discovered embedded in tin- Huel Friendship copper-mine near k; it is of a high yellow colour.

rat cargo of copper ore, from the annary Company's mines at Mol- is shipped, lately, on board the rader, for the smelting houses at

d.] At Upton Helions, J. Bott, Cotton-hall, to Susannah Maria,

daughter of the late Major Arden—At Lit- tleham, C. Dench, esq., to Mary, daugh- ter of Mr. J. Baker—Capt. R. Cook, R.V.B. to Miss Ann Venn, of Stonehouse—The Rev. T. Wilcocks, to Miss Eliza Satterly— At Topsham, Devon, Adam, son of D. Gordon, esq., of Abergeldie, R.B. and Dul- wich-hill, Surrey, to Susan, daughter of the late Rev. J. Swete.

Died.] At Totnes, 80, Mr. Bastow— Mary Magdalen, wife of H. S. Dyer, esq., R.V.—49, Elizabeth, wife of T. B. Stud- dy, esq.—At Exeter, 103, D. Sugg. At the age of twenty, he fought at the battle of Dettingen, and assisted in removing the wounded Duke of Cumberland from the field. At the battle of Culloden he was himself wounded; but, from that period to his death, he never had a day's sickness. He has left four children, twelve grandchildren, and fifteen great grandchildren. He was born on the 7th of June, 1723, and his third son is now seventy years of age—At Dawlish, Elizabeth Ann, wife of the hon. G. Lysaght—65, the Rev. J. Palk, vicar of Ilstington, near Ashburton—At High- field cottage, near Woodbury, 76, F. B. Dashwood, esq.—The Rev. P. Edwards, rector of Berrynarbour.

CORNWALL.

The Hayle Causeway is now rendered passable, several carts having traversed the whole line from Griggs to Carnsew. The completion of this spirited undertaking will render that fine line of road through the west of Cornwall, from Redruth to Pen- zance by Hayle, passable at all times of the tide.

A spacious meeting-house for the Society of Friends, was opened lately at Truro-Vean. The celebrated Mrs. Fry and her sister were present, and addressed the assembly.

Married.] At Landrake, — Lus- combe, esq., to the widow of B. Trickey, esq.—At Falmouth, J. T. Forster, esq., of Bromley, Middlesex, to Mary, daughter of W. Tweedy, esq., of Truro.

Died.] Near Pendennis Castle, 63, Capt. M. Oates, R.M.

WALES.

A splendid vase, weighing 330 ounces, and holding ten quarts, has been presented by the clergy and laity of Carmarthen to Dr. Burgess, their late Diocesan, now Bishop of Salisbury.

Cardigan was lately visited by so dreadful a hail-storm, that every window exposed to the north was demolished; there was not enough glass in the town to repair the damage.

The annual Flintshire agricultural meet- ing took place at Mold, October 25; a bet- ter exhibition of improved stock had never been exhibited in this county: the usual premiums were distributed.

The commissioners of the Breconshire turnpike roads have determined on making a new road in lieu of that steep and dan- gerous

gerous descent, called Bailien-hill, in Cwmydur, between Treacastle and Llandovery; and also complete the improvements at Bwch-hill, between Brecon and Crackhowell.

Nearly eight miles of the new line of road through the mountainous tract of country between Newton, Montgomeryshire, and Builth, Breconshire, are now completed.

Married.] At Merthyr Tydvil, E. Williams, esq., of Maesyryddid, Bedwellty, to Margaret, daughter of the late D. Davies, esq., of Garth, Merthyr—At Bettws-y-coed, D. D. Price, esq., of Hendre-rhygethin, to Mary, daughter of the late W. Edwards, esq.—Lieut. W. Pedder, *n. n.*, to the daughter of J. Pedder, esq., of Cnewer—At Llandovery, J. Popkin, esq., to Miss Olivia Wolstoncraft—At Cascob, Mr. R. Jones, Worcester, to Mrs. Martin—At Carmarthen, E. H. Stacy, esq. to Eliza Frances, daughter of W. Edwards, esq.

Died.] At Perthgyrent, Cardiganshire, 74, the wife of A. Walters, esq.—At Energlyn, 75, J. Goodrich, esq.—R. Jones, esq., late of Glanrhyon, near Llandilo, Carmarthenshire—Margaret, wife of T. Jones, esq., of Llawry-Bettws, near Bala, Merionethshire; 77, the Rev. R. Williams, rector of Llangar—At Aberathen, the wife of Capt. Enoch—At Cardiff, 80, the Rev. P. Edwards, of Llandaff—63, W. Edwards, esq., of Carmarthen.

SCOTLAND.

Oct. 20. The whole of that ancient and magnificent building, Castle Forbes, the residence of the Lord Viscount Forbes, *n. n.*, was reduced to ashes. The whole of the furniture and the valuable library was saved.

The Glasgow operatives sent a deputation to Mr. Hume with a piece of plate and a complimentary address. Mr. Hume declined accepting the present.

The city of Glasgow steam-packet, on her passage from Greenock to Liverpool was driven, by the storm, on the rocks at the entrance of Douglas Harbour, Isle of Man; no lives were lost.

The Comet steam-boat, on her passage from Inverness to Greenock, in coming round the point at Kempact, was met by the Ayr steam-boat; the violence with which they came in contact sunk the Comet instantaneously: twelve persons only were saved out of upwards of sixty persons who were on board.

At a meeting in Dumfries, on the 4th November, it was determined to establish a rail-road from Bampton to Port Annan, and the members of the meeting agreed to give the land, wherever the road should come through their property, without any recompense.

In searching among some ancient papers in Heriot's hospital, a challenge to mortal combat was found, addressed by the famous Rob Roy to the Duke of Montrose.

A meeting was lately held at Leith, for the purpose of uniting the Leith branch of the Royal Public Dispensary, and the Leith Dispensary and Humane Society, which was agreed to, and a considerable sum subscribed in the room, to support the charities.

Married.] At Minto, Roxburghshire, J. P. Boileau, jun. esq. to Lady Catherine Elliott, daughter of the late, and now of the present Earl of Minto—At Broadhouse, A. Wilson jun., esq., of Glasgow, to Marsilla, daughter of A. Macdonald, esq. of Dallicen—At Montreal, Capt. Read, to Christiana, daughter of Maj. Gen. Gordon—At St. Fort, W. F. Blackett, esq., son of C. Blackett, esq., of Wylam, Northumberland, to Catherine, daughter of the late R. Stewart, esq.—At Rosehaugh-house, Roxburghshire, J. Walker, esq., of Dalry, to Lilla, daughter of the late R. Mackenzie, esq.—At Kelso, R. Bruce, esq. to the widow of the late J. Murray, esq.—At Jackson's-cottage, near Dumfries, W. Bruce, esq. of Symbister, to Agnes, daughter of W. G. McCrae, esq.—At Paisley, Mr. W. M'Arthur, to Janet, daughter of J. Tammill, esq.—At Edinburgh, the Rev. W. Linott, to Sarah, daughter of J. Weddell, esq.

Died.] At Roseville, 81, Euphonia Macduff, wife of Mr. D. Bridges, Edinburgh—At Cumnock, 76, J. Taylor, esq.—At Port Glasgow, J. Young, esq., *n. n.*—At Kirkcaldy, 85, H. Beverage, esq.—At Moffat, 71, J. Rae, esq.—At Erskine, the Hon. Caroline Henrietta Stuart, daughter of Lord Blantyre—At Edinburgh, Capt. C. Greig; Ensign D. James; Capt. D. Macarthur—At Kilmartin-house, D. Campbell, esq.—At Hilltop, 90, G. Wood, esq.

IRELAND.

An enormous pike, weighing ninety-two pounds, was recently taken in a small creek from the Shannon, by Capt. Sheehy and — Donlon, esq., and presented to the Marquess Clanricarde at Portlaoine Castle.

An aggregate meeting of the Irish Catholics was held at Limerick, on Monday the 31st October; Mr. O'Connell, Lord Clancurry, Mr. Spring Rice, and others addressed the meeting on the subject of emancipation.

The new Catholic association had its first meeting on the 28th November in Dublin. Mr. Conway was appointed Secretary: Mr. O'Connell stated, the Catholic rent now in hand amounted to £233.

Married.] At the Vice Regal-lodge, the Phoenix Park, Dublin, his Excellency the Marquess Wellesley, to Mrs. Peterson.

Died.] At Dublin, 72, Mrs. P. Canning, mother of the Right Hon. Lord Canning—At Dunolly, P. M'Dougall, esq.—Lieut. R. Wilson—At Moyar, 69, J. Browne, esq.

SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER

TO THE FIFTY-NINTH VOLUME OF THE

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TRACT-MEETINGS in WHITE RUSSIA.
TRACT-Meetings is the name given to a species of fair kept in all towns of the above province of Russian empire. They are now, for all intents and purposes, fairs, where merchants and manufacturers find a ready market for every kind of merchandize; though this was not the principal object of their establishment. On the contrary, they were appointed by government for the purpose of facilitating legal sales, transfers, mortgagings, divisions of estates among the nobility, and farmers, scattered over an immense country, which has but few roads and little facility for communication. It may be supposed that they are well attended, since they afford means of uniting business with pleasure, for the meeting of distant friends, and for the purchase of luxuries. They are of ancient date; but have become most flourishing since the land has been more subdivided, and many wealthy farmers have sprung up in the neighbourhood. There are several about the province; for example, at Minsk, in the beginning of January; at Nowogrodek, at the end of the month; and at Wilna, from the 1st to the 30th of May. But the most considerable of all, is that at Lublin, founded, or rather transferred from the small town of Dubuo, by the command of the emperor Paul, in the year 1800. It is held in January and lasts for three weeks. Kiev, an ancient city, which contains still many unexplored remains of former greatness, had been fast sinking into decay, but it was restored to opulence by these meetings, especially since the establishment of Odessa as a place of commerce. Before that epoch, the Ukrainians are reckoned all the southern provinces, formerly belonging to Poland, had no market for its produce, and the inhabitants, therefore, raised no more corn than was necessary for their immediate consumption, the rest of the land being left for pasture. Money was then so scarce that for one paper rouble might

MONTHLY MAG.—Supp.

be bought a *tshetvert* of excellent wheat. But as soon as that harbour began to be visited by foreign ships, and corn came in demand, millions of hands in this province devoted themselves to agriculture, and enriched it by their industry. The best years for it were those of 1807, 1808, 1815, and 1816, when almost all the rest of Europe suffered dearth, and the Ukrain farmer obtained as much as forty roubles per *tshetvert*. These advantages, however, were only enjoyed by small farmers; and the possessors of large unwieldy estates, cultivated by unwilling slaves, had nothing but loss. This induced the Polish nobility to sell their estates with the life-stock of men on them, in small parcels, and they were greedily bought up by farmers from all parts of Poland, who were glad of the opportunity of settling on this inviting soil. Thus the family of Potozky, for instance, sold an estate with 120,000 peasants on it; and the sway of those great families who formerly used to rule, like petty kings, over several hundred thousands of people, is now continued by an immense number of smaller proprietors and farmers, who all made their purchases at the above meetings. The family of Branizky alone withstood the general mania of the nobles, of selling their estates, and by a wise management have improved theirs considerably. Others still continue selling: however, that reaction which was naturally to be expected from the English corn-laws on one hand, and the improved and increasing agriculture over the rest of Europe, in Egypt and the United States, on the other, has already begun; and scarcely the tenth part of the land offered at the last meetings has found purchasers. Even that would not have been bought had not the government, with a view of upholding agriculture, prolonged the period for which it advances money to landholders. Indeed, the necessity begins to be felt throughout the province, of turning public attention to the improvement of their breed of sheep, and the establishment of manufactories;

and a company has in consequence been formed in Livonia, for the purpose of introducing Merino sheep into that district.

But I yet owe the reader a description of one of these contract meetings, and I will take that of Kiev as a specimen. The exchange, or contract house, as it is called, is the centre of all the business that is done there. Here people of all conditions are crowding during the day, to transact their affairs; and it is here also where, in the evening, they meet to partake of the amusements afforded to them by balls, concerts, plays, &c., that are given for their relaxation. Near the entrance stands a military guard, and at the door a porter to keep away the mob. The principal hall is on the ground floor, and it is large enough to contain 3000 persons. The walls of this apartment are lined with hardware, plate, &c. Two rows of pillars are surrounded with shelves, containing books, ambre, &c. The window and door-frames are hung with legal publications, for there are no newspapers at Kiev. The court-house and other public rooms adjoin this hall. The upper rooms are destined for public amusements, sales, &c. In short, the building entirely resembles, during the contract season, the Palais-Royal at Paris, except that it is more crowded. The sight of the numerous groups, conversing loudly on the most multifarious affairs, is truly amusing.

A court of justice, the highest in civil matters, and from whose decisions there is no appeal, meets twice every day, during the whole period, attended by a double number of officers. It decides on all mercantile affairs *instantly*, and its decisions are executed without delay. A debtor, who misses the term of payment, is arrested as soon as a complaint is lodged against him. I will not fatigue my readers with the details of Polish laws: there is, however, one thing so peculiar in the jurisdiction of Poland, in case of bankruptcy, that I cannot pass it over. The effects of the debtor are not sold for the general benefit of the creditors, as is done every where else, but his landed property is divided among them according to their respective demands; a practice which, as may be supposed, creates very great inconveniences, and is often attended by ludicrous circumstances. The Jews always meet here in great numbers, and try to make the

best of a bargain. The theatrical performances alluded to are given in Polish for the benefit of the country people, and in Russian for that of the inhabitants of the town. But there is something very peculiar in the Ukran dialect of this language, which seems greatly to displease the Russians, who pretend that they hardly understand it. A large clock on the stage, which indicates by very loud strokes the slow march of time, seems to be a needless piece of furniture in this place. The concerts, however, are of the first class, and have been honoured by a Catalani, Romberg, and, lately, by the famous violin player, Lipinsky. At the balls, the genuine *Polonaise* is still occasionally performed by superannuated dowagers, and mustachioed Sarmatians, in all its originality. The young people, however, prefer the *Mazurka*, and the *Cracow quadrille*. Kiev is famous for the beauty of its females. Y. Z.

For the Monthly Magazine.

GRAND FETE, &c. at PETERSBURGH.
Extract of a Letter from Petersburg,
August 9, O. S., 1825.

I JUST take up my pen to give you a short account of my arrival at Petersburg. On our way we landed at Elsinour, and, waiting upon the British Consul, one of his sons accompanied us to the burial-place of Hamlet. His tomb is situated in the centre of a garden. Elsinour is an old town, very roughly paved; but it still has its charms: it is twenty miles from Copenhagen. We saw the royal mail-coach, in shape like an old square washing-tray, set out for the capital, the principal part of the harness made of rope. Passing near Copenhagen, we had a complete view of the city, and also of the spot where the British army landed when they besieged the Danish capital. Cronstads is an island, about two or three miles in diameter, and about twenty from Petersburg. Between these places the *Holm* is but shallow, and only fit for vessels that draw but little water. Here is a large pier, and a mole for the convenience of taking goods, from vessels that arrive from Petersburg, and a large dock-yard for building men-of-war, many of which are laid up here in ordinary. This pier suffered severely in the inundation of November last; I think there are still about twenty sail, which were then lifted up, lying dry, and in such a state

them unlikely to be got on. Here are about 2,000 cannon mounted, some of large; these are the neatest ever saw, and all of Russian make, cut here by Peter the Great, entirely constructed of red metal and supposed to be one of the finest in the world. To this place go and send persons convicted of crimes, who sweep the streets, perform any kind of labour; the greater part of them have an iron collar round their necks; and they are under the care of the military. All our luggage was taken care of by custom-house officers, and we were compelled to get new clothes for Petersburg. All the land and sailors, except those belonging to the government, wear their uniforms, and some of them of an enormous size. In fact this is the custom with all the Russians, whether carmen, smiths, tailors, shoemakers, clerks, or merchants, and even

Cronstadt in a steam-packet, and arrived at Petersburg about two o'clock in the afternoon. The streets here are very handsome in the extreme, admirably laid out. The public buildings are numerous, and the most magnificent ever saw. The churches are of the extreme; most of them have two to four domes, resembling St. Paul's Cathedral, computed, with a blazing gold cross on the summit; some of them have spires of an enormous height. The exterior when the sun shines, has a most brilliant appearance; and the interior edifices is generally striking. The pavement contains about thirty beautiful red granite, their bases are four feet in diameter: the whole is polished as smooth as glass. In these churches we saw about twenty French eagles, or colours; these bearing the visible marks of the bloody hands that stained them. Some of the priests have their hair half down their backs, and beards pending before their faces. Here many of the streets have sewers running through them, and bridges, out of number, over

The horses here are small, but handsome and fleet; and on the 1st there was a race here between the Cossacks and two English jockeys, for a considerable sum of money to run, on the high road, a

distance of thirty-nine Russian miles and back again, equal to fifty-three English miles—when, much to the mortification of the Cossacks, the race was won by the English.

Petersburgh contains about 50,000 soldiers, and, in fact, every thing here is military. The troops are fine looking men, and many of them you may see with one, two, or three shot-holes through the brass plates on their hats. As to the Emperor, you may meet him in the streets as plain as a private gentleman, unencumbered with courtly splendour, fawning sycophants, or numerous guards; he has no fear, he is too well beloved by his people to fear them. The Wednesday after our arrival at Petersburg, there was a grand annual fête at one of his palaces in the country. Here the whole empire are invited to meet him and the imperial family at a hall. All foreigners, provided with tickets, are admitted here, whilst *beards* are sufficient recommendations for the natives. We were invited by a gentleman, and proceeded in a steam-packet belonging to him. We took tea in the purlieus of the palace. We saw the Emperor and Empress, with all the Grand Dukes and Duchesses, the Empress Dowager, wife of the late Emperor Paul, &c., and could have touched some of them. I was quite delighted to witness the reciprocal confidence between the imperial family and their subjects. We were all over the gardens; there were two bands of music, and brilliant illuminations. The devices were of every description that imagination could suggest, and, as the lamps were nearly 500,000 in number, upwards of 25,000 tons of tallow were expended, exclusive of spirits of turpentine. Besides these, there was a grand display of water-works. About twelve at night all the imperial family left, but not till they had rode through the gardens for the purpose of giving every person an opportunity of seeing them. Several ships of war lay off the front of the gardens, illuminated and dressed in their colours. When we returned to the steam-packet, about two in the morning, a handsome supper was provided for us. Upwards of 100,000 persons are supposed to have been present at this fête. The gentleman, from whom we had letters of introduction, is the superintendant of a large cotton manufactory, established by the Emperor for the employment of orphan children: it is like a

large town; the machinery is beautifully executed: and here are two steam-engines. About ten miles from Petersburg there are a foundry and gas works, supposed to be the largest in Europe. At another place, about twelve miles from the capital, the people are employed in casting cannon, mortars, &c. When I was there, they had just completed one for throwing a shot of 120 pounds weight. Here, also, they manufacture all the mathematical, optical, and philosophical instruments, of every description, for the army and navy. Here are also an iron foundry, a steam-engine manufactory, anchor-smiths, carpenters, and shipwrights: all kinds of edge-tools are made here, where no starving poor are to be seen: every person can have bread enough, although made of coarse rye. The peasantry look cheerful and hardy, and are well, though coarsely, clad.

Your's, &c. E. G.

For the Monthly Magazine.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

WHAT confused notions people generally have of education! One parent will tell you that it means paying thirty pounds a year to the master of a boarding-school, for promising to teach his son reading, writing and arithmetic, English grammar and French Grammar. Another understands, by the term, £60 or £100 a year, paid for his son's instruction in Latin and Greek at a public school; or three times that sum expended at the college in teaching him just what he likes, provided he like Latin, Greek or mathematics. When the lords of the creation are so easily satisfied with such definitions and such realities, it would be hardly gallant to expect greater severity from the fair sex. A girl, or "young lady," as she is now termed, the former word being obsolete, must, in the first place, go to an establishment (i. e. boarding-school), or have a private governess at home; she may learn to read, to write, and to sew, at choice, but she must learn to play on the piano, ear or no ear; to sing, voice or no voice; and French grammar and the use of the globes; also to draw and to dance; and to walk, like a trussed fowl, with her companions, two by two. It would be the height of vulgarity to omit any one of these accomplishments: not a tradesman's daughter, between Hyde Park and Whitechapel, would listen for a moment to such an

innovation. Young ladies of higher rank are still more indefatigable in their accomplishments; victory over one instrument does not suffice; the harp must be contended with: Italian, German, or Latin, whichever be in fashion, must be acquired, and even mineralogy mouthed at. The only use of such male education is to put money into the schoolmaster's pocket; and of such female education, to entrap a husband, whose ears, apparently, are expected to be somewhat larger than his brains.

But the real use of education is to make a boy happy in his youth, a good relative, an intelligent man of business, and a wise and honest member of the state when grown up. This, it seems, is to be attained by Latin and Greek, bad French, and University mathematics: and a female is to be taught the duties of a wife, mother, and regulator of a family, by practising eight hours a day on the piano, and learning French and the harp. In the language of the world, to receive a good education is to become learned,—to become learned is to know what is taught or talked of at colleges—to swallow the husk of learning—to become a pedant: or, in the case of a female, to become a blue-stocking, who reads novels, talks about every thing, knows nothing, and neglects her proper duties. No wonder, then, that people say women should not be well educated, and that "learned" women are avoided like the plague.

Now I contend that neither this, nor accomplishments, nor both united, are good education; and that good female education is the only mean of subverting blue-stockingism, or puppy-nursing, or female sanctification, or snuff-taking, or triple language-learning, or eternal piano-practising, or any other female nuisance.

There are only two reasons why a woman should not be well educated, namely, that she is physically or mentally incapable of receiving a good education, or that her situation and claims do not require it.

If mental talent depended upon muscular strength, what sages our brains and porters would be! It is evident that the female frame, though feebler than that of the male, by no means precludes intellectual improvement. With regard to the mental incapacity of the sex, it proves nothing, to say that the female intellect is inferior

as.* The real question is, can the mind be improved by education. This, I think, nobody will deny. The higher branches of literature, which females are, in a great measure, excluded by education and habit, which, therefore, do not allow a comparison, they, nevertheless, take a conspicuous part. In Miss Wuth we have the second novel of the age; and Lady Morgan, Harney, Mrs. Hamilton, and Mrs. Norton follow at no humble distance. Our best historians rank Mrs. Norton, and mathematicians boast of Agnesi. The first tragic writer of the age is Johanna Baillie; on the same Mrs. Siddons had no superior; originality, brilliancy, and general knowledge, few men can compete with Madame de Staël. The female must surely be capable of great talents and immense improvement, if she displays in literature such characters as these. It should also be remembered that literary excellence is not only, nor the chief object of education, especially of good female education, although some portion of nature should certainly form a part of it. Beauty soon fades, accomplishments follow quickly in the rear; and the beautiful and admired female, unable to exact the coldest civility, spends the remainder of her days in sorrow and unhappiness. Such is the fate of many a woman in high life, and very many in the middling of society; few, comparatively, are obliged to devote the whole of their time to domestic duties. The time thus wasted in pain and frivolity might be agreeably spent in literary pursuits, which, were they of no other use, would, in this respect, prove valuable. An intelligent female who spends her leisure hours with much success in these pursuits, and, at the same time, earn the approbation and respect of society. No difficulty can, therefore, arise from the female mind

which, however, is still a disputed point. One party maintains that the female understanding is far inferior, which another party as boldly denies: while a third contends that the minds of both sexes are equal, although not alike; the male distinguished for superior force, ability, and method; the female for sensibility, versatility, and delicacy—which are alike indispensable to happiness.

being incapable of profiting by instruction.

The policy of bestowing much trouble and expense, in the education of females, depends upon the relative situation their sex should hold in society, and upon the duties it has to perform.

Knowledge, according to Lord Bacon, is power; and what is power but happiness, or the means of pursuing happiness? Debar one-half of society from knowledge, from instruction, from happiness, and so closely is their fate entwined with our own, that you almost risk the destruction of society. The bonds between the sexes are infinitely stronger than those between man and man. They were founded in mutual happiness, and, if broken, must occasion mutual misery. Woman alone can be a partner, without the fear of becoming a rival. This vain and noxious phantom of rivalry, conjured up by ignorance and supported by prejudice, must speedily vanish before the light of truth. The more enlightened we become, the more able and desirous are we to perform our duties; and the duties of the two sexes are so distinct by nature, yet each is so necessary to the well-being of the other, that, united, they form a consistent whole, which the best education will render most perfect.

Women were formed to be our wives, not pieces of household furniture, or animals for our amusement, like monkeys and kittens; they were formed to be our partners: not sleeping partners only, but active intelligent partners, capable of conversing with us, of understanding us, of adding their share of knowledge and talent to the delight we experience from our own, of entering into all our pleasures, and of softening all our pains.

It is the wish of the ignorant to degrade others to their own level, and, above all, so to degrade women, that themselves may shine in the comparison; as if, unfortunately, there were not degraded beings enough of both sexes to keep each other in full countenance. If a woman should be degraded, why not utterly degraded,—where are the bounds? how can they be marked? If intelligent, why not highly intelligent? Is knowledge misery, or can we mark out the limits of human improvement? Her situation in society demands intelligence, no less for our happiness than for her own.

The duties of females now pass under

sex

der our view, and a brief sketch of one or two will enable us to ascertain the degree of intelligence that is requisite to fulfil them.

What principally strikes one in regard to the *regulation of a family*, is the number of duties it includes—the variety of persons and things it has to do with—the unceasing vigilance and attention it requires—and the versatility of mind required, not only from the extent of the objects it embraces, but from the rapidity of their succession, which latter demands equal rapidity of conception, judgment and execution. Upon the proper performance of this duty depends in no mean degree the happiness of us all, “every day, and all day long;” and its being well or ill executed, will make a corresponding increase or diminution of our happiness.

Among the subdivisions of this head, are:—

1st. The general management, cleanliness, and comfort and safety of a house, furniture, &c.

2d. Purchasing, making, cleaning, washing, &c. most articles of clothing, bedding, &c.

3d. Purchasing and dressing of food.

4th. The good management of servants.

5th. Purchasing at the proper time, in proper quantity and quality, and registering almost every article that enters a house.

It is alleged that these duties are learnt best by practice, and that they do not fall within the scope of education.

It is not contended that any art can be attained without practice; but the best mode of practising it, as proved by the united experience of ages, may be taught, in conjunction with practice, in a very short time; whereas much time, vexation and trouble would be spent, and often spent in vain, by a person endeavouring to discover it himself. Domestic economy is as capable of being reduced to rules as any other art, and might even be united with practice, and taught at a boarding-school, without much interruption to the usual accomplishments. Still every art that comprises innumerable details, and details which are frequently varying, like domestic economy, must demand a strong exertion and good education of the faculties—much more, indeed, than many trades. A tailor’s knowledge, for instance, need not form a ninth part of that which is requisite for the management of a family; yet the tailor requires

seven years of instruction in his business. A servant cannot be expected to behave well to a mistress, who does not know what her work is, nor how it should be done, especially if she be a trifling or contemptible character; for the good conduct of servants depends universally upon the conduct of those who are placed above them.* Thus, whatever branches of education are essential to form the mind of a young man, are no less requisite for the improvement of a young woman, even as regards domestic economy.

The entire education and management of children, to their tenth year, devolves upon the females: man will not, or cannot, interfere. Yet upon the education received at this period, much of our future happiness depends. A well-timed word, or action, will often modify the character through life. The education of children does not, then, consist in combing their heads and sending them to school, to be out of the way—a most barbarous doctrine; but in judiciously training and developing every faculty of the mind and body, and instilling sound principles and correct habits. This task, adequately performed, argues no mean portion of knowledge and intelligence. The laws of the human mind, of morality, and of the motives or springs of action, are quite indispensable; as also are all the leading principles of the most useful sciences, a minute acquaintance with those objects that should form the early studies of children, and a thorough knowledge of the principles of education. The art of teaching is in itself a difficult art, and no mistake is more common or pernicious than to suppose, that a person is necessarily capable of teaching that which he knows.

What! (it is exclaimed), would you attempt to turn young females into philosophers, and upset the existing order of society? Whether this knowledge would, or would not, place female upon a par with philosophers, is not the question: we have only to inquire whether knowledge the welfare of society requires that females should possess. It may be objected that the intellect of females is inadequate to such exertion, I would refer to the preceding observations.

* A list of the thousands who are annually ruined by ignorance and neglect of domestic economy, would be a painful but convincing proof of the great want of this art.

a female intellect; and, if it be at time is wanting, an hour abstracted from the piano, for five the ten years usually devoted to instrument, would, under proper ment, be quite sufficient. The al difficulty would lie in procur- apotent instructors.

the above imperfect analysis of ints only of female duty, it is at a considerable portion of in- al exertion is necessary for the ge of them: it would, therefore, rfluos to follow the train of fe- ities any further, though an ana- the whole would be required in mation of a system of female on.*

y females are or may be obliged their own livelihood, or to assist affairs of their husbands; and, death of the latter, to be in- with their families in misery, if s unable to continue their hus- usiness. It would be advisable : some provision on this head, female education.

her, therefore, we consider wo- wives or mothers—as regulators lies, or instructors of youth; we regard their happiness or n, as intelligent members of a uity of which they form an equal every case we shall admit that ucation requires as great atten- d embraces as wide a range of as our own. This does not im- the sexes should be similarly l. In whatever respect their differ from our's, a corresponding e should be made in their in- a.

ay oppress and degrade women ay become arbitrary tyrants over ved victims; but most amply / be revenged! From equality tion and reciprocal good offices, on, liberty and happiness spring; , discord and misery have ever- l the wretched fate of master e. We are the strongest, and in our power to degrade wo- nt history, reason and nature that we shall equally degrade s in the attempt.

G*.

draw up such a system, which is sideratum, would require talent sence that few possess. Still it is ionary nor impracticable; though s of its importance and object is here attempted to be given.

For the Monthly Magazine.

*The ECONOMY of TASTE.—No. II.
Taste in the Improvement of Landed Pro-
perty.*

IF in my former essay I descended so low as to the rural cottage, and endeavoured to introduce the supposed proud and prodigal lady, Taste, with humble Economy by her side, to the chimney corner, it is not my intention to confine her visits there. We will walk abroad for wider observation, and ascend to higher objects. The train of my reflections, in fact, originated from observing what appeared to me a grand mistake, in the conduct of some of those territorial improvements which are going on in a variety of places in the neighbourhood of the metropolis; and where it appeared to me, as in many other instances it has appeared, that a better attention to the principles of taste might have administered alike to the beauty and embellishment of an improving property, economized, in some degree, the expenditure of the proprietor, and contributed to the gratification of all whom chance or choice might lead to reside upon, or wander in the neighbourhood of such property.

That the importance of taste in the improvement of any portion of a landed estate, especially such improvements as are intended to invite the residence of persons of comparative opulence, should be obvious to every proprietor, might be naturally expected, especially when we consider the expense to which many of those proprietors put themselves to embellish their own grounds and mansions, and improve the scenery of the country by which they are surrounded; and yet how little is that principle attended to in the planning and conduct of those buildings and enclosures by which they occasionally seek to improve their rent-rolls. If they themselves inherit, or have purchased, some otherwise convenient dwelling, on a naked plot, and are employing gardeners and nurserymen to embower it with shrubs and saplings; what would they give if it were possible to transport to the scene a few flourishing trees of mature and stately growth, to spread their embowering shade between them and the mid-day sun, and diversify the jejune monotony of their trim plantations! Yet when they are planning the erection of some little pavillion, which they expect to lease out to others, or have marked out some roadside slip for a series of rentable villas, or ornamental cottages,

cottages, the first thing they generally do, or which their overseers do for them, is to fell every tree, of whatever growth or description, fill up and pare down every inequality of the surface, and turn the whole ground-plot of their projected improvements into one tame, naked, and apparently sterile level; the expense of which, whatever it may be, must be set down as the first item in this left-handed account of the *Economy of Taste, in the Improvement of Landed Property*.*

Surely it might be admitted as one of the first axioms of common sense, in all projected improvements of this kind, that not a tree of any description should be cut down, that did not actually interfere with the necessary plan of the projected buildings, till the erections themselves were complete, till the little plantations were planned, nay till the taste of some intended occupant (if practicable) could be consulted—since, perhaps, there may be not a few to whom the tree, against which the axe is prematurely levelled, might have been the very attraction which would have lured them to the habitation. At any rate, it is always more easy to remove than to restore; and as a flourishing elm, or an oak, or even a poplar, or a common willow, cannot be replaced in as little time as it can be cut down; and, as most people prefer some degree of foliage around a rural residence, to downright naked exposure, even a sorry willow may be endured, till something better can have time to grow up, and require or justify its removal. But what shall we say to the *Economical Taste*, that would banish the very sight of water from a range of rural cottages, and prefer, at the expense of several hundred pounds employed in its construction, a covered drain or sewer, to a running and embowered rivulet?

The little river Effra has, in my time, undergone some metamorphose. I remember it in the days of my boyhood, a pretty brawling stream, sometimes swollen and turbid, indeed, in winter, and in autumnal rains—and sometimes almost dried up by continued heats and droughts, but much more frequently a crystal rill, babbling and sparkling by the road side, beneath a winding hedgerow, and soothing both the eye and ear

with its perpetual lapses; while here and there a humble cottage farm, a barn, or a labourer's lonely thatch and garden, peeped forth among the trees, or enlivened the neighbouring pastures. Of late years, the improvements in the road (and certainly for the convenience both of carriages and of foot-passengers, it is very greatly improved) have formalized its banks; and the vents of the drains, from the multitude of habitations which have sprung up in this, as in every other direction round the metropolis, had sullied, in some degree, its pastoral purity, and rendered it somewhat less picturesque and poetical. But still it was a stream;—it had motion and reflection; and though seldom pellucid, it had charm enough to induce me to reflect, in many a daylight, and many a moonlight perambulation, what a vitality, as it were, even so scanty a supply of running water afforded to all,—but more particularly to rural scenery. Its banks, too, still were green with unshorn grass, and diversified with the flowering weeds of the hedgerow; and the cresses which mantled on some parts of its margin, had a salubrious freshness to the eye, that associated itself with many a poetical remembrance: and it might safely be referred to any person of even moderate taste, or of picturesque feeling, who has chanced to take his refreshing walk from the throng and smoke of the metropolis, along the Croydon or Streatham road, whether he has not found the pleasantest part of that road to be, the portion of it which led from the Camerway, or Holland Cottage, along the side of that stream, up to the village of Brixton; and whether the agreeableness of that part of his walk was not evidently derived from the little stream itself, and the foliage with which it was, all along, either partially or more completely shaded? Till you came to the series of sweetly embowered cottages, it is true (and whose embowering, by the way, so beautifully obscures the ill taste of some of those cottages themselves), the shade was only that of the common grey willow: but still it was a shade, that broke the naked flatness of an extensive pasture; and might have served, if houses were to be built there, to sequester, in some degree, their naked fronts, till plants of more tasteful form and leaf could spring up and supersede their function. The advantages of such precautionary measures

* This subject might be treated at much length, and in a variety of points of view. I confine myself to a single instance.

exemplified, by the series of
s already alluded to; and I will
: to say, that no artist, or being
ist-like perceptions, has ever
by that series of cottages, when
es were in their foliage, with-
niring the general effect which
xture of well-grown hedge-row
rubbery plantation, there pro-

ld one have imagined that, with
arm of such an example full in
when the project was entertained
ting another series of cottages,
is, on the adjoining portion of
gin of this little rivulet, that the
of *Economical Taste*, towards the
lishment of this projected im-
ent, would have been to have
and uprooted every individual
ich had hitherto protected and
l its banks—not even sparing
ine old elms, which, by their
e from the brook and road,
have adorned the pleasure
s behind?—or that the next
ould have been, to cover over the
itself with brick and mortar, and
ite its visible existence.

the *men of business*, indeed, this
all very right. The more they
, and alter, and metamorphose,
ore they have to plan and
—the more the expenditure,
re their commission and their

And a good speculation the
e in question must have been
m; for the archway was built
imes over, before it was capable
ing the autumn torrent, and
keeps its span at last. How-
o appearance, all is now com-
—the brook has become a
the trees have disappeared—
ow of cottages has arisen; some
n with castellated turrets, and
a good simple style of cottage
ature; only that they must con-
shew their naked fronts to the
f the sun, and the gaze of the
oad, till nursery plants shall
to trees; and then it may be a
atively pretty place—but not
e embowered row of cottages
in which the expense of hewing
ching has been spared; and as
brook, its murmurs shall be
no more—nor shall sun-beam
or moon-beam glimmer on its

So I will conclude, with
bing a pastoral lament, or
sonnet, written upon the oc-

THLY MAG.—*Supp.*

SONNET

ON THE RAPID EXTENSION OF THE SUBURBS.

“How far, ye Nymphs and Dryads! must
we stray

Beyond your once-lov'd haunts, ere we
again

May meet you in your freshness? My
young day

Has oft time seen me, in your sylvan train,
Culling the wild-wood flowers, where now
remain,

Nor break, nor hedge-row, nor clear bub-
bling stream

To feed their fragrance, or the fervid ray

To mitigate; but to the flaunting beam

The domes of tasteless opulence display,

Shadeless, their glaring fronts; while the
pure rill

That wont to parley, or by noon or night,

With Phœbus' or with Dian's softer light,

Now thro' some drain obscene creeps dark
and still,

To sweep the waste of luxury away.

J. T.”

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

IN your Monthly Review of Litera-
ture, for July (p. 544.), there is a
short notice of “The History and An-
tiquities of the Tower of London, with
Memoirs of Royal and Distinguished Per-
sons, &c. &c. By John Bayley, Esq.
Part II.” The reviewer gives a very
high character of the work, which it
perhaps deserves, so far as it respects
the second part, which I have not read,
nor have I seen it. But I may be
allowed to suspect whether the his-
torian gives, even in *this* volume, “a
*faithful record of events that have oc-
curred*,” when I recollect having read
with attention his first volume about
four years ago. I fear the reviewer
has neglected to look into the first
part, or noted the dishonest and paltry
way in which Mr. B. passes over an
important period of English history,
fraught with very interesting events,
so intimately connected with the sub-
ject on which he was then treating.
When a person is fairly convicted of
propagating a known and wilful false-
hood, or omitting wilfully to state a
fact, the neglect or misrepresentation
of which becomes injurious either to
individuals or society at large, what-
ever that person may afterwards assert
must be received with great caution,
unless there be some other and better
authority to depend upon.

Of this showy History of the Tower,
it is but fair to acknowledge that the
paper is good, and the printer and en-
graver have executed their parts well.

3 R

monly well—I speak of the first volume. But of the historical part, which properly belongs to the author, the candid and discerning reader will be able to form a judgment, and the reliance to be placed on the fidelity of his description of ancient events, from the specimen of his manner of describing events more recent—to wit, in the year 1794; the circumstances of which are still within the recollection of many of the present generation.

What is history? In reality nothing more than the record of facts. The reflections and inferences appertain to the historian, and not to the history itself. The facts, however, should be so faithfully related, as to enable us to form reflections and inferences for ourselves. We learn but little from modern histories; for each historian accommodates the facts to his ideas, almost in the same manner as a cook sauces up his dishes to his palate: we must dine according to the taste of the cook:—we must swallow history according to the humours of the historian. Our mental stomach, however, requiring healthful food, we shall not consent to take our historic meal in the humour of Mr. Bayley; but shall take the liberty of shewing our decided disapprobation of his *salmagundi*.

This meagre description, if it can be called a description, of the memorable event I allude to, will not satisfy, but may mislead the honest and inquisitive reader who is anxious to be informed of real facts. The mean and malicious sneer against the prisoners who were then confined in that fortress on a charge of high treason, manifests a temper and spirit very remote from what should belong to a man who lays claim to the title of an impartial historian. The nine or ten lines which follow is all that he has condescended to say on the subject; except two epitaphs, written, I presume, by a more honest man, to amuse himself in his lonely hours in his solitary cell. From what motive he was induced to publish the lines I cannot say, but I really thank him for it.

“Written on the wall of the Beauchamp Tower, lately existed the following lines, which, although neither rendered valuable by their antiquity, nor by any thing worthy of remembrance in their author, may not be improperly introduced by way of concluding the description of this interesting building.”

EPITAPH

ON A GOLDFINCH.

WHERE Raleigh plac'd, within a prison's gloom
I cheerful sung, nor murmur'd at my doom;
Where heroes bold, and patriots firm could dwell
A goldfinch, in content, his note might swell;
But death, more gentle than the law's decree,
Hath paid my ransom from captivity.

*Buried 23d June, 1794, by a fellow-prisoner in
Tower of London.*

EPITAPH

ON A CAT, NAMED CITIZEN.

IF, led by fancy o'er this nest of woe
In search of secrets hid within these walls,
Thine eye, kind reader, thou should'st chance
throw

On the small spot where my poor dwelling falls
Think not, within this cell there is compris'd
Aught which the world could envy, nor could I
Nor stars, nor ribbons deck'd my honest breast—
An humble Citizen lies buried here.

A friend, that could my lowly talents prize,
(At his fond kindness, reader, do not laugh)
Sooth'd my last moments, clos'd my dying eyes,
Dug here my grave, and wrote my epitaph.
But lest these lines thy fancy should deceive,
And thou should'st think some patriot claims a
Thy rising anguish let me now relieve:
'Tis only *Puss*, the Citizen, lies here.

Buried in the Tower Wall, 23d August 1794. &c.

“The above verses were written, perhaps, by John Augustus Bonney, whose initials are subscribed to the last of them. He was a person committed to the Tower in 1794, together with John Horne Tooke, John Thelwall, and some others of like character, on charges of high treason.”

It is true that the lines were written by John Augustus Bonney. The object of this had the pleasure of passing them long before they fell into the hands of the historian of the Tower. Such is the deplorable situation of the Tower, which that maker-up of books, scraps from the History of England, from coronation processions, commitments of royal and noble personages, and catalogues of persons committed in that blood-polluted tower, has left the prisoners of the year 1794 under the awful charge of treason. And he also leaves the reader of his history to collect their fates from more authentic sources—whether these prisoners so wittily describes as people of character, perished in their dungeons or on a scaffold, or escaped from thralldom by a verdict of honest independent juries. Let us enquire whether these men were of characters as deserved to have the story of their fate left thus ambiguous. I shall give the names and qualities of the prisoners.

e illustrious philologist, John ooke, I need hardly speak. He wledged by all to have been a ranscendent talents, and one of t learned men of the age in :lived. Stewart Kyd, an emi- rister, much esteemed for his and abilities in his profession. gustus Bonney and John Mar- of them attorneys at law, and s of great repute.

* * * * *

Joyce, a dissenting minister, or to the sons of the late Earl : a man much respected by knew him. John Richter, a corresponding clerk in the department, a young man of ucation, and much respected. Hardy was, indeed, but a shoe- I will leave his character to cation of the late Lord Erskine; it appeal to the respect with at great advocate of the great liberty, and the honour of his always continued to speak of ich were the *low characters* of ley's Chronicle of the year nd if all characters are *low* that ertain either to *royal* or *noble* es, then is the epithet fit for the the historian. But if the epi- history should have reference character and conduct, let any be weighed in the balance with yley, Esquire. T. H. o, 16th Aug. 1825.

Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

ETHER the facts which I am about to communicate to the y your permission, are, or are ly to do any good, I cannot to say; but, whatever may esult, I think it the duty of dividual, however obscure his or impotent his means, to : attention of the public to ex- blic evils. Upon that principle appeal to your miscellany, as cle to carry my wishes into

at further preface, I beg to state, subject to which I wish to draw eption and that of the commu- the notorious fact of not only but importing foxes, from fo- untries, for the purpose of turp-

ing them loose in *this*, in order to be hunted. But, before I enter into the detail of this unwarrantable outrage upon the rights, the comforts, and the property of the public, I beg to make a few observations.

Every one acquainted with the ancient history of this island well knows, that there was a time when *wolves* abounded and were indigenous in Britain; but, by a price being put on their heads, they were at last, with much difficulty, exterminated in England and Wales. The last wolf, in Scotland, was killed by the hand of Sir Ewin Cameron, about the year 1680: in Ireland, the last was destroyed about the year 1710. I saw an account very lately, in one of the newspapers—and, of course, thousands saw it besides me—of the devastations committed by wolves in Russia, in the government of Livonia alone, in the year 1823. I mention it on the present occasion, that it may stand on record. They devoured horses, 945; foals, 1,243; horned cattle, 1,807; calves, 735; sheep, 15,182; lambs, 726; goats, 2,545; kids, 183; swine, 4,190; sucking-pigs, 312; dogs, 703; geese, 673. This is said to be an official account; but of its correctness I have no further means of judging. If it be at all near the mark of truth, I am sure the account is of a most awful nature. I shall apply this account—and *fact*, I have no doubt—to the present argument by-and-bye.

Now, with regard to foxes, the maxim is, "*that the law favoureth things for the good of the common wealth*—such as the killing of foxes" (Noy's Maxims); and "the common law allows the hunting of foxes and badgers, *being beasts of prey*, in another man's ground, because *the destruction of them is looked upon as a public benefit*." (Cro. Jac. 321.) Such I understand the law to the present hour.

Now if the law justifies the destruction of foxes, because, being beasts of prey, they are injurious to the interests of the commonwealth, of course the law considers their existence as a positive evil; and if a positive evil, every man who endeavours to increase such evil is the decided and declared enemy of his country; and he that tries to lessen and root it out is entitled to its thanks. If not to destroy, but to preserve, and to increase this pernicious animal, be an evil, what then must be the wilful *wholesale importation* of them? Not only

only by the laws of the land, but upon every principle of reason, morality and justice, to encourage and increase an acknowledged evil is assuredly a crime against God and man. How then, upon any ground, whether law or gospel, is it to be justified that those noxious animals should be increased by artificial means, and turned loose upon the country, for the purpose of following a barbarous recreation,* "the toil of a savage Indian and the amusement of what is called a highly polished English country gentleman;" when it is known that those animals are so destructive, not only to every kind of poultry, but to all sorts of game, and even to lambs. Not content with getting cart-loads of them from the wild beast traders, to be scattered over the country, which is a fact too notorious to require any proof, but I this day saw in a provincial newspaper, a paragraph in the following words: "a considerable number of foxes have been lately imported from France"—no one can doubt the object—can then any thing be more unwarrantable? and what makes it more outrageous, and against which there is one universal outcry of shame throughout the country, we see this practice upheld and supported by those who ought to set a different example, whose time and attention should be directed to other objects than that of wantonly injuring their neighbours, in order to provide what they call sport for their own civilized habits. Suppose a farmer were to entrap 500 rats, and take them from his own farm by night to the parson's or the squire's house and let them loose, would this be honest? Now tell me the difference in principle between the farmer's letting loose 500 rats on the parson's glebe, or the squire's manor, and the parson or squire letting loose an equivalent number of foxes on the flocks and hen-roosts of the farmer. The fox is a thief; and he that aids and abets a thief is an accessory to the crime. "*Thou, then, that preachest a man should not steal, does thou steal*"—"thou that makest thy boast of the law, through breaking the law, dishonourest thou God." The society of roe-deer, otters, foxes, rare horses, hunters, dog-kennels, and all their train of employments and thoughts, is an un-

worthy vocation for a Christian priest, whose duty consists of something more important than praying or preaching, or trying how to preserve and increase foxes to eat up and destroy their neighbours' property, merely for the gross and idle enjoyment of a savage pastime.

If the animal were hunted to be destroyed the case would be widely different; but, as a proof that this animal is not hunted to destroy it, they call off their dogs as soon as they perceive the object of their adoration is in danger; and they even threaten, as I have heard and believe, to let loose ten foxes upon any farmer who destroys one; so that if this unwarrantable practice of increase and importation be not by some mean or other put a stop to, the country will soon be overrun with these vermin, and the public market will soon feel the effect of it in a most sensible degree. I will only mention one instance among one hundred thousand of the effect of this happy propensity. A short time since a certain farmer, in three nights, lost, by the foxes, ninety-six head of poultry, as I have been credibly informed. This happened in the month of August; they were carried into the standing corn, where no pursuit could be made, and there mutilated and destroyed.

Now, if the reverend Nimrods and their irreverend associates should take it into their heads, for the glory of the chase, to import a few wolves from Livonia, or other places where they are plenty, to people again in the mountain-fastnesses of this country; and the destruction, if effected, of one will be followed by a fresh importation—who is to say, in these days, when the rage of novelty is so predominant, wolves will not, like foxes, be imported? Some of our high-minded gentry feel it ignoble to buy the timid hare. The chase of the fox may become not high enough for their minds; the formidable and intrepid wolf may offer a more glorious sport; and why not the bear, and the lion, and the tiger? I do not know that there is any positive or statute law that makes it criminal to import and disperse beasts of prey, though I should think that, by the common law, under general terms, it is an indictable offence and as vice is progressive, what security have we that this will not be the case—that they too, like foxes, shall not be imported for the recreation of our

* Whose legal pretence and justification, as our correspondent has shown, is the extirpation of these animals.

ay and clerical? He whose head
part can lend assistance to the
ration, increase, and importation
s, can have little scruple of con-
about importing wolves; and I
e that this will be the next thing
shall hear of, and see garnished
Sportsman's Magazine. It is well

that the wolf is particularly
f human flesh, and a fat plump
supposed to exceed all other
f flesh in richness and succulency;

ood is so particularly fascinating,
tiger will absolutely intoxicate
f with it. Wolves sometimes
se to fall upon the shepherd
than his flock, and devour wo-
arry off their children, &c.; these
il wolves are called *ware wolves*,
wolves of which we should be
"and nothing is more com-
n countries infested with these
e animals, than for them to carry
and devour children, particularly
of cottagers who reside near the
of woods. Perhaps the fox hun-
he be a political economist) will
at a few wolves will be a fine
o thin the super-population of the
y, and to do away the necessity
nticide.

ning is easier than the increase
portation of wolves: their cubs,
se of lions and tigers, are as gentle
by dogs, and as playful as kittens.
pretty subjects of amusement to
the education of *young master*;
ploy his time, to occupy his
ts, and to train him up in the
should go in his future walks of

men, this new crime of "importa-
be not put a stop to by some
or other *in limine*, I shall not be
ed, ere long, to see this refine-
upon iniquity extended to the
ation of wolves; for I again re-
hat the man who is capable of so
ing foxes, can feel little compunc-
the importation of wolves.

A CONSTANT READER.

June, 1825.

Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

I leave, through your useful
lication, to call the attention of

Warsaw:—the wolves are become so
in various districts of territory,
ferocious withal, that they are em-
nd to attack even men; they have
nd some infants and young girls."

agriculturists and machinists to the
importance of applying the knowledge
of the latter to the operations of
husbandry; as it is highly probable
that, in consequence of the contem-
plated repeal of the Corn Laws, a more
economical mode of cultivating wheat
and other grain must be substituted for
the present expensive process of plow-
ing, rolling, dragging, &c., by horses, or
a very large proportion of the poorer
land of England must be left out of
cultivation. Stiff soils cannot be pre-
pared and sown to wheat for less than
five pounds per acre, exclusive of rent
and taxes. Few of such soils will pro-
duce seventeen bushels per acre, which
at six shillings per bushel will be a
losing operation. If the ports are
permanently opened, this price, assur-
edly, will be above the average. It is
most extraordinary that in this coun-
try, where machinery has been applied
to every other operation, this impor-
tant, this primary object has derived
scarcely any advantage from its im-
provements. On the soils before re-
ferred to, three horses, a man and a
boy, can with difficulty break an acre
in a day. How much additional work
would a locomotive steam engine ac-
complish in the same time, at half, or
even a quarter the cost? When this
sort of land, from the state of the
weather, is in a condition to be worked,
time is every thing. These two facts are so
strong, that more words seem unneces-
sary to call the immediate attention of
those interested to the subject. It may,
however, be observed in addition, that,
in other instances where the power of
steam has been substituted for animal
labour, those engaged in regulating the
former have been able to earn higher
wages; and if this could be effected
for our half-starved peasantry, its im-
mediate consequence would be a reduc-
tion of the poor's rate—the desirable-
ness of which is too well understood
to require comment.

Your's, &c.—D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

THE reply of Presbyter Anglicanus,
in your October number, to my
inquiries on the Doctrine of Confession
and Absolution in the Church of Eng-
land, has naturally engaged my atten-
tion; and, on a re-perusal of Burnet's
character of the Duchess of York, my
opinion decidedly is, that he states her
practice of secret confession, as a mem-

ber of the Church of England, not as a trait *peculiar* to her alone (which Presbyterian Anglicanus infers), but as a practice *common*, at that time, with members of that church.

But, altogether, the information of Presbyterian Anglicanus is so very general and unsatisfactory, that I have for myself made such inquiries as a poor library and a retired situation will admit. I read in the Book of Common Prayer that, at the ordination of a priest, the bishop gives him authority in these words, "whose sins thou dost forgive, they are forgiven;" and, in the exhortation by the priest to the people to attend the communion, he invites those "who cannot quiet their own consciences to come to some minister of God's word and open his grief, that by the ministry of God's word he may receive the benefit of absolution, together with ghostly counsel and advice." In Dean Comber's works is the following passage: "To confess our sins to a priest, even in health, is a pious and ancient custom, and not only a sign of repentance, but the *best* means for obtaining pardon and for amending our lives, and (though greatly abused by papists) is but too much neglected." To encourage the secret confession of sins, the Church of England has a canon requiring her ministers not to reveal the same: at least, so says one of her own ministers—I have not the canon.

Reading the above quotations, and looking at the practical application of the doctrine in the instance recorded by Bishop Burnet, it is not going too far to say, that though the Church of England does not enforce secret confession by temporal penalties, she requires it as a duty; that particular absolution follows confession: the practice has, perhaps, become obsolete, but it yet is a part of her doctrine.

Wherein, then, on confession and absolution, do the churches of England and Rome differ? I find from "Dr. Phillpot's Letters to Charles Butler, Esq., "on the Theological Parts of his Book of the Catholic Church," that the question is not a new one: Mr. Butler's book I cannot procure. My own answer to the question is:—In the one church, confession is part of a sacrament, and its performance enforced; in the other it is only a duty, and its performance recommended:—in the one church, confession and absolution are abused; in the other dis-

used: both agree that without sincere repentance a sinner obtains not pardon for the past, or hope for the future; though absolution is pronounced to him by a priest.

Dr. Phillpot, in a chapter "On the supposed legal necessity of a minister of the Church of England giving evidence in a court of justice of what has been confided to him in confession," uses these remarkable words: "I trust, if such be the law, no minister of the Church of England would feel himself bound to comply with it." I believe the same principle is contended for by the catholic priest.

6th November, 1825. AN IRISHMAN.

SKETCHES for LIGHT READING. FASHION.

AS mere persons of fashion are altogether of a different species from those of the middle and trading orders, they have other views, other systems, other motives for action than those which actuate their less fashionable cotemporaries. Their existence is a whirl of occupations and exercises, to be performed as certainly as the sun rises: their virtues are mostly negative, and their vices positive; but so long as they are fashionable vices, they are not thought shameful. Their acquaintances are numerous, and they have more intimate friends than one can conceive: yet, withal, are ignorant of the meaning of the word friendship. In striving to live entirely to and for themselves, they are more ensnared than the most dependent of creatures for they must read a certain set of books, or be deemed wanting—they must know such and such persons—they must admire such and such eminent characters—they must dress many times a day, and never appear in the streets till the day is nearly half over: besides all these evils, their time is entirely disposed of by others, and their health sacrificed at the shrine of their folly. They have, indeed, one thing which their less modish neighbours cannot boast—which is, that indescribable grace of manner which society alone can give: but for this they mostly pay richly, by the want of that high touch and finish in morals which is above price. Their wits, when young, lost in desire of admiration, dress, rouge, and attract the eye successfully; but the fine point and unpurchasable grace of maturity fades before the frequent change of

the loud half-whisper of the artful well-turned com-
In youth they are pleased
homage paid to their exterior,
to preserve that homage at
their thoughts concentrate in
: for it they forget the en-
f their mind, and think the
time is to be old or ugly. Ad-
in youth is the inexhaustible
their delights: in middle age
to be considered a debt their
when old age creeps on, so
they accustomed to it, that
ive it with the utmost com-
and consider it a necessary
istence. The feelings of na-
people of mere fashion, are
a certain set of ideas im-
their minds, when the power
is too young and docile to
the despotic sway of precept
ple. Their religion is loose
—their charity selfish—their
narrowed, and their refine-
the verge of evil. They are,
l, much above being useful,
ned of the acquaintance of
ess accompanied by lustre and
Their sentiments are of a cer-
ive cast, their inmost feelings
nd smothered, and the shadow
lows their joys is the most
ennui.

TIME.

"If you who time ambles withal,
trots withal, who time gallops
d who time stands still withal."

Shakspeare.

rolls on, and with imperious
gs us onward, and, never to
akes with him our prime of
r summer days, our smiles of
ir beauty's dazzle, and our
pirits. Yet with how different
moves with different beings!
fortunate he drags on heavily
—to the happy he moves on
ags, scented with the perfume
too short is the day for his
, and the night for his luxu-
e; and the balmy wing of
vers around the careless and
rt; light fancies float in his
d the mid-day sun awakes
n, to marvel the hours have
lected. Not so the wretch
fortune follows and pursues;
he day hangs like a burden,
sunshine appears a dense fog,
which no ray can penetrate:
he lies down, wrapt in bitter
tion of fears, but too sea-

sonable for the wretched; and sleep,
like the stream of the world, or
the falsity of a courtier to the fallen
favourite, after the long tedious watch,
comes, indeed, to rock him to forget-
fulness for a while—a forgetfulness as
wearisome as present well-known sor-
rows: he starts, and wakes terrified by
fearful visions, and all the brain-sick
apparitions of a heavy heart: again he
strives to sleep—she flies him, and, with
dispirited soul and worn-out body,
he watches for the sun's first beam. To
him time moves slowly indeed—yet
too fast; since every day buries some
hope.

PROSPERITY AND ADVERSITY.

How little apt is he with whom the
day rises merrily as the matin song of
the lark, to reflect on the miserable and
wretched! He eagerly pursues some ob-
ject in which he wastes or degrades his
hours, reckless of the precious and
irrecoverable tide of that ocean which
beareth us to eternity. Like the silly
moth, which flutters around the flame
till he dies, he is suddenly brought to
his senses, and then regrets vainly the
buried past. So necessary is adversity
to teach us all things, till time is lost
we know not its value—till the oppor-
tunity is buried, we esteem it not pro-
perly—till the gold is dissipated, we
know not that it gilds the day, the
night, and every object it approaches.
Adversity is expedient—prosperity flat-
tering; adversity trieth us—prosperity
hideth our faults; adversity mortifieth
us—prosperity maketh our merits grow;
adversity proveth our friends—pros-
perity smoothens the faces of our ene-
mies. The eye of adversity is correct:
it seeth no standard hope in time, and
taketh a glass to peep into eternity,
where the sky is always serene; and if
there be clouds, they are bright as those
of the morn, and the blue flag of hope
is neither dabbled with the rain, nor
faded by the sun.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A CHILD born DEAF taught to SPEAK.

[Having discovered that the ensuing article is not,
as we at first supposed, original, there being a
published work of Dr. Delean's announced and
noticed in the *Revue Encyclopédique*, No. 81, for
September last, we have deemed it necessary, how-
ever otherwise acceptable, to print it in the smaller
type; though we introduce it here as too long for
the department of Philosophical Selections. The
following is the title of the article referred to—see
Rev. Encyc. p. 806—"L'ouïe et la Parole Rendues
à Honoré Trez et sourd-muet de Naisances; par le
Doctor Delean, jeune. Paris, 1835, Mlle Delan-
nay. Brochure, in 8vo., de 52 pages."

Had the article referred to met our eye, before the acceptance of the engraving had been announced, an extract from the *Review*, introduced under the head "Spirit of Philosophical Discovery," would have been more consonant with our plan.—*Editor.*

CHESELDEN'S operation, by which he gave sight to a young man who was born blind, is one of the most interesting facts in the history of man; not merely on account of the benefit conferred on the individual, and the prospect it afforded of benefiting others; nor from the admiration it excited of the power of art to give the enjoyment of a sense which nature had denied; but because it afforded him an opportunity, of which he ably availed himself, of recording the sensations occasioned by this new mode of existence; of tracing the steps by which the sight came to perfection, and noting the various associations which connected it with the other faculties of the mind and body. Though before and after Cheselden, surgery was afforded the means of performing similar operations, the history of the case stands almost alone; and hardly any additional light has been thrown on the subject, either because children are seldom suffered to grow up with an infirmity which can be removed, or, when they have been neglected to a later period, the effects of the operation on the mind have been overlooked. In like manner, before the present moment, cases are on record of persons born deaf and dumb, who, by means of an operation, have been enabled to hear and speak, but no satisfactory account has been given of the change produced in that intellectual and moral state. M. Deleau, a French surgeon, has recently laid before the Academy of Sciences the history of a case of this description, in which he has neglected none of these particulars. From the important and interesting nature of the case, we have been induced to give the following detailed account of it, without which no impression would be made upon the mind of the reader, nor no useful purpose accomplished.—Claude Honoré Tressel, now ten years of age, is the child of a poor couple at Paris; from his birth he has been so completely deaf, as to be insensible to the loudest noise or the most violent explosion. His head is well formed, and his forehead large; but before the operation was performed on him his countenance was devoid of expression, and he walked with an uncertain and staggering gait, as if dragging his feet with difficulty after him. He had received no species of instruction appropriate to his situation. His few wants he made known by a certain number of signs. In the operation he underwent there was nothing new or peculiar, it consisting merely of aqueous injections into both ears. These injections were not followed by those acute pains which, in some cases, cause the patient to faint away, nor by abscesses or suppurations

in the interior cavity of the ear. The first few days after his acquirement of the faculty of hearing were for Honoré a period of exquisite enjoyment; every species of noise gave him the keenest pleasure, and while listening to the sounds of a musical snuff-box, he appeared to be in a state of perfect ecstasy. It required, however, a certain time before he could perceive that words were a means of communication, and even when made sensible of this, he directed his attention, not to the words of the speaker, but to the motion of his lips: and during several days, he thought that when a child of seven months, that was in the house with him, moved its lips, that it spoke like the grown up persons around him. He imagined, also, that animals understood each other by means of the same language; for one day he attempted a conversation with his dog, and took great pains to force him to pronounce the words *papa* and *pain*; but, impatient at getting no answer, he pulled the dog's ear, when the cries of the animal so frightened him, that he desisted from further experiment. Some days before this, hearing a magpie pronounce some words, he sought, but in vain, to repeat them. He then got those about him to understand that the bird was more learned than himself; which was in fact true, for the magpie could speak several phrases glibly enough, while Honoré's vocabulary was, at that time, confined to the words *papa* and *pain*. Though his mental faculties were at that period very circumscribed, yet he seemed to appreciate the advantage that would result to him from the sense of hearing, it was already so precious to him, that, finding himself confused and stunned after a journey of sixty leagues in a diligence, he became silent and burst into tears, fearing that he had lost his newly-acquired faculty.

The cries of animals attracted his attention; he took great pleasure in listening to the bleating of sheep, and could distinguish it from that of the lambs. At first, the barking of a dog annoyed him, but he soon became accustomed to it, as well as to other and more noisy sounds, such as the beating of a drum, and the rumbling of carts.

A few days after the acquirement of the sense of hearing, a great change took place in the appearance and manners of Honoré. His walk became more firm and upright, and the sullen air, peculiar to the deaf and dumb, was changed into a gay and open expression of countenance. As soon as he was made to know that by uttering certain sounds he could make himself understood, he was no longer content with hearing, but endeavoured to learn to speak. The first words which he pronounced were *papa*, *du pain*, *tabac*, *du bois*, *du vin*, and the vowels *a*, *o*, *u*. It was not till a long time afterwards that he became enabled to pronounce words of several syllables.

that only by various contortions of the lips, and numberless experiments on his organs of speech. It was then that, proud of the acquisition of what had cost him so much painful effort, he considered himself entitled to rank with those who could hear and speak, and looked with disdain upon his former companions in misfortune. The very day the operation was performed on this boy, his ear became sensible to the noise made by a person walking in the room, to the opening and shutting of the door, the sound produced by crushing paper between the hands, and beating the crown of a hat. During the first month, however, his hearing made but a very slow progress; the vowels and sonorous consonants seemed alone to make any impression on him; and it was only in the course of the second month, that his ear could be taught to distinguish the first syllables given to children to learn. He then succeeded in comprehending entire words, and, at length, phrases more or less complicated. He was a long time before he was able to judge of the direction from whence a sound came. Four months after the operation, Doctor Deleau concealed himself in a closet belonging to the room into which Honoré was about to enter. After the boy had been in the room for some time, the Doctor called him; at first, he looked behind the curtains, the tables, chairs, &c., and did not discover the Doctor till his name had been pronounced four several times. On another occasion, his eyes being bandaged, he was called from an opposite corner of the room, but could not, without great difficulty, point out from whence the voice came. It was remarked that he found it much more difficult to pronounce the letter *i* than the *a* and the *u*, the vowel *i* requiring for its utterance the closing of the glottis. A similar difficulty occurred with regard to certain syllables: those which necessitated only a simple movement of the tongue and lips, such as *ba*, *pa*, *fa*, *ta*, he soon learned to pronounce; but others, such as *ka*, *gna*, *xa*, he only acquired by repeated and violent efforts. When he was made sensible that, by the junction of syllables, words might be formed with which he could communicate his ideas, he redoubled his efforts to acquire a correct pronunciation, which was for him an effort of no little time and labour. For three months after he had first learned to speak, he could not pronounce a compound word without a disagreeable distortion of the lips—he uttered with difficulty the nasal sounds, laid too great a stress upon the gutturals, and drew his breath at each syllable, which he pronounced in a different tone. These blemishes have, however, been effaced by his continued efforts, and he can now repeat one of Lafontaine's Fables in a distinct and flexible voice. If it be recollected, that eight months before

he was entirely deaf and dumb, this conquest must be looked upon as not an unimportant one. A remarkable circumstance observed by Dr. Deleau was, that this boy could repeat, with much greater facility, syllables or words pronounced in his hearing, when he had, at the same time, the words or syllables written on a board before him;—from thence it would appear, that, at that period, his sight communicated, much quicker than his hearing, an impression to the larynx. Something of this even still exists, for he pronounces much better when he reads than when he speaks. According to Dr. Deleau's statement, the result of ten months' education of the boy is as follows:—He hears distinctly all manner of noises, even at a great distance, and can judge accurately of the quarter from whence they come: he is sensible to musical rhythm, and takes great pleasure in listening to vocal and instrumental music, and even endeavours to repeat the airs which more particularly please him: he hears distinctly whatever is said to him, and replies to it with facility. It is true, that in the latter case he finds still some difficulty in conversing with strangers, with the tones of whose voice he is not familiar, or whose utterance may be more rapid than that of the persons with whom he is in the habit of speaking. Whether the subject of the present experiment will ever be enabled to converse as readily as other men, we must leave to the decision of time—whatever the issue may be, the facts we have here detailed evince the necessity of performing the operation at as early a period as possible, in order that the vocal organs may not become, in a manner, paralyzed by long inaction.

REFLECTIONS on the OLD YEAR.
PARTING.

HOWEVER just the observation may be, that thoughtlessness is a distinguishing character of the age, there are readers who are not enemies to reflection; there are times when few men can banish it. The conclusion of a year naturally leads us to a retrospect of our conduct, and in some measure also bends our eye to the future.

It is not necessary that our thoughts should be, on this occasion, entirely filled with melancholy, nor that we should damp the joys of the season by a suspicious dread, lest we never see another. Gratitude and thankfulness ought principally to guide our reflections. As every year adds to our knowledge of the value of worldly things, so from the various dispensations of Providence towards others, we may derive comfort and satisfaction. The ways of men are not in general so desirable,

sirable, that we should wish for ever to walk in them, and the present state of manners is not such, that we should wish for ever to be connected with it.

Let us reflect, then, how often mercy and tenderness have been exerted towards us in the course of the now expiring year. While some have been arrested in the rapid progress of folly and immorality, we remain behind to take a lesson from their fate: and when we recollect how often we have been guilty of the same errors, in the midst of which they have been cut off, we ought to wonder at the goodness of that Being who has protected us, and demonstrate our gratitude by penitence and amendment—not harden our hearts by an obstinate neglect of so many admonitions. When we indulged the intemperance of our passions, they were not permitted to overcome us; and while we sought danger with all the eagerness of madness and insatiation, an invisible, yet powerful hand, was stretched out to protect us. In the midst of our many follies, in the commission of crimes, and in the giddy hour of intoxication, He was mindful of us, whom we lightly esteemed. While many hundreds around us fell sacrifices to their folly, and their intemperate irregularity; while we smiled on the approach of death, and even were cool and deliberate on its presence in others, we were not doomed to share their fate, but spared to improve the lesson—to think on our danger, and fly from it.

To many, this year has, no doubt, brought acquisition of wealth, of power, or domestic comforts.

Here arises another source of gratitude. What would our proud hearts have done, had we been among the number of those who at the same time were depressed by poverty, by neglect, by unforeseen misfortunes?

While we were of the number who succeeded by our endeavours and progress through life, many have been permitted to fall from opulence to poverty, from health to long and painful disease, from power to contempt, and from integrity to degeneracy. Many, whose reputation was like ours, whose hopes were as sanguine, and whose fears were as few, have fallen before unforeseen temptations, and from living happily have died ignominiously. Where was the difference between them and us? Let us, then, show our gratitude and humility; nor be presumptuous in our

fancied consequence, and flatter ourselves that there is any integrity independent of the assistance of Him who made us, and made us as we are,—helpless without His assistance—all-powerful by his blessing.

In the remembrance of the actions of a past year, the folly of a transient time strikes us in a very forcible degree. How many hours and days have we wasted in pleasures, on which we cannot look back with satisfaction, or in the errors in which we are ashamed? How often have we wasted health, the greatest of human blessings, and abused that time, not one minute of which we can recall? The shortness and uncertainty of our time are subjects which have been so frequently inculcated, and are in themselves so obvious to the senses, that it is not necessary to enter on them in this paper.

Let us, then, without any precipitate and inconsiderate resolutions of amendment, which are most frequently broken before they are completed; let us, I say, gradually wean ourselves from those indulgencies which lead not to satisfaction, and from an attachment to pleasures which never repay us on reflection—for the many days and years of divine forbearance will only serve to aggravate our pain when we come, as we all must, to the serious meditation of solitude or the death-bed. He that weighs the pleasures of the world, and knows their true value, can best enjoy them. The ignorant only are deceived by the specious appearance of human delight. The glare of pomp, the attractions of riches, the splendour of rank, and the reputation of dress, gallantry and manners, are but so many delusions to catch the approbation of the vulgar. But the ornaments that never fade, are those of a well-formed and serious mind. The reputation that never dies, is that of integrity and humanity; and the comfort which cannot be taken from us, are a conscience void of offence, and a confidence in Divine Power and favour. When we take an impartial survey of the world, we find the ordinary comforts of life, such as liberty, free religion and laws, powerfully reconciling us to our situation. But we see these blessings abused in every degree, in the variety of wretched criminality, in low cunning, by the intemperance of avarice, the prodigality of vice, the deliberate hostility of the infidel, and the neglectful disposition of the

mankind. We find nothing to keep our admiring to bind us down to this. Our integrity is surrounded by a thousand asperities, lessen the happiness of those and think. It is natural, therefore, to look forward to a better inheritance, incorruptible because immortal, infected by sin and sorrow.

*the IMPRESSMENT of SEAMEN.
Concluded from p. 397.)*

No excuse for the abominable system of impressment to allege its necessity, or that the Navy has suffered under it, and cannot otherwise be supplied. If our Seamen were treated as their hard duty requires, those who are now reluctant to enter the service, would offer themselves as volunteers. No sophistry is to be used over a system loaded with hardships and evil—a system by which, when a new war break out to-morrow, a number of ships of the line be put into service, the whole line of the coast and every port in the three kingdoms, would be swept by ferocious armed with despotic authority, the most common notions of freedom at defiance; and myriads of robust and hard working men, ravished from the bosoms of families, to be crowded in the hold of tenders, or thrust on board ships. What must the feelings of a man be (provided he has any more than human shape), dragged into service, perhaps, with a cutlass fixed over his head, perhaps consigned to foreign stations and all their hardships for years—with no hope of release except by disability or death. The feelings cannot be very satisfactory. The contrast between the days of freedom and his constrained position is like being in prison—tied, perhaps, to a wall and mangled by a lacerating whip at the caprice of a sea bashaw, the slightest murmur, or alleged disobedience of duty. The records of tyranny in our navy are flagrant and numerous.

The uncontrolled power vested in the captains of ships should never be in the hands of any individual. It grows in the mind by habit: the feelings become cruel and hardened; and a king's ship, in lieu of a sacred precinct, devoted to the safety and health of the defenders of the country, is converted into a floating prison whence there is no exit: and

where a petty and almost irresponsible naval despot tasks, tortures and irons, according to the impulses of his caprice. According to the present system, the boatswain's mate is much too often in requisition. Jack, as the seaman is called, may like his grog; but he has no artificial taste for what he in turn designates as "salt eel." Slavery is slavery wherever it exists, and the only difference between naval slavery and Algerine is, that the British seaman is better fed than the Christian captive, and the lash is employed instead of the bastinado. The subject of prize-money is another fertile subject of complaint; and the system of influence in promotion a crying grievance. The younger sons of patricians, mere boys, who have never been out of harbour, have been often made captains; while hosts of officers, who have encountered hardships and perils in every quarter of the globe, are pining in obscurity and poverty. Is this justice? is it policy? Can the Navy be expected to maintain the ascendancy of its character under a system so every way disheartening? Our seamen, it is true, under all these discouragements have always nobly upheld the character of the country. Their native spirit, in the hour of peril, burst through the restraints of adverse circumstances, and maintained the ascendancy of the trident of Britain over the ocean. But had the system been different, the whole materiel of the crews would have been superior: we should not have, as in the last war, to encounter risk and shame with discontented crews—two thirds of them often composed of aliens; above all, we should have been spared the deep humiliation inflicted on the alleged naval invincibility of Britain, in our latter conflicts with the precocious navy of America. It is notorious that numbers of our best seamen are even now in foreign service. In short, no man who feels the value of common comfort and ordinary liberty, and possesses the lowest capacity of choice, will, if he can possibly avoid or evade it, submit to the tyranny of a man-of-war. The subject is of the most vital importance to the well-being of the country; and will, we trust, be brought forward with unrelaxed perseverance before the national legislature, till the evils we have pointed out are remedied and the radical vices of the system removed. In this hope, and in the satisfaction of having done our duty we now leave the question in more efficient hands.

THE INQUIRER.—No. IV.
 IS MAN PERFECTABLE OR NOT?
 (Concluded.)

ONE of the most alluring arguments employed by the French philosophers for attracting the enthusiastic, the young, the ardent, and the imaginative votaries of improvement, into the mazes of that general state of moral innovation which they projected, was the doctrine of the Perfectability of Man, or, in other words, the creed, that no bounds were assignable to his terrestrial progress towards perfection. That it seduced the greater number of victims within the fatal periphery of the blood-stained high-place of revolution, and contributed most to the wild fervour and frantic excesses of such devotees as were possessed by the insane demon of French philosophy, can scarcely be doubted by those who recollect that it was suggested by Godwin, and more openly professed by Condorcet and his school, that man, by the increase of moral energy and knowledge, would be able to dispense with his liability to death.

Let us examine this splendid idol of philosophism, and strip it of the gaudy hues and tinsel decorations with which the bigot zeal of its worshippers has clothed its internal worthlessness. The interest of true religion was of course out of the question with these infidel teachers, since the theory of the whole scheme of omnipotent beneficence developing itself in this world strikes at the root of the Christian faith, and at the doctrine of the necessity of future rewards and punishments as a means of remedying the unavoidable injustice which is done in this world.

Let us, therefore, examine the question on its separate merits. The truths established in modern times by the art of printing, and the quick inter-communication of ideas, have certainly been manifold. Feudal slavery has been abolished; commerce set free from ignorant restriction; females restored to their proper grade in the social scale; war disarmed of its terrors; the great axioms of political economy cleared of their superincumbent rubbish; justice established on secure bases; and public opinion armed with safe and salutary powers.

Thus much may be readily admitted. But when it is superadded, that these truths, thus become the unalienable property of the present generation, will inherit the whole earth at some future period, and cause war and
 vice and

ignorance and folly to disappear—a much greater concession than the foregoing premises will warrant is required. It would be pleasant, certainly, to believe in this fascinating dream of mortal perfection; but it is impossible to overlook the imperfection of the reasoning foundation on which this splendid shrine of illimitable perfectability is attempted to be raised.

A review of the present state of the world, compared with the past, is relied on as one of the most inexorable foundations of this magniloquent theory; but the facts with which a less enthusiastic survey of the state of the world presents us by no means furnish premises for so sweeping a conclusion. To warrant the doctrine of perfectability, there must be a constant progress going forward on the moral face of the globe, however slow that progress may be. Now the facts are, that this constant progress has scarcely begun in Africa; civilization is stationary in China; it is retrograde and has been retrograde for many years in Persia, India, Egypt, Greece, and Arabia. The illusion of permanent progressibility, amidst the fluctuations of those tides of fortune which have rolled like successive billows over the surface of the earth, each erasing the impression that preceded it, was no doubt encouraged in each of these great nations. Troy thought so; Balbec thought so; Persepolis thought so; Palmyra thought so. So thought the countries of Demosthenes and Leonidas; so thought the "queen of nations," Rome, "the city of the soul." But what are they now? Over the greater portion of these ambitious cities and ambitious nations the "fog of confusion has been spread and the stones of emptiness;" light has vanished, and ignorance and superstition have crept like reptiles from their dark hiding-places, to take their impure station on the bosom of society. To propound the dogma of perfectability may sound not discordantly within the small circle of European civilization; but to advocate such a thesis amidst the ruins of Thebes or Babylon, of Athens, or of Rome, were to invite the ridicule of mockery and contradiction with the painful associations which wait upon greatness in decay.

We may admit, however, from a survey of European society, that there is certainly a constant

sent period cannot be spread greater surface of duration than ars. From the irruption of the till the middle ages, the human as either stationary or retrograde. it is true, be urged, that the on was ultimately productive of benefit; that the soil of society, ex- d by the refinements and corrup- f the Roman empire, required to oughed deeply by some regene- convulsion; and to gather fresh es by lying fallow, and new / from the dissolution of its vegetation. To this a general may be safely given. Beyond a

European society profited in result, by mingling the elegance ersatility of the South with the nd thought and sterner morality : North, and by the amalgama- of the sun-bright and genial viva- f the one, with the dark and ic melancholy of the other. uman mind was neither dead nor e during the long slumber of the ages, and the temporary disap- ice of literature, upon the first of that mighty collision which uced the peculiarities of northern tion among the splendid frag- and glittering *debris* of southern s, and stamped new impressions cturesque characteristics of past zation on the disrupted *strata* social fabric—was but the subsi- of the sacred flame beneath the of fuel collected for its more t regeneration.

may, notwithstanding, admit here is a *progress* without refer- its rapidity, much less contend- r its illimitable character; and y annex to this admission, that is no valid fear of retrocession. is no probability of being visited second inundation of northern ians; nor is there any dread, if a visitation were likely, that the modern discovery of printing, secures all other discoveries, be lost.

say that art is capable of great ment, when we survey the p which the Greeks alone have sculpture, architecture, and d when we call to mind the elated of their music and making fair and reasonable (or exaggeration), is an hypo- ary to be maintained. In question assumes a differ- tion. Improvements of

marked character and striking magni- tude have been effected in that depart- ment, and other improvements are yet undoubtedly to be expected; but with respect to any great enlargement of our knowledge touching morality and enjoyment, we confess we entertain great doubts; and this leads us to our first main objection to the theory of perfectability—that most men, being dif- ferently organized, cannot be expected to agree in any general definition of *happi- ness* or to concur in any common view of *enjoyment*. We allude to those original physical, local and habitual distinctions between man and man, which, to our view, present insurmountable difficulties in the way of the presumed ameliora- tion. It is notorious that one man constitutionally delights in crowds, ano- ther in solitude; that one thinks entire- ly of glory, or *éclat*, and another of comfort. One places all his enjoy- ments in the exercise of judgment—another in the excursions of fancy—a third looks to variety for enjoyment—a fourth to sensuality or lucre. While these distinctions, essential to and in- herent in the nature of man, exist, no general standard of hapiness can be established; and we are likely to be as ignorant and discordant on the subject a thousand years hence as we were a thousand years ago.

There are, besides, secondary quali- ties (often mistaken for original by the superficial investigator of charac- ter), to which Pope has ably alluded: Not actions always shew the man: we find Who does a kindness is not therefore kind; Nor therefore humble he who seeks retreat; Pride guides his steps and bids him shun the great:

Who combats bravely is not therefore brave; He fears a death-bed, like the meanest slave:

Who reasons wisely is not therefore wise; His pride in reasoning—not in acting, lies.

Again, it is affirmed by the perfecta- bilians that a general illumination of the intellect will be accompanied, or at least followed, by an advance towards moral perfection; in such a manner as that all men shall be led to do justice to themselves and to each other, from becoming gradually enlightened as to the consequences of actions. But this is assuming far more than observation, inference, or fact will warrant. A great number of actions producing misery are not always performed through igno- rance of consequences; such, for exam- ple, as hasty marriages, rash commercial speculations.

speculations, gaming transactions, exposure of valuable life for cheap considerations. Some men act wrong from selfishness, some from presumption, some from vanity, enthusiasm, or mere desire of strong excitement; and, generally speaking, are perfectly aware of the risks they run, and the consequences of their actions.

Again, much folly, vice and misery, may be traced to youthful inexperience. No perfectability as to theory, or amelioration as to fact, will destroy the eternal distinction between the presumption of youth and the caution of old age; and young men will be as ready to despise the experience and reject the counsels of their superiors in maturity, at any given future period as they are at the present time. To this it may be added, that the two greatest sources of misery and contention, private and public, party spirit and warfare, are not likely to be diminished by the diffusion of intellectual power, but the contrary. That such contentions produce talent, sharpen sagacity, elicit judgment, and at once excite and satisfy the craving aspirations of the higher order of intellects, cannot be denied. The most enlightened men of all nations have been the leaders of their battles or the directors of their parties. Here, then, the highest refinement of the mind yields no hopes of any proportionate exaltation of enjoyment, or any co-ordinate diffusion of happiness.

If we turn from the plagues of war and faction to the other glittering curses of life, mis-called enjoyments, which blast the splendid summit of human existence with perpetual barrenness and discomfort, we shall find that the malady is rather augmented than diminished by the accumulation of wealth, knowledge, or refinement. In those high regions of society the great evil does not arise from ignorance, but want of stimulant—not from unsatisfied desire, but *causa*. The perfectabilians talk magniloquently about knowledge being power, and on this principle look to knowledge for an increase of the means of enjoyment. But what is its real operation on the affluent, the high-born, and the powerful? To destroy, one by one, the pleasing dreams of more ignorant enthusiasm—to displace, one by one, each idol of youthful enchantment—to depreciate the exertions of talent, by weighing its trivial comparative results with the great

stores of invaluable models, ancient and modern, from which refinement selects, and which wealth commands—and to generate a cold, sceptical, depreciating, and ungenerous spirit of fastidiousness and derision, which, like an evil demon, justly revenges on them whom it possesses the pangs of scorn which it is eager to inflict on others.

So much as to the alleged amelioration of man in morals and enjoyment. Even on the score of intellect, we are greatly inclined to underrate the probability of any material progress being made. The perfectabilians build very sanguine hopes on the prospect of the scientific discoveries of one age becoming the elementary studies of another. The hypothetical truths of the present time are to be axioms for our posterity. Propositions now doubtful will, after being established by experimental philosophy, become data for new inferences, graduated steps by which the apex of all moral truth may finally be attained. We doubt greatly the benefit of conveying knowledge in this abstract form supposing that there be any ground for a belief that it can be so administered; and certainly the astounding multiplication of literary works is an argument to the contrary. The healthy enjoyments of the chase for knowledge will be superseded, by the conviction that others have already provided the game—and the useful habits of sagacity, patience, courage and alacrity, which emulation engenders, will be exchanged for the slumbering indolence of eastern kings, who survey the efforts of their inferior sportsmen from their palanquins, or have the unceasing game brought within the easy range of their shot. Neither will the results of this projected short-cut to knowledge, by reducing all science to an abstract form, be more advantageous. To skim the surface of knowledge which has been provided by others—to roll at ease over the road which the energy of preceding generations has laboriously paved, is the certain means of creating shallow talent and superficial intellects. Men will learn, instead of reasoning—instead of reflecting they will remember; poetry accuracy will be united to as much fastidiousness, and a sensibility to minute faults will be combined with the capability of great merits.

It is in vain for the perfectabilians to point to the improvements lately made and constantly accumulating in the domestic and mechanical arts.

ling to admit a progressibility we may admit too, that great ements will probably be effected graphy, natural history—perhaps

But the highest range of iment in these departments of ic power which can reasonably sted, does not of necessity em- a proportionate expansion of reasoning powers. It will not his perception more acute, mory more retentive, nor his nt more infallible. On the con- there is every reason to believe, the retroactive effect of great tual refinement, exertion, or ion—that more acuteness, vi- and enlargement of the under- g are to be found, when we write, e likely to be found at any future however proximate or remote.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON DIDACTIC POETRY.

E of the finest wits of France says M. Delille, in the preface *Man of Retirement*, or French es), who has filled conspicuous ns with honour, and whose va- writings are characterized with elegance and effect, has sug- , in his *Reflections on the State* nce, that M. l'Abbé Delille would tained the highest degree of re- n, if, instead of translating,* he pplied to original composition, iade choice of more interesting ts.

gious (replies M. Delille) should ived with modesty; and criti- when unjust, refuted with can- Perhaps my reply to M. de M., it exonerates me from his cen- may serve to establish certain iles of taste, too much forgotten, little known, and to explode a ice eminently injurious to our are.

be first place, why does M. de M. the art of embellishing land- as an uninteresting subject? As scussion may have a useful ten- it would be well to ascend a igher in this inquiry, and point the public, probably to M. de M. f, the source of this mistake.

but too true that, for a long ur poets have almost exclusively ed themselves to certain privi- classes of composition—such as rama, Romance, and the class of

Miscellaneous Effusions: our men of the world, on their part, being little attached to any other species of poetry. And thus, while our neighbours pride themselves in an ample fund of poetry of a higher character, our poverty is extreme in every species, the theatrical excepted, and those of a higher cast. A few epistles by Voltaire, upon moral subjects, but imperfectly vindicate us from this reproach.

This reflection, so disgraceful to our literary character, is still more important in a moral and political point of view. The predominant rage for a poetry light and fugitive could not fail of nourishing in a people, perhaps too justly accused of frivolity, that levity which has still remained conspicuous in the midst of circumstances the most terrible; and hence, in this respect, we have experienced no sort of revolution. We have jested over those atrocities that should have thrilled us with horror; we have substituted ridicule in the place of courage; and this nation, so miserable, yet so obstinately gay, might have exclaimed with Piron, in his *Dramatist*—

“ I have had my laugh; behold I am disarmed !”

With respect to our romances and dramatic works, the exclusive devotion to this kind of literature is, perhaps, still more dangerous. They accustom the soul to all those violent sensations, most inimical to a happy predisposition for sentiments of mildness and moderation—the genuine source of every tranquil delight, and equally essential to felicity and virtue. And as, during the prevalence of this habitude—this thirst of vehement impressions and inordinate emotions—an unexpected revolution happened to occur, what less was to be expected, than that every sentiment of moderation should be proscribed? How often have we beheld the public assemblies degenerating into theatrical exhibitions, their discourses into declamations, their galleries into booths, from whence hootings and applauses were vociferated, with equal fury, by the contending parties! The very streets themselves had their stages, their representations, and their actors. The same desire of novelty displayed itself in this new species of drama—scene succeeded scene; every day was more violent than the preceding; and the extravagancies of the evening rendered necessary the crimes of the ensuing morning.

to Note at the end of this article.

The

The mind, accustomed to violent impressions, knew not where to stop; and plunged into excesses to escape from *ennui*.

It were wisdom, therefore, to encourage other species of poetry; and not reject with an unmerited disdain those which, without these meretricious adornments and appeals of passion, seek to embellish with the colourings of imagination the objects of nature and the progress of the arts—the precepts of morality, and the tranquil operations of rural life. Such are the *Georgics* of Virgil: such, with the twofold inferiority of our language, and the talents of the author, the poem of the *Gardens* and the French *Georgics*.

The celebrated character whose opinion I take the liberty of contesting, considers the subject of the former of these defective in interest. Does he mean, by this, that it is not calculated to excite those violent agitations and those deep impressions, that belong to poems of the fore-mentioned class? In this we are agreed. But is this the only species of interest of which the human mind is susceptible? What then!—this charming art—the most tranquil, the most natural, the most virtuous of all—this art which, in another place, I have called “the luxury of agriculture,” which poets themselves have painted as the first pleasure of the first-created man—this sweet and elegant arrangement of the affluence of seasons and the fertility of the earth, which gives charms to virtuous solitude, and dissipates even the satiety of old age—which exhibits the face of nature and all her rustic beauties in the most brilliant colours and under the happiest combinations, and transforms to regions of enchantment the savage and neglected wilderness:—is this an uninteresting subject? Milton, Tasso, Homer, did not think so, when, in their immortal poems, they exhausted upon it all the treasures of their imaginations, and produced those exquisite passages which, as often as they are perused, renew or awaken in the heart a taste for simple and unsophisticated pleasures. Virgil in his *Georgics* has made an old man who cultivated, on the borders of the *Galeus*, a garden of the humblest kind, the subject of a charming episode, which never fails to delight the unperverted judgment, and the soul susceptible of the genuine beauties of art and nature.

Let us add that the interest awakened by poetry is of two descriptions:

the one resulting from the subject, the other from the manner in which it is treated. It is the latter of these that principally pertains to the species of poems I have submitted to the public. They boast not the intricacies of action to stimulate curiosity, or the excitements of passion to agitate the soul. This interest, therefore, must be supplied by all the graces and delicacies of detail, and the perfection of a style alike distinguished by splendour and simplicity. The justness of ideas, the vivacity of colouring, an affluence of imagery, the charm of variety, the art of contrast and arrangement, all the magic of harmony, and a never-failing elegance of thought and expression—must be perpetually employed to engage and enliven the attention of the reader. But to accomplish this requires an organization the most happy, a taste the most exquisite and indefatigable: and therefore it is, that, while Europe may boast of two hundred good tragedies, excellence is so rare in works of this description. The *Georgics*, and the poem of *Lucretius*, are the only monuments of the didactic poetry of the ancients: and while the tragedies of *Ennius* and *Pacuvius*, and even the *Medea* of *Orid*, have perished, antiquity has transmitted to us these two poems entire. It seems as though the genius of Rome were still watchful of her glory, in the preservation of these her masterpieces.

Among the moderns, there is little of this description to notice. The two poems on the Seasons (the English and the French), *Boileau's Art of Poetry*, and *Pope's admirable Essay on Man*, are all that maintain a distinguished rank in the estimation of the literati.

NOTE.—*Delille* was known as a translator of the *Georgics*, and the *Gardens*, whilst yet very young, twenty years before the publication of *L'Homme des Champs*, the translation of the *Æneid*, of *Milton* and the poem of the *Three Reigns*, from the poem of the *Gardens* (written in English whence he returned with unknown treasures) first emanated the taste for those delicious prairies, where the muse delights to dwell. *L'Homme des Champs*, though it has been justly criticized with some severity, produced great sensation in the public mind; the French nation had long listened in vain for the sound of real poetry; and the soft perfume of *Delille's* versification was inhaled as the long absent natal air would be inhaled by an exile. But the *Æneid* possessed a still more powerful attraction—the soft and flowing diction which speaks to the passions.

by with the woes of others, which causes tears to flow at the bare mention of man suffering: in fact, with the exception of men of erudition, who were acquainted with the original, few persons had read Virgil, disfigured as he has been, by translations in prose, and deprived of half its charm; but the French may thank Delille that the *Æneid* has since had many readers. The ladies, whose suffrage has great influence on the success of a book, were doubly anxious for the glory of the poet, who had called them to weep over Hector and Priam, Evander and Pallas, Lausus and Euryalus, and over the unhappy Dido, victim of a violent and unfortunate passion. But, however Delille's translation of Virgil may have been admired in the brilliant circles of fashion and *polite* literature at Paris, it certainly wants both the feeling and inspiration of the original; and though a minute examination and comparison with the text of the immortal bard, obliges us to confess, that the work of Delille bears at least the stamp of superior talent, and more *equality* than is generally afforded to him; and though we must even confess that he occasionally catches the

genuine fire and animation of his author—still, we must admit that he is far from meriting that applause which the energy of his declamation, as much as the enthusiasm inspired by his verse, contributed to augment. The translation of the *Æneid* has by far the greater reputation, though that of the *Georgics* is decidedly much more faithful to the original classical genius of the poet; but the talents of Delille could not atone for the want of those ornaments with which Pope's translation of the *Iliad* is so replete, but which the *Æneid* could not bear. The classic reader must be surprized to find, particularly in the first, second, fifth and sixth books of the *Æneid*, that the dramatic effect of Virgil is produced with so much ease and fidelity, that Delille's version might be mistaken for a poem originally written in French:—we do not, however, attempt to say, that the divine text of the original loses nothing in the translation; Delille himself, were he still living, would reject the idea; but, in spite of the defects, we must allow that Delille only was capable of making such a present to France.

DRAMAS OF THE DEAD.

GREAT FOLKS AT HOME.

A TRAGEDY IN ONE ACT.

Scene, the Infernal Regions. Napoleon in deep thought—Satan watching near him.

NAPOLEON. France! and ye Armies! is it thus, indeed?

Satan. Poor Outcast! he too, from th' aspirer's heav'n

Fell, never more, oh, never more to rise!

Napoleon. Heir of the saddest flower, and loftiest sunbeam!

To-morrow's Cæsar! if degenerate earth

Refuse to arm thy grown right-hand with steel,

Ravish from heav'n the lightning, and avenge me!

Satan. Fraternal Spirit, rest!

Napoleon. The Alps are dust,

And Borodino is not ev'n a name.

Satan. But yesterday still is—at least with thee.

How farest thou, Brother?

Napoleon. Brother?—oh yes, yes!

The twain who highest sate, and lowest fell,

True brothers we. And I, too, sometimes talk

With joys that were.

Satan. What spectre of the past

Hath sadly visited thy restless thoughts,

Making truth hateful, and the wretched feel

He once was bless'd?

Napoleon. Not wretched, if with thee.

But I did dream a hideous hateful dream,

Of fall'n, insulted greatness.—To have been

A King of Kings, and then to fall so low!

Oh, Victory! whose shout alarmeth heav'n!

And thou, th' imperishable, that wilt be

Young, when the time-worn mountains shall have levell'd

The stream-lov'd valley with the fountain'd rock!

MONTHLY MAG.—Supp.

3 T

Oh, Victory ! Oh, Glory ! if ye can,
Make, if ye can, atonement !—but ye cannot ;
No, ye empoison even the aconite.

Satan. Now will his soul, with baneful industry,
Convert the past to anguish, and extract
A torturing essence from the memory
Of god-like aims, and actions worth ambition.

Napoleon. Marengo ! Austerlitz ! But ye are like
The rest—names, dreams—ye come not, when I call
From my soul's solitude. I knew ye not
When I was happy. Then, the burning day
Had not yet ris'n, to drink from hope's pure flowers
The stainless dew, and on the scath'd hill's side
Leave bare Ambition blind in his own beams—
Alone and blind. But 'tis no matter—Night,
Deep night hath fall'n at last. Why was I not
Cast, like a leaf, upon the tide of time,
And, unresisting, borne to that dull sea
Where Envy sleeps ? Selfish Ambition ! thou,
Vulgar alike in all, whate'er their ends,
Art but a yielding to our baser nature.
How dost thou bribe the demi-deity
To ape despotic instinct ! Too, too late,
Glorious American, I envy thee
The grandeur of thy super-human meekness.
Thy country sav'd, thou, her first citizen,
Wast greater than ten Cæsars. Earth, thy name,
Most proud, is Washington.

Satan. What were the thoughts
Which thus could shake whom fate left unsubdued ?

Napoleon. Methought that Stitchrag prick'd me with his needle ;
That Fingerlace, the vile man-milliner,
Assail'd me with his yard-wand ; that one pumpkin
Call'd me ' Poor Boney !'

Satan. See, whom have we here ?
(*Enter Stitchrag and Fingerlace.*)

Napoleon. The very pair !—Oh, Mars !—Trimnings and cabbage

Fingerlace. (To *Stitchrag.*) Seest thou the rustic ? Not a bit of ribbon
About the clod.

Stitchrag. Unfashionable dog !
Look at the scoundrel's breeches ; what a cut !

Napoleon. Lodi ! Immortal Friedland !

Fingerlace. Saint Taxation !
Thrice holy Corn-bill ! Holier Peterloo !

Stitchrag. Now for the genuine doric—hush ! no laughter

Napoleon. Thrones and the shopboard ! Ancient goose and shears !
Can things like these rule nations ! Destiny,
Thy sceptre is a bodkin !

Satan. (To *Fingerlace.*) What art thou ?

Fingerlace. I ? (To *Stitchrag.*) Dost thou hear ? the spooney dandy
know me—

Clod ! not know me ? May it please your Majesty,
I'm the man-milliner.

Satan. (To *Stitchrag.*) And what art thou ?

Stitchrag. The tailor ; at your service.

Satan. And what would you
Here ?

Fingerlace. I would serve—

Stitchrag. (*Aside.*)— In the capacity
Of master—

Fingerlace. Your infernal despotship,
And this your empire. I much like the country ;
And cannot praise enough your good old stock

Of penal fire, which I long to be using,
And will apply to great state purposes.
You have, of course, the necessary number
Of Radicals; if not, I well know how
To raise a crop.

Satan. But art thou qualified
To serve me?

Fingerlace. Qualified! Sir? (To *Stitchrag*.) Dost thou hear
The spooney?

Satan. When your neighbours stole your beef
And your plum-pudding, what was thy employment?

Fingerlace. Furnishing tinsel.

Satan. When your working paupers
By millions died of want, what then didst thou?

Fingerlace. I measured ribbon.

Satan. But my subjects here
Eat victuals highly season'd. Should we have
A scarcity of pitch, or brimstone-broth,
Would the poor shine of tinsel fill their bellies?

Fingerlace. No; but I'd yerk their guts with *Stitchrag's* shears.

Napoleon. Happy the land whose tailors are the law.

Satan. (To *Fingerlace*.) I like thy humour.

Fingerlace. Yes; I'll make you like it.
And, Sire, I will commence my reign.

Satan. Thy reign?

Fingerlace. I hate all radical appendages—
I will commence my reign with an improvement
Wrought on your person. I hate this exposure
Of the Imperial tail. Besides, 'tis not
The fashion to wear tails; I never wore one.

Satan. Thou hatest radicals, and yet thou art one—
A dangerous fire-flinging innovator.

Fingerlace. Let *Stitchrag*, Sire, make you a pair of breeches,
And I will find the trimming.

Satan. I wear breeches?

Fingerlace. Yes, Sire, you shall.

Satan. I won't.

Fingerlace. You shall.

Satan. I won't.

Fingerlace. Measure him, *Stitchrag*, and I'll hold him.

Satan. (Knocks *Fingerlace* down.) There,
Measure your bungler by his own dear rule.

Fingerlace. (Rising.) Out with the clod! he won't wear breeches,
Stitchrag.

Oh, could I die again!

Stitchrag. Die? Would it not
Be quite as well to live, and—

Fingerlace. Clip his tail off?

Stitchrag. Clip? that's a tell-tale word. Say amputate,
As brother Bolus would.

Fingerlace. What! amputate
The sacred tail?

Stitchrag. And live to bless the deed.

Fingerlace. By tweezers, so I will. (To *Satan*.) Sire, by your leave,
Your fundamental ornament is rather—
I humbly beg to slice your—(He gets behind *Satan*).

Satan. You be flogged! (Kicks *Fingerlace* on the back front.)

Fingerlace. Oh, foul dishonour! oh, indignity!
Hell, thou art lost, like Europe! and, once more,
I'll perish for the public good. A moment,
And this Corinthian column, this great pillar
Of state, shall fall once more. Oh, Atlas, Atlas! (Exit *Fingerlace*.)

Stitchrag. Wide Peterloo; immortal than some,
Legitimate as any! Not so foreign

As those outlandish loos of royal Nimes,
Where our side had it ! Is thy hero now
No more than Cæsar and Mark Antony,
Those fam'd Dutch tailors, that historians write of ?
Troy, and thou, Tadmor ! tailors, too, are mortal.
I'll go, and mourn " the statesman now no more." (*Exit Stichrag.*)

Napoleon. And couldst thou, Fate, in vile alliance join
Reptiles, like these, with me ? venomous grubs,
That die of their own poison ? Shall such names,
Defiling glory's page, appear with mine ?

Satan. Aye, like fat vermin on a lion's mane,
Astonish'd at their pasture.

Napoleon. Still, oh, Fortune,
Still be thy crown the emblematic goose !
And may the shears spare thy skull-epaulettes !
What I have been is safe, in spite of thee.
Yet oh, imperial throne, I bought thee dear !
The people's love, the bulwark of true hearts,
The fear'd, the dreadless, the invincible,
All vilely thrown away—for what ? A bauble.
Thou, too, poor shadow of a wife and queen !
Thou art, indeed, a shadow to my soul,
Dark and belov'd, that will not pass away,
And stays in vain. Yet, yet I will believe,
That in the boundless universe of God
There yet is hope. Is not our boy with thee !
Widow and wife ? our boy, how beautiful,
" The young Astyanax ! " I clasp ye both ;
And is not hope with him ? Oh, can he prove
Unworthy of his Sire, the desolate,
The fate-dethron'd ? " Hail to thee, Man that shalt be ! "
I clasp ye in my soul, and am alone.
'Twas ever so. I perish'd as I liv'd—
Alone—unparallel'd in life's extremes !
Thou, too, wast dearly bought : oh, fatal shadow !

Satan. But to the island of the free belongs
Th' unenvied glory of thy death most lone ;
A glory unsurpassable, unequal'd,
Unfading, as the golden characters
Which night reads calmly on her dome engrav'd,
While the unheeded stream of ages sweeps
Along, untired, for ever and for ever.

Napoleon. That tyrants should the tyrant overthrow,
Is retribution just.

Satan. 'Tis also just
That the magnanimous punisher receive
What he hath earn'd, and wear his honours proudly.

Napoleon. First of plebeians, why did I become
Less than earth's greatest ? I was my own idol ;
And to myself I poorly sacrificed
Fame in the highest. Yet, oh, Freedom ! yet,
If thou art unavenged, the island-tomb,
Untenanted, hears ocean's deathless foam,
With no inscription for eternity.
Sièyes, intrench'd in gold, smiles safe from scorn,
If thou art unavenged ; Murat's rash plume
Floats on the surge of horror, unappall'd,
And Lannes still. Fall'n Angel, pardon me !
Ev'n thy stern soul, at times, weeps mournful thoughts for tears.*

* The clever Tory is said to be writing the life of Napoleon Buonaparte. If qualified to write about two-thirds of such a book ; but the concluding chapter he is unqualified to write, would, if properly written, be the most valuable five in the world.

SUPPLEMENTARY POETRY.

STANZAS TO A LADY.

Translated from the Italian of Polidore.

maid, whose graces rare,
the throng of beauties, seem
lose o'er flow'rets fair,
muster'd stars, the Cynthian beam!
not to thy loveliness,
wisdom forward press.

to the lightning ray,
thy shines, but soon expires:
of science ne'er decay:
n, who, like wasting fires,
with the moon consumes,
not their perennial blooms.

At, then, thy steps to guide
the rough and rocky way
ascends Parnassus' side.

For recompense have they
a lofty effort bent,
the mountain's steep ascent.

vulgar-plum'd despise
who high in ether soar;
where heath-cock cries,
the bird that skims the shore;
by wing, and envied be
erring immortality!

AUSONIA.

BETTER THOUGHTS.

Did dream 'twere sweet to be
humble fortune blest;
could live alone for thee—
singing and caress'd.

fortune's favour, fortune's frown,
alike would prove;
thy wish, thy faith would crown,
altho' would be thy love.

For thy sake I'd gladly leave
my lot than mine;
those gilded pleasures grieve
I'd not share as thine.

For this heart, or not desir'd,
I'd ann'd to own the thought,
of worldly interest fir'd,
could not so be sought.

For thee well! henceforth no sigh
for thee shall heave my breast;
for thee bedew my eye,
no vision mar my rest.

For prospects now shall claim
tribute of my thought;
for happiness my aim
love had ever taught!

For, if she the gift will deign,
now receive my heart;
for me, to my vanquish'd pain,
I'd give sweet impart.

AUSONIA.

SONNET.

Pleasures lie thickest where no pleasures
seem.

There's not a leaf that falls upon the ground
But holds some joy, of silence or of sound;
Some sprite begotten of a summer-dream.

The very meanest things are made supreme
With innate ecstasy! No grain of sand

But rolls a bright and million-peopled land,
And hath its Eves, and Edens—so I deem.

For Love (though blind) a microscopic eye
Has lent me to behold the hearts of things,
And touched mine ear with pow'r; thus,

far or nigh,

Minute or mighty, fixed or fleet with wings,
Delight, from many a nameless covert sly,
Peeps sparkling, and, in tones familiar,
sings.

S. L. B.

STANZAS.*

THE light, that o'er our lovely land
In other—better days was shining,
Extinguish'd by a despot's hand,
Leaves us in joyless gloom repining;
But yet, not every glorious hope resigning,
Even in our darkness and despair
Instinctively we grasp the steel,
Which the cold hearts that mock our care,
And spurn us, may be taught to feel;
For even chains destroy not Freedom's zeal.

We droop not; glory through our gloom
May break; and Freedom once again,
With her own radiance, may illumine
The hearts and hopes of struggling men,
And lead the patriot from his prison den.
Oh! not eternal is the reign
Of kingly might—of priestly wrong:—
The hopes shall yet revive again
That brighten'd erst the bardic song,
And rais'd of happy dreams a glorious
throng.

March 16th, 1825.

J. W. DALBY.

* These Stanzas, as they stand, without title,
appear to us a little mystical. To render them
intelligible, we must suppose ourselves, or the
writer at least, vassal of some of the oppressed
states of Italy.

EPIGRAM

ON HARNESSE'S EDITION OF SHAKSPEARE.

IMMORTAL Shakspeare oft we've found
In calf, and sheep, and roau bound;
But, now to leatherheads resign'd,
Shakspeare in HARNESSE is confin'd.

P.

SUPPLEMENTARY REVIEW OF LITERATURE.

A Century of Surgeons on Gonorrhœa, and on Strictures of the Urethra. 12mo.—The editor (for he assumes no other title) of this compact but elaborate digest, in his sensible and well-written introduction, informs the reader, that as he

“does not publish this work for the purpose of persuading the reader that he is ‘the marvellous proper man’ to apply to for a cure for the complaints herein treated of, he has not prefixed his name to his treatise: the elaborate illustrations of the subject, from the works of others, will sufficiently prove that he has not been seeking to seem scientific himself, but merely to make the reader so.”

At the same time he takes care to render it equally clear, that it is not, on the other hand, his object to render *every man his own surgeon*, for, repeating the old adage, that “the man who is his own doctor, must have a fool for a patient,” he “earnestly advises *even* the student never to undertake to be his own surgeon.”

If he suppresses his own name, however, he affixes to every opinion and extract the names of the authors from whom it is derived; and his authorities are a host. Dr. Astruc, physician to Louis XIV., when he published, in 1755, an elaborate history of the origin, nature, cause and cure of this disease, gave a chronological catalogue, and an analysis of the works of 175 authors who had written on the subject; and we are informed, that “to compose this little book, the editor has been obliged to digest as many volumes as Dr. Astruc did.” Such digests, bringing together in a small compass the whole mass of authorities upon any given topic, professional or scientific, and pointing out, at the same time, where the details by which they are supported may be further consulted, and thereby shortening at once and assuring the road to knowledge, as they are extremely valuable when faithfully exercised, cannot be too much commended. We subjoin one brief extract from the introduction, because, though here applied to the treatment of a particular disease, we believe it to be of very general application. Speaking of the folly of trusting to medical applications alone, without paying proper attention to regimen,

“If these fail,” says the writer, “under any circumstances, they set it down to the impotence of his prescriptions, instead of the effects of their own imprudence in diet and regimen.—‘One glass of wine’—one cup of what lickerish nurses call ‘nice nourishing broth’—has often caused a relapse for several days.—‘In every part of life, there are *seeming trifles*, which, if neglected, take the most severe revenge; and no seeming trifles are so vindictive as ‘*one relating to health.*’—Dr. Beddoes.”

1. *On the Importance of Educating the Infant Children of the Poor; showing how Three Hundred Children, from Eighteen Months to Seven Years of Age, may be managed by one Master and Mistress; containing also an Account of the Spital-fields Infant School.* By SAMUEL WILDERBIN. 12mo.

2. *A Manual of the System of Instruction pursued at the Infant School, Meadow-street, Bristol. Illustrated by appropriate Engravings.* By D. G. GOYDER. 12mo.—

Though the former of these little volumes was published so long ago as the year 1823, and the latter is a fourth edition, we bring them together, though out of our regular course, on account of the importance of the subject: not that we have space to enter into the discussion, but because we wish to contribute, in some degree, to the excitement of a general attention to the contents of both. If the object of these infant schools were to enforce, at so early an age as the minimum that is stated, an attention to book education, we should be far from giving them our approval; for we are of opinion that children, of any class of society, till they are five or six years old, ought to be principally, if not exclusively, resigned to that mere bodily education which, in rustic scenes, is to be got by sports and gambols on the green; or, in other words, that it is the development of the corporal faculties upon which their future strength, agility and health are to depend, that should be principally in contemplation. But the means of this important part of early education are not in the reach of the humbler classes, in great towns and manufacturing districts; the vices of the street, or the imprisonment of the garret, without security from personal injury and danger in either, are the only alternatives for the children of the industrious poor, or even of the comparatively thriving workmen, or those of the class just above them. Nursery schools, if properly conducted, are, therefore, equally important, in a physical and a moral point of view; and if, in providing for the safety and exercise of children, even of two years of age, amusements can be devised that may hereafter turn to account in the progress of instruction, it is an additional recommendation. These objects seem, in some degree, to be obtained by the plans of the superintendants here before us; for the school-room in both seems, in a certain measure, to be supplementary only to the play-ground; and although we at-

ished with the prospect of a drilled man, yet the introduction of habits if not prematurely carried too far, occupation and very sports of it, may have a beneficial tendency to the character and exertion. The views of Mr. Wilderspin and of Mr. G. are not essentially different; and the principal point of controversy (for there is controversy) between them, is upon the rewards and punishments, both of which Mr. W. appeals to, though to the effect in a very mild and restricted sense; theoretically at least, though with the practical qualification, Mr. G. is in favour of corporal punishment, however, in the widest sense, and even badges of disgrace, and even nick-names, he utterly condemns as unnecessary in the education of the negro. Into this question we cannot go; we leave our readers to refer to the respective authors, and compare their arguments: though perhaps it will be apparent on either side we lean, when we refer to the following quotation from the pages 109 to 111.

The negro, gifted by nature with a good capacity, will take his learning, surmount every task imposed on him, and of course receives the reward. The other child, not gifted with so good a capacity, is equally emulous of obtaining knowledge, but he manifests more dulness, and requires a longer period of time ere he can attain his tasks: under an imputation of supposed neglect or inattention, will be punished for failings beyond his control; this raises a degree of pride in the mind of the latter, while the feelings of self-love are excited in the former, who considers himself very superior to all his fellows. In the schools, monitors are placed over the children; and such that they are taught to look up to such with due respect; no badge of superiority is allowed; no crosses at the button-holes, and no second places, or trials of ability before a public audience, no penny a-week, &c. &c.; and all these but so many dangerous stimulants tend more to harrow up the passions, and excite the mind with an undue consequence of superiority, and thus to feed its impure

is an argument that should not be mutilated extracts.

We would add, that Mr. G.'s plan is only confined to gratuitous schools, and is only applicable to such as may be paid for those children whose parents are unable to pay from three half-pence to a week for the education of their children.

to the Young Jamaica Sugar
By ROBERT HIBBERT, Jun.
No.—As far as relates to the “out-look” of “young men leaving for Jamaica,” and what relates to the interests in managing their sugar estates, so as best to secure to themselves the sweets of the produce, these hints may be all very well—though we have not to any practical knowledge in matters. But with respect to the tenour of the sentiments and

opinions, concerning our “supposed to be afflicted brethren” (whether the mistake of the supposition be in imagining that the negroes are our brethren, or in the fact of their being afflicted), we cannot accord even a problematical approbation:—for, although “Mr. Lawrence may have observed” in his lectures lately printed, that, “Regarding the negro faculties, the abolitionists have erred in denying a natural inferiority, so clearly evinced by the concurring evidence of anatomical structure and experience;”—

and, although Mr. R. H. may, in his “large opportunities of observing” the specimens of native character, in the flocks of fresh-imported negroes, at “the time when the importation was unrestrained,” have “never found any symptoms of strong intellect among the best educated” of them—even of those who had enjoyed the advantages of a “Mahometan education!”—nay, although we are not absolutely horrified by his suggestion of distinct races of the human species, and should not quite foam at the mouth, or require a strait-waistcoat, at the bare mention of a black as well as white Adam and Eve,—yet, should we not quite as readily as Mr. H. abandon, or reprobate the idea of introducing civilization into Africa, or of considering the negroes as entitled to a fraternity of rights, liberties, physical and intellectual improvement: because we, in common with many others, whose studies of human nature have not been confined either to cargoes of manacled slaves fresh imported, or gangs of the same vital ebony long used to the lash, happen to know that there has been, even among the few blacks in this country, such a person as Ignatius Sancho, a literary correspondent of Shenstone, &c.; and have also known and heard a negro orator, with a clearness and power of logic, and a force of language, that would not have disgraced the whitest-faced senate of Europe—defend the rights and claims of his sable brethren, in a thronged and public assembly in this metropolis:—and because, even if we admitted (which, perhaps, we should) the general inferiority of the race in some particulars,—yet, we should not therefore conclude that we have, or ever had, a right to steal and tear them from their native clime, or purchase from those who had stolen and torn them (whether by open violence or secret fraud),—to hold them and their posterity in eternal bonds, under the lash of task-masters;—to compel them to work five or six days in every week for our luxuries, and the other one or two for their own subsistence. To us, the value of any book that countenances any part of this system, or assists in shewing how to render it most profitable to the owners of such stock, is not much enhanced by all the directions that can be given about the management of the lash, the hoe, the mill, the boilers, &c., and the best disposal of the trash of the sugar-cane, for the fattening of pigs and negroes.

In justice, however, to Mr. Hibbert, we must observe, that his toleration of slavery does not go the full length of advocating the slave-trade, "the abolition of which," says he, "I sincerely consider to be as beneficial to the safety of the West-Indies as to the cause of humanity." But the fact is, that it is *not abolished*—(it is only transferred),—nor can be abolished, without the abolition of slavery; which, if effected with proper deliberation and precaution, would, we have no doubt, even by Mr. Hibbert and his brother planters, be ultimately found much more effectually "beneficial to the safety of the West-Indies," than the mockery of the half-measure that has been adopted.

Address to His Most Excellent Majesty, and His Royal Highness the Duke of York, &c. &c. concerning the Critical Conditions of the Navy and Army, proving Necessities for timely Remedies, by Parliamentary Investigation, recommended to the Deliberation of Merchants and Ship-Owners, particularly to the New London Dock Companies, Protestant Clergy, Laity, &c., compiled from Laws of the Land, Official Documents, &c. By JOHN BURKIDGE.—Mr. B., whose projects and pamphlets on improved bricks and improved architecture we have recently recommended to public notice, is now disposed to try his hand on improving armies and navies—commercial matters, docks, ship-owners, and a variety of other commodities. In the short pamphlet which follows this long title-page, he tells the King (what, undoubtedly, that august personage will listen to with equal satisfaction and surprise) that his "Majesty's Ministers are generally *adored as saviours and sages*;" but then, unfortunately, he subjoins (not quite so satisfactorily), that while the said "ministers appear asleep on beds of roses," neglecting his (Mr. B.'s) "humble voice," he (the said Mr. B.) "cannot congratulate his Majesty, or his countrymen," on the present condition of England's commercial, foreign, or domestic relations; "that the 'popular and experimental, but delusive system' of said ministers, 'has in a few years produced deplorable and insupportable consequences against Britannia,' and that 'the system must be changed again, or Britannia will be ruined beyond redemption, by envious and jealous foreign powers'—that 'blunders are striking Britannia's apparent gigantic power into atoms;'—that 'danger and death are knocking at the door together;' and 'enemies invited to murder Britannia, and sing her funeral dirge! Alas! Alas!' In short, that if said Mr. B.'s "humble voice" is not better attended to, army, navy, constitution, ships, ship-holders, commerce, and we know not how many more of our supposed glorious blessings and advantages, are going pell-mell to the devil in no time at all. As Mr. B.'s pamphlet has, at least, the merit of present-

ing a variety of statistical calculations, our readers may, if they choose, compare these, and the arguments they are intended to support, with such information as other documents may have supplied, and form their own estimate of the validity of Mr. B.'s conclusions. In the mean time, we can no more commend Mr. B.'s taste than his congruity, in subjoining a fulsome *No Popery* address to H. R. H. the Duke of York, on his conscientious speech "in favour of the *British Constitution, established according to the Gospel, in 1688.*" Mr. B., however, informs us, not very necessarily, that the fulsomeness of the said address is by no means contrary to the custom of worshipping the rising sun. "I have no *fulsome* panegyric to offer at your Royal Highness's shrine," *contrary to the custom of worshipping the rising sun.*" No, certainly—not contrary, but in exact accordance to the custom. But what Mr. B. means by a "constitution established according to the Gospel," we profess ourselves utterly at a loss to conceive. for, in the gospel we are acquainted with, there is not, we believe, one single word about constitutions, or how they should be constructed, or how established! We suspect, therefore, that there must be a mistake here of the press—the wrong insertion of a comma; and that it must be some new gospel, "the gospel in 1688," which Mr. B. has discovered and refers to, by which constitutions in Church and State are dictated, and according to whose divine authority the revolution in 1688 proceeded. But do we have seen the said "gospel of 1688," and satisfied ourselves of its divine authenticity, we must take the liberty of doubting whether political constitutions and gospel revelations have any thing to do with each other; that the proscription of Catholics can be no inherent part of the English constitution, because all that it serves that name (if we trace it not back, indeed, even to the days of Saxon paganism) grew up and was established (how ever frequently, in those, as in these days, infringed and violated), when no religion but that of Catholicism was known in the land. We should be glad to have pointed out to us the clause in Magna Charta, for example (which the Catholic barons obtained for us), which dictates the exclusion of Catholics from the rights of citizenship on account of their religion. As to Mr. B.'s hypochondriacal appeal to H. R. H. judgment, "whether arms have been prudently placed in the hands of Catholics and to what extent," his invocation of merciful God to avert the consequences of our having admitted Catholics into the army, and his solemn inquiry, "did Catholics ever fight against Catholics?" we may

* "Shrine!" alluding, we presume, to the bishoprick of Osnabruck.

er by another question—What has been the issue of the field of if all the Catholics of the Allied ven of the British part of it, had to the Catholic enemy?

We treated this subject seriously, out of *the subject*, not in com-Mr. B.'s twelve-penny pamphly trash and flummery of which utter for a jest-book than for a view. Yet Mr. B. requests us to—

has another book in the press respectd and commercial navies of England, erica, &c., to which will be added a of various useful discoveries which he naval and civil architecture, by pa-ion; also a short process for tanning d tan-yards, without any extra appa-hat he intends to complete this work ession of Parliament."

Mr. B. mends not his pen a little, suspect that his "book" will aders, in Parliament or out; and hole, we would advise him to bricks and mortar—to ventilate preserve timbers from dry-rot. der to his last.

ve Colonies of Great Britain, or f Negro Slavery, drawn from the emselves; being an Abstract of Papers recently laid before Par-that Subject.

the session of 1824, a number of papers for in the House of Commons on the olonial slavery. A few of these were d printed in the same session; but by : important were not produced till the sion, and were not printed, and in the nbers, till near its close, when it was too any but a very partial use of them. ers are very voluminous, it has been ble to form an abstract of them, with to the convenience of Members of Par-to the information of the public at

performance of this task, the humanity in particular, and the eneral, have great obligations to of this pamphlet, and for the y notes and observations sub-to all who are desirous of authen-tion of the sufferings the British has, in this respect, to redress, mper and conduct of those by edress is opposed, as well as of the uthorities, and to those, in par-o feel a lively interest, or may ufluence, in accelerating the abo-very, we recommend an atten-al of the facts and observations efore them.

Life of Rich. Brinsley Sheridan. ur analysis o this work, the ar Review has ublished a state-ecting the conduct of Sheridan arty were negotiating for pow-exhibits a striking feature of enchery, and is worthy, as a cu-LY MAG.—Supp.

riosity, of a place in our Supplementary Review:—

"The length to which this article has run, compels us to pass over intermediate events, to the last grand epoch in the life of Sheridan—his conduct in the negocia-tion with Lords Grey and Grenville, in 1811. That Sheridan played false to his political *friends* on this occasion, certainly appears from the evidence before us; how far, in so doing, he may have been true to the Prince, or rather the instrument of his pleasure, we cannot so readily judge. The Whigs thought that they could have the government of the country on their own terms, and Sheridan took care that the dictatorial spirit which they discovered should not escape the royal eye.* He had no hopes at this period, we conceive, of rising with the Whigs, and therefore recommended himself to the Regent by his zeal in his cause, by his jealous care for the royal dignity; and, at the same time, in so doing, effected the exclusion of his party from power. The worst fea-ture in this intrigue was Sheridan's sup-pression of an important communication, with which he was charged to the Lords Grey and Grenville.

"The Whigs, who desired complete possession of royalty, stipulated that the Prince's household, formed under a for-mer administration, should go out: this point was ceded by the court; but the concession, notified to Sheridan, did not reach the ears of those whose objection to office would have been removed by the knowledge of it. We cannot give the anecdote more shortly than in Mr. Moore's words:—

"Lord Yarmouth, it is well known, stated in the House of Commons, that he had communicated to Mr. Sheridan the intention of the household to resign, with the view of having that intention conveyed to Lord Grey and Lord Grenville, and thus removing the sole ground upon which these noble lords objected to the accept-ance of office. Not only, however, did Sheridan endeavour to dissuade the noble vice-chamberlain from resigning, but, with an unfairness of dealing which admits, I own, of no vindication, he withheld from the two leaders of opposition the intelligence thus meant to be conveyed to them; and, when questioned by Mr. Tierney, as to the rumoured intentions of the household to resign, offered to bet
five

* His graver commentaries in the correspondence of the Whig Lords may be considered as embodied in this jeu d'esprit, the effect of which in a certain quarter, may easily be imagined.

An Address to the Prince, 1811.

"In all humility we crave,
Our Regent may become our slave;
And being so, we trust that he
Will thank us for our loyalty;
Then, if he'll help us to pull down
His father's dignity and crown,
We'll make him in some time to come
The greatest Prince in Christendom."

five hundred guineas that there was no such step in contemplation."—pp. 674-675.

"From the period of this intrigue to the hour of his death (the miserable circumstances of which we shall pass over as sufficiently well known) nothing went well with Sheridan. His pecuniary difficulties increased as his resources failed him; and the dissolution of 1812 deprived him at once of his political consequence and his parliamentary protection. He made an attempt, indeed, to obtain a seat in the House, and stood for Stafford, and the failure there served materially to hasten his ruin.—After mentioning this circumstance, Mr. Moore states, under the date of 1813, that 'the Prince Regent offered to bring him (Sheridan) into Parliament, but that the thought of returning to that scene of his triumphs and his freedom, with the royal owner's mark, as it were, upon him, was more than he could bear—and he declined the offer.'—p. 682.

"We are willing to ascribe this representation to Mr. Moore's want of information, and to hold him guilty, not of suppressing an important fact, but of the minor offence of failing to search out the truth. The truth then is, that the Prince Regent did not merely offer to bring Sheridan into Parliament, but, about the latter end of 1812, with a view to this object, his Royal Highness conveyed to him, through Lord Moira, four thousand pounds. The money was deposited by his Lordship with Mr. Cocker, the solicitor, who acted as a friend to Mr. Sheridan on this occasion, and a treaty was opened with Mr. Atterton for a seat for Wootton Bassett. The negotiation, indeed, was all but concluded, nothing being wanted but Sheridan's presence on the spot. On three successive evenings Mr. Cocker dined with Sheridan at an hotel in Albemarle-street, a chaise being on each night waiting at the door to convey them down to Wootton Bassett. On each night Sheridan, after his wine, postponed the journey to the next day, and on the fourth day he altogether abandoned the project of purchasing a seat in Parliament, received the four thousand pounds, and applied them, as he was warranted to do by the permission of the donor, to his private uses. This transaction certainly delivers the King from the reproach of never having ministered to the relief of Sheridan—a charge which has been urged against his Majesty in numberless smart satires and lampoons."

English in Italy, 3 Vols. Ditto, in London, 1825.—This is one of the most interesting and well written books of travels which we have seen for a long time past. The total absence of affectation and the absence of virtuosity, are among its best qualifications, and one that most engages our approbation. Without being insensible to the great specimens of the *maravilli* which

abound in Italy, our author, with a laudable determination to think for himself, declines to admire, solely because others have admired. Among his more serious notices on English follies, and his reprehension of the senseless custom of sending so many invalids to Italy, where their disorder is aggravated by retirement and absence from their friends and assistance, and generally terminates in death, he gives two pleasant instances of the manner in which the practice of *cicisbeismo*, which is at once beastly and foolish, and which distinguish Italy from all other countries, is likely to perplex such English as venture upon it. It should seem that none can practise it safely, but such as are "to the manner born." The first story the author tells on this subject, is of a Mrs. Grogan, who, being old and not very pretty, found it difficult to engage a *cavalier servente*. Accident, at length, did for her what she could not accomplish for herself, in the following way:—

"Foreigners were all appalled by their respect for the punctilious dignity of an Englishwoman, and at the same time repelled by the countenance of the particular lady in question, from daring to aspire to a place, for which, by education, they were fit: and poor Mrs. Grogan would have wandered over Italy unfashionably, but that a certain Count, a real indolent Count, though truly I cannot call to mind his name, paid Mr. Grogan a morning visit, for the purpose of asking him if he wanted to be taught Italian, to have his shoes blacked, or if any office of the kind was vacant in his household, which he, the Count, would be most willing and ready to undertake. Luckily, however, the Italian noble preferred his demand by considerable circumlocution, in listening to which, Mrs. Grogan displayed so much affability and graciousness, that the subtle Italian tacked and slackened sail, to observe if something better might not be made of Mrs. Grogan's mansion than occupying a situation thus altogether nominal. The Count played his cards as skillfully as it behoves hungry men to do, and he became soon the chosen friend of the Casa Grogan, as he called it in the best pronunciation he could.

"I leave to the imagination of my reader to depict the lady and her attendant, conversing, both in bad French to the considerable amusement of every English beholder as to Italians, they shared their countryman joy of his good fortune, and saw nothing whatever extraordinary in the affair."

The reader will be pleased to peruse the following original and piquant narrative of an adventure with Lord Byron.

"There was a young Englishman then at Venice, a very young man, quite harmless, and worshipping in all the ardour of boyhood, the genius of Byron. He sought the halls of Venice, and

other account than to behold the poet, a wish that he found it impracticable to gratify. Some of the wicked matrons of Venice, however, took pity on the youth, and engaged to procure for him, not only a sight, but an acquaintance, they hoped, of a very intimate kind with the noble hermit. Some little humoursome vengeance of their own was of course to be gratified at the same time, but the youth consented to any conditions provided he could see the bard.

"Strange enough, the boy resembled Byron himself excessively, and had the same delicately cut features, approaching to beauty almost feminine. He spoke Italian perfectly, and a very little tuition was sufficient to give his tongue the peculiar softness, idiom, and tone of the Venetian dialect. In less than a fortnight he lisped their 'bastard Latin' to perfection, and his Venetian tongue was reckoned by those best of judges as proof against detection.

"Thus prepared, he was habited as a young Venetian dame: luxuriant curls concealed and adorned his countenance—the modest dress under which foreign dames affect to conceal their charms, which they rarely abound in, was advantageous to the present deceit—and richly attired, our youth was led at midnight to Madame Albrizzi's, as a newly married lady, arrived from the Terra Firma to make her entrée into the world of fashion.

"The poet dropped in at the usual hour, cast his mistrustful glance around, and observing that no stranger was present to be a spy upon his unbended hour, he relaxed his haughtiness into the easy, trifling converse, which the mind accustomed to exertion loves. From fair to fair he wandered, dealing to all a portion of his peculiar, capricious, and often satirical gallantry; till at length a new face, that most rare object in the confined and unvarying circle of Italian high life, struck and fascinated his attention.

"He demanded who she was, and was told a high and handsome sounding title. He approached at once, and entered into conversation with the supposed beauty, who, as may be supposed, spoke as little and as modestly as was consistent with keeping the character assumed. Timidity

in an Italian female was a new attraction. The youth, after a time, finding his tongue sufficiently feminine, which it was not difficult to be, so masculine and powerful are the tones of those southern females, one of whom he represented, took greater confidence, and joined with less reserve in conversation with the poet.

"At length Lord B—— touched on the topic of patriotism, for he was fond of awakening those feelings in the breasts of Venetians; he loved even to indulge in a little reproof and satire, at the expense of the humble and submissive character of the living children of Venice. In rejoinders to a remark of this kind, he was not a little surprised to find his own patriotism called in question, or rather his antipatriotism alluded to. He was even asked—how he, who denied and reviled his country, dared to taunt in others the feeling which necessity enforced in them, but which caprice alone could inspire him with. Had a fly stung him with a wasp's sting, he could not have been more astonished. But he was not without his pleas, his indignant defence, the being driven to which but pleased him the more with his companion. He spoke eloquently, he dropped the mask of gallantry and trifling, and displayed the feeling, passionate being that he was; and the young Englishman enjoyed beyond all that he had anticipated—the sight and conversation of the immortal poet.

"I wished the truth would allow me to have added some piquant conclusion to the story, but such and no more did it tend to. The Venetian dames ardently wished that he should become enamoured of his countryman in disguise, but his lordship, though unable to detect the imposture, was proof against any false charms the disguise could possess; and the youth, satisfied, would not continue the deceit. He wrote the following day, confessing the trick, and begging to be allowed to visit his lordship in his proper character—no answer was returned. The poet was hurt; and the circle of the Albrizzi laughed so much at his expense, that he no longer *afflicted*, as the French say, his antipathy to his countrymen in that society."

CONSOLIDATION AND AMENDMENT OF THE LAW OF BANKRUPTCY.

THE statute 6 Geo. IV. c. 16, after reciting that it is expedient to amend the laws of bankruptcy, and to simplify the language thereof, and to consolidate the same when so amended and simplified in one act, and to make other provisions respecting bankrupts, repeals the whole of the existing statutes (from the 34 and 35 Hen. VIII. c. 4. to the 5 Geo. IV. c. 98, both inclusive) on the subject. The statute then proceeds to re-enact the substance of the repealed acts, (in most instances in

totidem verbis;) but with many important alterations and several additional regulations and provisions. The alterations and additional regulations and provisions are:

1st. The description of persons liable as traders to the bankrupt laws is enlarged, the statute rendering underwriters, builders, dyers, printers, bleachers, fullers, calenderers, cattle or sheep-salesmen, farmers, graziers, drovers of cattle, receivers-general of the taxes, and victuallers, keepers of

inns, taverns, hotels or coffee-houses, subject to their operation. Sect. 2.

2d. The acts amounting to bankruptcy are increased; for by this statute the remaining abroad—the suffering goods, money, or chattels to be taken in execution—the fraudulent conveyance of real or personal property by a trader when abroad—the fraudulent surrender of copyholds—and the fraudulent gift, delivery, or transfer of goods or chattels, are constituted acts of bankruptcy. Sect. 3.

3d. But the conveyance of a trader's property is not an act of bankruptcy, as it was under the repealed acts, unless a commission issue within six months. Sect. 4.

4th. The lying in prison for the space of one and twenty days, instead of two months as the repealed acts required, is an act of bankruptcy under this statute. Sect. 5.

5th. It is enacted, that if any trader file in the office of the Lord Chancellor's secretary of bankrupts, a declaration in writing, signed by such trader, and attested by an attorney or a solicitor, that he is insolvent or unable to meet his engagements, such declaration when signed and filed by such secretary, and an advertisement thereof inserted in the London Gazette, shall be deemed an act of bankruptcy committed by such trader at the time of filing such declaration; but that no commission shall issue thereupon, unless it be sued out within two calendar months next after the insertion of the advertisement, and unless such advertisement shall have been inserted in the London Gazette within eight days after the filing of the declaration: and no docket shall be struck on such act of bankruptcy before the expiration of four days next after insertion of such advertisement, in case such commission is to be executed in London—or of eight days, in case the commission is to be executed in the country; and the Gazette containing such advertisement is to be received as evidence of such declaration having been made. And although such declaration may have been concerted between the bankrupt and any creditor or other person, it is provided that the commission issuing thereon shall not be invalidated. Sect. 6.

6th. The 15th section of this statute adopting the provisions of the repealed acts, namely, that the petitioning creditor's debt may be founded on a debt payable at a future time, further provides, that such a debt shall be sufficient to enable a creditor to petition or join in petitioning, although no security in writing or otherwise shall have been given for payment of such debt.

7th. If the petitioning creditor's debt be found insufficient to support the commission, the Lord Chancellor may, on the petition of any other creditor or creditors, order the commission to be proceeded in, provided the debt or debts of such other creditors has or have been incurred not anterior to the debt or debts of the petitioning creditor or creditors. Sect. 18.

8th. No commission shall be deemed invalid by reason of any act or acts of bankruptcy committed prior to the inception of the debt or debts of the petitioning creditor or creditors, or any of them, provided there shall have been a sufficient act of bankruptcy subsequent to such debt or debts. Sect. 19.

9th. The Lord Chancellor is empowered to direct an auxiliary commission to issue for proof of debts under £20, and for the examination of witnesses on oath, or for either such purposes: and the commissioners in every such commission issued for the examination of witnesses shall possess the same powers to compel the attendance of, and to examine witnesses, and to enforce both obedience to such examination and the production of books, deeds, papers, writings, and other documents as are possessed by the commissioners, in any original commission, provided that such examinations of witnesses shall be taken down in writing, and shall be annexed to and form part of the original commission. Sect. 20.

10th. The messenger appointed by the commissioners is authorized to break open any house, shop, warehouse, trunk, or chest of bankrupts in Ireland, where any property of the bankrupt is reputed to be, and seize the same, provided the warrant under which he is appointed be verified on oath, by the attorney or solicitor suing out the commission before the mayor, or other chief-magistrate of the place where or near to which the said commission is executed, and verified under the common seal thereof, or the seal of the office of such mayor or other magistrate: and provided also, that such messenger shall, before a justice of peace, residing in the county where such property shall be reputed to be, depose on oath that he is the person named in the warrant. Sect. 28.

11th. In all cases where it shall be sworn to the satisfaction of a magistrate, that there is reason to suspect or believe that property of the bankrupt is concealed in other persons' premises, the messenger may obtain a warrant to search for the same. Sect. 29.

12th. And the execution of such warrants in Scotland is authorized, on the verification of the warrant as *above*, and having the same backed or indorsed, with the name of a judge ordinary or justice of the peace in Scotland. Sect. 30.

13th. No action shall be brought against any person acting in obedience to the warrant of the commissioners, for any thing done prior to the choice of assignees, *unless* demand of the perusal and (of a*) copy of such warrant has been made and left at the usual place of abode of such person, by the party intending to bring such action, or his agent.

* These words are not in the act, but are *absolutely* necessary to complete the sense, and render the purport of the provision intelligible.

in writing, and signed, and unless has been refused, or neglected for after such demand; and if after demand and compliance therewith, an action be brought against the person so appointed, without making the petitioning creditor a defendant, if living, on production of such warrant at the trial of such action, the defendant shall be liable to a verdict, notwithstanding any objection to the jurisdiction in the commissioners; and if such action be brought against the petitioning creditor and the person so appointed as aforesaid, the person so appointed shall, on proof of such warrant, be liable to a verdict in like manner; and if a verdict shall be given against the petitioning creditor, the plaintiff shall recover his costs against him, so as to include the costs which he shall be liable to pay to such person so appointed as aforesaid. Sect. 31.

And in any action so brought by the petitioning creditor, either alone or with the person so appointed by the commissioners, for any thing done in obedience to their warrant, proof in such action that the defendant is a petitioning creditor will render him liable in the same manner and to the same extent, as if the act done of in such action had been done and committed by himself alone. Sect. 32.

Where any person committed by the commissioners for refusing to answer, or not fully answering any question put to him, shall bring a habeas corpus to be discharged from such commitment, and there shall appear, on the return of such habeas any insufficiency in the warrant of commitment, the court shall provide, that the court, or judge before whom the person so committed is brought, shall, on the party's request so to have the whole of his examination read, have been stated in the warrant of commitment, inspect and consider the result of his examination, whereof the matter in dispute was a part; and if it appear from the whole examination that the answer or answers of the party brought are or are satisfactory, such court shall be empowered to order him to be committed. Sect. 39. And by the fortieth section a similar provision is made in the actions brought by bankrupts or persons for false imprisonment.

No writ is to be sued out against, nor any process served on any commissioner, for any thing done by him as such commissioner, unless notice in writing of the intended writ or process shall have been delivered to him, or left at his usual abode by the attorney or agent of the party, at least one calendar month before suing out or serving the same; and the notice must set forth the cause of the action, and on its back must be indorsed the name and place of abode of the attorney or agent of the plaintiff. Sect. 41. And by the forty-second section the plaintiff in such action cannot

obtain a verdict unless he prove such notice was given, and he shall not be permitted to give evidence of any cause of action, except such as is contained in the notice. And it is provided by the forty-third section, that every such commissioner may, at any time within one calendar month after such notice, tender amends to the party complaining, or his attorney or agent, and plead such tender in bar; and this section further provides that if no amends or insufficient amends have been tendered, the defendant may, by leave of the court, at any time before issue joined, pay into court such amends as he shall think fit.

17th. The commissioners may order the wages or salary of servants or clerks of a bankrupt to be paid to the extent of six months, and the servant or clerk may prove under the commission for all excess of wages or salary above six months. Sect. 48.

18th. In all cases of apprenticeship, the issuing of a commission of bankruptcy against the master of the apprentice amounts to a discharge of the indenture; and the commissioners are empowered to order a part of the apprentice-fee to be returned to the apprentice, proportioned to the amount of the sum paid on behalf of the apprentice to the bankrupt, and to the time during which the apprentice has resided with the bankrupt previous to the issuing of the commission. Sect. 49.

19th. Sureties for payment of annuities granted by any bankrupt are prohibited to sue any person who may be collateral security for the payment of such annuity, until such annuitant shall have proved under the commission for the value of such annuity, and for the payment thereof; and if such surety after such proof pay the amount so proved, he is discharged from all claims in respect of such annuity; and if such surety shall not (before any payment of the annuity subsequent to the bankruptcy becoming due) pay the sum so proved, he may be sued* for the accruing payments of such annuity, until such annuitant shall have paid or satisfied the amount so proved, with interest at 4 per cent. per annum from the time of notice of such proof, and of the amount thereof being given to such surety; and after such payment or satisfaction such surety shall stand in the place of such annuitant in respect of such proof, to the amount so paid or satisfied by such surety; and the certificate of the bankrupt shall be a discharge to him from all claims of such annuitant, or of such surety in respect of such annuity, provided that the surety shall be entitled to credit in account with the annuitant for any dividends received by the annuitant, under the commission, before the surety shall have fully paid, or satisfied the account so proved as aforesaid. Sect. 55.

20th. Debts payable on a contingency which shall not have happened at the issuing

* This word is used in the act, and is one among the many verbal inaccuracies which pervade its provisions.

issuing of the commission, may be valued by the commissioners, and dividends received on the amount so ascertained and proved; or if such value shall not be ascertained before the happening of the contingency, then proof may be admitted after the happening of the contingency, and dividends received with the other creditors, not disturbing any former dividends; provided, when such debts were contracted, the person to whom they are due had not notice of any act of bankruptcy by the bankrupt committed. Sect. 56.

21st. In all future commissions, interest on promissory notes and bills of exchange over-due at the issuing of the commission, is provable at the same rate as is allowed by the Court of King's Bench in actions on such bills and notes. Sect. 57.

22d. Costs, although not taxed at the time of the bankruptcy, obtained in any action at law or suit in equity, are provable under the commission. Sect. 58.

23d. Whenever it shall appear to the assignees or to two or more creditors, who have each proved debts to the amount of £20 or upwards, that any debt proved is not justly due, either in whole or in part, such assignee or creditors may represent the same to the commissioners, who are to summon before them and examine on oath the person making such proof, together with any person whose evidence appears to them to be material, either in support of or in opposition to the debt; and if the commissioners on the evidence given on both sides, or (if the person proving the debt shall not attend to be examined, having been first duly summoned, or notice having been left at his last place of abode) on the evidence adduced by the assignees, or creditors as aforesaid, shall be of opinion that such debt is not due either wholly or in part, they may expunge the same either wholly or in part from the proceedings, provided that the assignees or creditors requiring such investigation shall, before it is instituted, sign an undertaking to be filed with the proceedings, to pay such costs as the commissioners shall adjudge to the creditor who has proved such debt as aforesaid, such costs to be recovered by petition; provided also, that such assignees or creditors may apply in the first instance by petition to the Lord Chancellor, or that either party may petition against the determination of the commissioners. Sect. 60.

24th. Joint creditors are entitled to prove under separate commissions for the purpose of voting in the choice of assignees, or of assenting to or dissenting from the certificate, or for either of such purposes; but they shall not receive any dividend out of the separate estate until all the separate creditors have received the full amount of their respective debts unless such joint creditor be a petitioning creditor in a commission against one member of a firm. Sect. 62.

25th. Actions at law or suits in equity

are not abated by the death or removal of assignees; but the court in which the action or suit is depending may, on the suggestion of such death or removal and new choice, allow the name of the surviving or new assignee or assignees to be substituted in the place of the former; and such action or suit shall be prosecuted in the name or names of the said surviving or new assignee or assignees in the same manner as if he or they had originally commenced the same. Sect. 67.

26th. Distress for rent made and levied after an act of bankruptcy on the goods or effects of a bankrupt (whether before or after the issuing of the commission) is not to be available for more than one year's rent, accrued prior to the date of the commission; but the overplus or residue which may be due, and for which the distress is not available, may be proved under the commission. Sect. 74.

27th. If a bankrupt have entered into an agreement for the purchase of an estate or interest in land, the vendor may, on petition to the Lord Chancellor, compel the assignees to elect whether they will abide by or decline the agreement. Sect. 76.

28th. The Lord Chancellor may, on the petition of the assignees, or of any purchaser from them, order the bankrupt to join in the conveyance of his estate, or any part thereof, unless an action should be pending by the bankrupt to try the validity of the commission; and if he shall not execute such conveyance of such estate within the time directed by the order, the bankrupt and all persons claiming under him shall be estopped from objecting to the validity of such conveyance; and all estate, right, or title which the bankrupt had therein, is effectually barred by such order, as if the conveyance had been executed by him. Sect. 78.

29th. All payments really and bona fide made by and to a bankrupt, before the date and issuing of the commission are valid, notwithstanding any prior act of bankruptcy, provided the payment by the bankrupt be not a fraudulent preference of the creditor, and provided that the person so dealing with the bankrupt had not, at the time of the payment by or to the bankrupt, notice of any act of bankruptcy by him committed. Sect. 82. And the eighty-third section points out what shall be constructive notice of a prior act of bankruptcy, namely, the issuing of a commission (if an act of bankruptcy had been actually committed before the issuing of the commission), if the adjudication of the person or persons against whom such commission has issued shall have been notified in the London Gazette, and the person so affected by such notice may reasonably be presumed to have seen the same. And it is provided, by the eighty-sixth section, that no purchase from any bankrupt bond fide and for valuable consideration shall be impeached, by reason that the purchaser at the

purchase had notice of an act committed by the bankrupt, the commission shall have out within twelve calendar months the act of bankruptcy. And the ninth section further provides, that any real or personal property, under any commission or order of sale, shall be impeached, in any defect in suing out the commission in any of the proceedings under which the bankrupt have commenced proceedings to supersede the commission within twelve calendar months ending thereof.

Meetings of creditors for the purposing into consideration the composition, or the submission of disputes on, or the commencement of any suit, are to be attended by one of such creditors, and in default of attendance, the assignees are, with the consent of the commission, to do any of the business. Sect. 88.

Actions by or against assignees, or other persons acting under the commission, no proof is requisite of the petitioning creditor's knowledge of the trading, or act or acts of the bankrupt, unless, before issue joined, notice in writing that those matters are disputed. Sect. 90.

The depositions taken before the commissioners of the petitioning creditor's knowledge of the trading, and act or acts of the bankrupt, are conclusive evidence in any action by assignees for any debt or claim which the bankrupt might have against the bankrupt, within two calendar months (if he be not in the realm, five months) after the adjudication, notice of his intention to dispute the claim, and that he has proceeded with due diligence. Sect. 92.

The assignees commence any action for any money due to the bankrupt: the time allowed him as afore-said, the commission shall have the defendant in such action or writ, after notice given to the defendant to pay the same, or any part thereof to the court in which the action is brought, and all proceedings shall be stayed, and when the time aforesaid is elapsed, the money paid to the court of the court. Sect. 93. And

the commission be superseded, all claims in which the assignees shall have any real or personal estate, judgment or by decree, are dismissed all claims or demands which shall be made in respect of the estate of the bankrupt or any person claiming; and all persons who shall, in any action or suit, *bonâ fide*, deliver up of any real or personal estate to the assignees, or pay any debt claimed by the assignees, shall be discharged in like manner, provided notice to try the validity of the

commission have been given and been proceeded in, within the time and in the manner aforesaid. Sect. 94.

34th. No commission, adjudication, conveyance, or certificate is to be received in evidence, unless entered of record. Sect. 96. And by the ninety-eighth section, commissions, deeds, and other instruments relating to the estates and effects of bankrupts are exempt from stamp-duty, as are also all sales of the real or personal estate from auction-duty.

35th. The commissioners may at all times summon the assignees before them, and require them to produce all books, papers, deeds, writings, and other documents relating to the bankruptcy in their possession; and if when so summoned they do not attend at the time appointed (having no lawful impediment allowed by the commissioners), the commissioners may cause them to be brought before them, and on their refusing to produce such books, &c., they may commit them to prison, there to remain without bail, until they submit themselves to the commissioners. Sect. 101.

36th. The commissioners shall, at the meeting appointed for the last examination of the bankrupt, appoint a public meeting, not sooner than four calendar months from the issuing of the commission, nor later than six calendar months from the bankrupt's last examination, to audit the accounts of the assignees; of which meeting and the purport thereof, they are to give twenty-one days' notice in the London Gazette. Sect. 106.

37th. Any assignee having, either in his own hands or at any bankers, or otherwise subject to his order or disposition, or to his knowledge, in the hands of, or in the order and disposition of himself and any co-assignee or co-assignees, or of any or either of them, any unclaimed dividend or dividends amounting to £50, and shall not within six months after this act has taken effect, or two calendar months after the expiration of one year after the declaration and order of payment of such dividend or dividends made by the commissioners, either pay to the creditors or cause a certificate thereof to be filed in the office of the Lord Chancellor's secretary of bankrupts, containing a full and true account of the names of the creditors to whom such unclaimed dividend is due, and of the amount of such dividend (such account being signed by the assignee or assignees rendering the same, and attested by the solicitor to the commission, or the solicitor of the assignee), such assignee or assignees shall be charged, in account with the estate of the bankrupt, five per cent. interest on such unclaimed dividend, for the time he or they shall retain the same from the time that the certificate is hereby directed to be filed; and also such further sum as the commissioners shall think fit, not exceeding in the whole £20 per cent. per annum; and the Lord Chancellor or the commissioners may order

order the investment of any unclaimed dividends in the public funds, or in any government security, for or on account of the creditors entitled, and subject to such order as the Lord Chancellor may think fit to make respecting the same; who, if he shall think fit, may, after the same shall have remained unclaimed for three years from the declaration of such dividends by the commissioners, order the same to be divided amongst and paid to the other creditors; and the proof of the creditors to whom such dividends were allotted shall be considered as void as to the same, but renewable as to any future dividends, to place them *pari passu* with the other creditors, but not to disturb any dividends which shall have been previously made. Sect. 110.

36th. The commissioners may, before the choice of assignees, and after such choice, the assignees may, with the approbation of the commissioners testified in writing under their hands from time to time, make such allowance to the bankrupt out of his estate, until he shall have passed his last examination, as shall be necessary for the support of himself and family. Sect. 111.

37th. The commissioners may adjourn the time for the last examination of the bankrupt, or any enlargement or adjournment thereof *vide die*, and he shall be free from arrest or imprisonment for such time, not exceeding three calendar months, as they shall by instrument on the summons appoint. Sect. 112.

38th. Certificates are to be signed by four-fifths in number and value of the creditors who shall have proved debts to the amount of £20 or upwards; or, after six calendar months from the last examination of the bankrupt, then either by three-fifths in number and value, or by nine-tenths in number; and no certificate shall be a discharge, unless the commissioners shall, in writing under their hands and seals, certify to the Lord Chancellor that the bankrupt has made a full discovery of his estate and effects, and in all things conformed to the provisions of this act, and that there does not appear any reason to doubt the truth or fulness of such discovery, and also that the creditors have signed in the prescribed manner; and unless the bankrupt make oath in writing that such certificate and consent were obtained without fraud, and unless the certificate shall after such oath be allowed by the Lord Chancellor, against which allowance any of the creditors may be heard before the Chancellor. Sect. 122.

39th. No bankrupt, after the allowance of his certificate under any present or future commission, shall be liable to pay or satisfy any debt, claim, or demand, or any part thereof, from which he shall have been discharged by virtue of his certificate, on any promise, contract, or agreement made or to be made after the issuing out of the commission, unless such promise, &c. be made in writing, signed by him or by some

person lawfully authorized by him. Sect. 131.

41st. The assignees are, on request made to them by the bankrupt, to declare to him how they have disposed of his real and personal estate, and pay the surplus (if any) to him, his executors, administrators, or assigns; and the bankrupt is, after the creditors who have proved under the commission have been paid with lawful interest, entitled to recover the remainder of the debts due to him. Sect. 132.

42d. If at any meeting of creditors after the last examination of the bankrupt (whereof and of the purport of which twenty-one days' notice shall be given in the London Gazette), the bankrupt or his friends shall make an offer of composition, or security for such composition, which nine-tenths in number and value of the creditors assembled at such meeting shall agree to accept, another meeting, for the purpose of deciding on such offer, shall be appointed, whereof notice as aforesaid shall be given; and if at such second meeting nine-tenths in number and value of the creditors then present shall also agree to accept such offer, the Lord Chancellor shall and may, on such acceptance being testified by them in writing, supersede the commission Sect. 133. And in deciding on such offer, any creditor whose debt is below £20, shall not be reckoned in number, but the debt due to such creditor shall be computed in value; and any creditor to the amount of £20 and upwards, residing out of England, shall be personally served with a copy of the notice of the meeting to decide on such offer, and of the purpose for which the same is called, so long before such meeting as that he may have time to vote thereon; and such creditor shall be entitled to vote by letter of attorney executed and attested in the same manner as is required for any creditor's voting in the choice of assignees; and if any creditor shall agree to accept any gratuity or higher composition by assenting to such offer, he forfeits the debt due to him, together with such gratuity or composition; and the bankrupt shall, if required thereto, make oath before the commissioners that there has been no collusion or transaction between him or any other person, with his privity, and any of the creditors, and that he has not used any means or influence with any of them to attain such assent. Sect. 134.

And the one hundred and thirty-fifth section enacts that this act shall be construed beneficially for creditors, and that nothing herein contained shall alter the present practice of bankruptcy, except where any such alteration is expressly declared; and that it shall extend to all denizens, and women, both to make them subject thereto, and to entitle them to all the benefits given thereby; and all commissions are declared validly made, notwithstanding that they were made before the passing of this act, and that they shall not extend to Ireland, or to any place where the same are not in force.

TRACT OF THE ACT RELATING TO THE NEW WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

THE important and indispensable instruments of social intercourse have regulated and re-modelled by two statutes, the 5th Geo. IV. chap. 74, 6th Geo. IV. chap. 12. The first of these acts (which may be hailed as no mean specimen of legislative wisdom and scientific acumen, an inconclusive evidence of the sound and liberal policy of the present Government setting forth in the preamble, it is necessary for the security of peace, and the good of the community, that weights and measures should be just and uniform; and that notwithstanding it is provided by the Great Charter that there should be but one weight and one measure throughout the realm, and by the Treaty of Union between England and Scotland, the same weights should be used throughout Great Britain as were then used in England, yet different weights and measures, some larger and some less, were in use in various places throughout the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the true measure of the pre-existing standards is not verily known, which has caused a great confusion and manifest inconvenience, and that a prevention and remedy of these evils should be devised for the future, it is necessary to accomplish this desirable object, by enacting an equalization in the measures, and a conformity, in the re-weights and measures of the empire, and these objects it promotes by providing more certain and correct standards than those which had hitherto been in use. This act was to have been put in force on the 1st of May, 1825, but by the last mentioned statute (6th Geo. IV. chap. 12), the execution was deferred till the 1st of January, 1826, and a singular oversight (of which we shall presently notice) in its execution has not been remedied.

The grand provisions of the first mentioned of these beneficial statutes, inapplicable to the intercourse of so many countries, may be briefly stated as follow:—It is provided that the length of the *standard yard*, the weight of the *standard pound*, and the capacity of the *standard gallon* and of the *standard bushel*. The first of these objects is provided for in the first and second clauses of the act; the second in the fourth and fifth clauses; the third in the sixth clause; and the fourth in the seventh clause. The act proceeds to state the description of the measures to be measured by heaped measure, and the weights to be measured by stricken measure. This is the purport of the ninth clause.

And the fifteenth clause enacts, that all contracts and dealings, by weight and measure, shall be made according to the standards, unless a special agreement is made to the contrary. These are the principal distinctions; but all its specific provisions are so intimately blended with the welfare and interests of the community at large, that a minute enumeration of its enactments is imperiously necessary.

The first clause of the act relates to *measures*, and enacts that the straight line or distance between the centres of the two points in the gold studs in the straight brass rod in the custody of the Clerk of the House of Commons, whereon the words and figures "*standard yard, 1760*," are engraved, shall be denominated and is to be the genuine *Imperial Standard Yard*, and shall be the unit or only standard from which all other measures of extension whatever, whether lineal, superficial, or solid shall be derived, computed, and ascertained; and that all measures of length shall be taken in parts or multiples of the same; and that one-third part of the said standard yard shall be a foot, and the twelfth part of such foot shall be an inch; and that the pole or perch in length shall contain $5\frac{1}{2}$ such yards, the furlong 220 such yards, and the mile 1760 such yards.

The second clause directs all superficial measure to be computed and ascertained by the said standard yard, or by certain parts, multiples, or proportions thereof; and that the rood of land shall contain 1,210 such square yards, and the acre 4,840, being 160 square perches, poles, or rods.

And in order to counteract or provide against any possible inaccuracy from the contraction or expansion consequent from change of temperature of the brass rod on which the standard yard is marked, the first clause of the act directs that it shall be only deemed a standard when the rod is at the temperature of 62° of Fahrenheit's thermometer.

The third clause makes provision, in case the standard yard should be lost, destroyed, defaced, or otherwise injured, for testing its accuracy by some invariable natural standard. The invariable natural standard to which reference is to be had for this purpose is directed to be a pendulum, vibrating seconds of mean time in the latitude of London, in a vacuum at the level of the sea, the length of which, when compared with that of the standard yard, was ascertained by the commissioners appointed to inquire into the subject of weights and measures, to be in the proportion of 39 inches 1393 decimal parts to 36 inches. It is therefore provided, that if the standard should ever be lost, or in any manner destroyed, defaced, or otherwise injured, a new one shall be made under the directions of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, according to the above stated relative proportions of the pendulum and the standard.

The fourth clause relates to *weights*, and declares the standard brass weight of one pound troy, made in 1758, and now in the custody

custody of the Clerk of the House of Commons, to be the genuine standard measure of *weight*, and shall be denominated the *Imperial Standard Troy Pound*, and the unit or only standard measure of weight, from which all other weights shall be derived, computed, and ascertained; and 1-12th part of the said troy pound shall be an ounce, 1-20th part of such ounce a penny-weight, and 1-24th part of such penny-weight a grain; so that 5,760 such grains shall be a troy pound, and 7,000 a pound avoirdupoise; and 1-16th part of such pound avoirdupoise shall be an ounce, and 1-16th of such ounce a dram.

In case the imperial standard troy pound should be lost, defaced, destroyed, or otherwise injured, the fifth clause provides for the recovery of its identity, which it accomplishes by a similar provision as the third clause in the case of the imperial standard measure, namely, by its assimilation to some invariable natural standard. The invariable natural standard to which recourse is to be had for the purpose of preparing the new standard with certainty and accuracy, is as follows: The commissioners appointed to inquire into the subject, having ascertained that a cubic inch of distilled water weighed in air by brass weights, at a temperature of 62° of Fahrenheit's thermometer, the barometer being at 30 inches, is equal to 252 grains and 458 decimal parts troy; therefore, in the event of the standard-pound being lost or impaired, the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury are empowered to give directions for having a new one made from proportions obtained from the above standard and the troy pound.

The sixth clause relates to *measures of capacity*, and declares that the standard measure of capacity for liquid and dry goods, not measured by heaped measure, shall be the gallon made of brass, and containing 10 lbs. avoirdupois weight of distilled water, weighed in air with similar attention to scientific nicety as is directed in the recovery of the troy pound by the preceding clause, namely, at the temperature of 62° of Fahrenheit's thermometer, the barometer being at 30 inches; and that such brass measure shall be the *Imperial Standard Gallon*, and the unit and only standard measure of capacity, from which all other measures of capacity to be used, for wine, beer, ale, spirits, and all sorts of liquids, and dry goods not measured by heaped measure, shall be derived, computed, and ascertained; and that all measures shall be taken in parts or multiples, or certain proportions of the said imperial standard; and that the quart shall be a fourth part of such standard gallon, and the pint 1-8th part; and that two such gallons shall be a peck, eight gallons a bushel, and eight bushels a quarter, of corn or other dry goods not measured by heaped measure.

The seventh clause directs the standard measure of capacity for coals, culm, lime,

fish, potatoes, or fruit, and all other goods or things commonly sold by heaped measure, shall be the aforesaid bushel, containing 80 lbs. avoirdupois of distilled water as aforesaid, the same being made round with a plain and even bottom, and being 19½ inches from outside to outside; and in making use of such bushel measure, the eighth clause provides, that all coals, and other goods and things commonly sold by heaped measure, shall be duly heaped up in such bushel in the form of a cone; such cone to be of the height of six inches, and the outside of the bushel to be the extremity of its base. But though this clause of the act fixes and determines the figure of the standard bushel measure, yet by a strange oversight in the devisers and framers of the statute, no provision was made for the formation or figure of measures made of its parts, multiples, or proportions—an oversight that would have been productive of incalculable loss to the public, as the forms of measures used for heaped goods determine the area upon which the cone is to be raised, and consequently the quantity contained therein; but fortunately this oversight is remedied by the second clause of the statute 6th Geo. IV. c. 12, which directs, that all measures for heaped goods shall be made cylindrical, and that the diameter shall be at the least double the depth thereof, and the cone raised to a height equal to three-fourths of the depth, the outside of the measure being the extremity or base of the cone.

The eighth clause of the 6th Geo. IV. c. 74, enacts, that three standard bushels shall be a sack, and twelve sacks a chaldron.

The ninth clause allows all goods usually sold by measure, whether heaped or unheaped, to be also sold by weight, at the option of the parties, but prohibits the selling by heaped measure goods which are now sold by unheaped, and *vice versa*; or to be more explicit, this clause enacts, that all contracts, bargains, sales, and dealings, for any coals, culm, lime, fish, potatoes, or fruit, and all other goods and things commonly sold by heaped measure, shall be either according to the said standard of weight, or the said standard for heaped measure; but that all contracts, &c., and dealings for any other goods, wares, or merchandise, or other thing done or agreed for by weight or measure, shall be made and had according to the said standard of weight, or to the said gallon, or the parts, multiples, or proportions thereof; and in using the same the measures shall not be heaped, but stricken with a round stick or roller, straight and of the same diameter from end to end. And the tenth clause provides, that nothing herein contained shall authorise the selling of any goods in Ireland by heaped measure, which, by any law there in force, are required to be sold by weight only.

The eleventh clause orders copies and models of the respective standards, and

spective divisions and multiples, to be made and verified under the direction of the Lords of the Treasury, and deposited in the office of the Chamberlain of the Exchequer at Westminster, and sent to the Mayor of London, and the chief magistrates of Edinburgh and of Dublin, and of other cities and places in the British dominions, or elsewhere, as the Lord High Treasurer, or Commissioners of the Treasury from time to time direct.

The twelfth clause renders it imperative on the respective magistrates of the counties of the United Kingdom, and of every place being a county of itself, to procure a verified model or copy of each of the said standards, and of each of their respective divisions and multiples, for the use of their respective counties; and by the thirteenth clause the expense of providing the same is to be defrayed out of the respective county rates. A subsequent part of the twelfth clause further directs, that verified copies shall be deposited by the respective magistrates with proper persons for custody and inspection, and that the same shall be produced by such keepers, on reasonable notice in writing, by any person requiring the same, and paying the reasonable charges for such production.

The fourteenth clause directs, that in all cases of dispute respecting the correctness of the measure of capacity, arising in any place where recourse cannot be conveniently had to any of the verified copies or of the standard measures of capacity, the truth of any given measure shall be ascertained and determined by the magistrates having jurisdiction in the place where the dispute arises, by filling the dismeasure with pure or rain water, at a temperature of 62° of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and if it holds 10 lbs. avoirdupois weight of such water, it is to be deemed a correct measure; the standard being ascertained by this act being, as beatified, equal in bulk to 277 cubic inches and 4 decimal parts. Consequently the correctness of the proportions of the divisions and multiples of the gallons is readily ascertained by the same rule.

The fifteenth clause, which is among the most important provisions of the statute, directs, that all contracts, bargains, sales, dealings for any work to be done, or for goods, wares, merchandise, or other things to be sold, delivered, done, or agreed to be done, where no special provision shall be made to the contrary, shall be deemed to be made according to the standard weights and measures ascertained by this act; and in all cases where no special agreement shall be made with reference to any weight or measure established by local custom, the proportion of such local weight or measure shall be ascertained by any of the said standard weights or measures, and shall be expressed and specified

in such agreement, or otherwise such agreement shall be null and void.

The sixteenth allows the use of the weights and measures which were in existence prior to the operation of this act, provided they are marked or painted with the ratio or proportion which they bear to the new standards; but the clause expressly prohibits the manufacture of any new weights or measures after the period of the act's coming into operation, except in conformity to the standard weights and measures established by this act.

The seventeenth clause relates to the adjusting of rents or tolls payable in England or Ireland, in grain, malt, or in any other commodity or thing, according to the new weights and measures, and directs the same to be determined by inquisitions taken at the quarter sessions; and that such inquisitions, when taken, shall be transmitted into the Courts of Exchequer at Westminster and Dublin respectively, there to be enrolled, and that the amount so to be ascertained shall be the rule of payment in all time coming; and that the expense of the inquisition shall be defrayed out of the county rate. The eighteenth clause directs that the adjustment of all stipends, feu-duties, rents, tolls, customs, casualties, and other demands whatever, payable in grain, malt, or meal, in Scotland, shall be determined by inquisition as aforesaid, taken by the Sheriff-depute or Sheriff-substitute, and transmitted in like manner, and for the like purpose, to the Court of Exchequer at Edinburgh. And the nineteenth clause directs, that as soon as convenient after the enrolment of such inquisitions, accurate tables shall be prepared and published under the authority of the Commissioners of the Treasury, adjusting the proportions between the old and the new weights and measures, with such other conversions of weights and measures as they may deem necessary.

The twentieth clause directs, that tables of adjustment shall be made and published under the direction of the aforesaid commissioners, of the proportionate increased rates and duties of customs and excise, payable in consequence of the increased size of the weights and measures.

The twenty-first and twenty-second clauses continue in force all the powers, rules and regulations, contained in the several acts now in force (*viz.* 29 Geo. II. c. 25—31 Geo. II. c. 17—35 Geo. III. c. 102—37 Geo. III.—and 55 Geo. III. c. 43, for Great Britain; and 4 Ann—11 Geo. II.—25 Geo. II.—27 Geo. III.—and 28 Geo. III. for Ireland) for the ascertaining, examining, seizing, breaking, and destroying any weights, balances, or measures, not conformable to the standard weights and measures ascertained and authorized by this act; and for the punishment of persons having in their possession and use defective weights and measures.

The twenty-third clause enumerates fifty-six statutes, ordinances, and acts on the subject of weights and measures, which were in force either in England, Scotland, or Ireland, for the purpose of ascertaining or establishing standards of weights and measures, or establishing or recognizing certain weights and measures of the same denomination, of which it wholly repeals twenty-four, and the remainder in part.

By the twenty-fourth clause, the right of appointing an officer to seize and seal all weights and measures to be used in the City of Westminster, is continued to the Dean, High Steward, or his deputy, and the burgesses of that city. The twenty-sixth clause makes also a like reservation in favour of the Mayor and commonalty and citizens of London, as it continues to them all their present rights and privileges in and concerning the office of guager of wines, oils, honey, and other guageable liquors imported and landed in the city of London and its liberties. And the twenty-fifth clause directs, that all tuns, pipes, tertians, hogsheads, or other vessels of wine, oil, honey, or other guageable liquors, imported into the port of London, and landed within the said city and liberties, shall be liable to be guaged as heretofore, save and except that the contents of such vessels are to be ascertained by the standard measure of capacity for liquids directed by this act, and the multiples thereof; and that all such vessels found wanting of the true contents which such vessels ought to contain, to be ascertained as aforesaid, shall be subject and liable to the like seizures and forfeitures as are provided for by any act heretofore made for ascertaining the true contents of such vessels.

In order to render some of the provisions of this act perfectly intelligible to all apprehensions, a remark or two seem necessary.

1st. That the proportions and denominations of the old and new lineal or superficial measures are the same, viz., that a yard consists of three feet, and the foot of twelve inches. The perch still consists of $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards, the furlong of 220 yards, and the mile of 1760 yards.

2dly. The proportions and denominations of the troy weight remain precisely as they were, and but a very trifling alteration has been made in the avoirdupois weight, the pound of which in future is to contain but 7,000 grains instead of 7,002, according to the old standard in the Exchequer.

3dly. As the 15th clause of the act enacts, that in all cases where a customary local measure, whether of extension, weight, or capacity, different from the standard weight or measure ascertained by this act, is employed, the same shall be specified in the agreement, together with the ratio or proportion which it bears to some one or other of the new standard weights or measures, or otherwise the agreement shall be void; it will be incumbent, wherever land or

other things are intended to be bought sold, or leased, according to any local measures or weights, particularly to specify the local custom in the deed, as no evidence of the custom or intention will be received in any action at law or suit in equity.

And 4thly. That the general difference between the old and new weights is as follows: the new wine measure exceeds the old by nearly one-sixth, and the new beer measure falls short of the old by one-sixtieth; while the new dry measure is one thirty-second part larger than the old. But their specific differences are stated in the tables which close this article.

Such are the provisions of the recent statute on the subject of weights and measures: that they will occasion some temporary inconvenience and embarrassment in their use and application in determining the proportionate quantity and value of commodities, must be admitted; but then it must readily be acknowledged, that in advantage and benefit they are superior to those which they have superseded, since they bear a conformity and more equalized proportion in the weights and measures of the empire; and what is of far greater importance, they furnish standards of gravity, of capacity, and of extension, founded on the fixed and immutable laws of nature, and therefore more correct and universal than those hitherto in use.

Having detailed the provisions of this much-wanted and long-talked-of act, and briefly described the benefits it affords to the population of the British empire, we shall probably not be deemed tedious by our readers, if we say a few words on the system of weights and measures in use in France.

This system is founded on the unit, which is adopted as a general standard; and the divisions and multiples of the respective weights and measures are regulated according as such unit can be decimally divided and multiplied. As a fixed basis or element for a natural and universal standard, the French academicians adopted the ten-millionth part of the quarter of the terrestrial meridian, which they denominated the *metre*. This metre they divided and multiplied decimally; the lower denomination they called *decimetre*, *centimetre*, *millimetre*; the higher, *decametre*, *hectometre*, *kilometre*, and *myriametre*; the words *deci*, *centi*, *hecto*, &c., being prefixed to the name of the standard unit for the lower: those of *deca*, *hecto*, *kilo*, &c., for the higher. Each of the lower denominations decreases 1-10th of that denomination which precedes it; the higher increasing in a tenfold ratio that which precedes it, consequently the millimetre is 1-1000th of the metre, and the myriametre ten thousand times more than the metre. By this method, the use of the compound quantities and fractional divisions, which occasions all the error and confusion of the

system in use among other nations, is superseded, and numerical calculation reduced to its simplest principles.

The *metre* is assumed as the basis of long measure, the *are* of superficial measure, the *stere* of solid or cubic measure, the *litre* of measure of capacity, or dry and liquid measure, and the *gramme* of weight.

The basis, or element (or, as the French term it, the unit) of the weights of the French system, is the thousandth part of a cubic decimetre of distilled water, at the maximum of its density.

This system was introduced into operation during the revolutionary government; but repeated attempts had been made in that country, from the time of Charlemagne to that of Louis XIV. to effect an equalization and a conformity in the weights and measures of that kingdom, and to adopt a fixed and natural standard.

. In a future number of our new series we shall draw a comparison between the French and English systems, and point out the relative excellence of each system.

TABLES of IMPERIAL MEASURE, Equalized with the OLD STANDARD.

IMPERIAL.		OLD BEER.		IMPERIAL.		OLD WINE.	
<i>About 1½ per cent. less than old Beer Measure.</i>		Galls.	Pints.	<i>About one fifth more than old Wine Measure.</i>		Galls.	Pints.
A Gill equal to		-	-	A Gill equal to		-	-
Half-pint		-	-	Half-pint		-	-
3 Gills		-	-	3 Gills		-	-
Pint		-	-	Pint.		-	1
Quart		-	1	Quart		-	2
Half-gallon		-	3	Half-gallon		-	4
3 Quarts.		-	5	3 Quarts.		-	7
1 Gallon.		-	7	1 Gallon		1	1
2		1	7	2		2	3
3		2	7	3		3	4
4		3	7	4		4	6
5		4	7	5		6	0
6		5	7	6		7	1
7		6	7	7		8	3
8		7	6	8		9	4
9		8	6	9		10	6
10		9	6	10		12	0
18	(Firkin)	17	5	15	(Runlet)	18	0
20	(Kilderkin)	19	5	20		24	0
30		29	3	30		36	0
36	(Barrel)	35	3	35	(Tierce)	42	0
40		39	2	40		48	0
42		41	2	42		50	3
50		49	1	50		60	0
54	(Hbd.)	53	0	53	(Hbd.)	63	4
60		58	7	60		72	0
63		61	3	63		75	4
70		68	6	70	(Puncheon)	84	0
73	(Puncheon)	71	6	72		88	6
80		78	5	80		96	0
84		82	4	84		100	6
90		88	3	90		108	0
100		98	2	100		120	0
110		108	1	105	(Pipe)	126	0
126	(Butt)	123	7	210	(Tun)	252	0
252		247	6	252		302	3
<i>Old Gallons.</i>		<i>Imp. Measure.</i>		<i>Old Gallons.</i>		<i>Imp. Measure.</i>	
Firkin of 9 equal to		9	1	Anker .. 10 equal to		8	2
Kilderkin 18		18	2	Runlet .. 18		14	7
Barrel 36		36	4	Tierce .. 42		34	7
Hogshead 53		54	7	Hogshead 63		52	3
Puncheon 72		73	1	Puncheon 84		69	7
Butt 108		109	6	Pipe 126		104	7
				Tun 252		209	7

TABLES of IMPERIAL MEASURE, Equalized with OLD DRY MEASURE.

All Goods formerly sold by the Old Measure, will be delivered one thirty-second part more in quantity by the Imperial Measure; and should be charged $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. (7½d. in the pound sterling) more. A chaldron of coals, it will be seen, is one bushel and one-eighth more than the old; and a quarter of wheat, about a peck above the former measure.

IMPERIAL.	OLD DRY.	OLD DRY.	IMPERIAL.
<i>About one thirty-second more than the old.</i>	<i>BusheL. Pecks. Galls. Pints. Gills. 100 parts of a Gill.</i>	<i>About one thirty-second less than the new.</i>	<i>BusheL. Pecks. Galls. Pints. Gills. 100 parts of a Gill.</i>
A Gill equal to....	- - - - 1 .03	A Gill equal to....	- - - - .97
Half-pint	- - - - 2 .06	Half-pint	- - - - 1 .94
3 Gills	- - - - 3 .09	3 Gills	- - - - 2 .91
Pint	- - - 1 0 .12	Pint	- - - - 3 .88
Quart	- - - 2 0 .25	Quart	- - - 1 3 .75
2	- - - 4 0 .50	2	- - - 3 3 .51
3	- - - 6 0 .75	3	- - - 5 3 .26
Gallon	- - 1 0 1 .01	Gallon	- - - 7 3 .82
Peck	- 1 0 0 2 .02	Peck	- - 1 7 2 .84
Half-Bushel....	- 2 0 1 0 .03	Half-Bushel....	- 1 1 7 0 .88
3 Pecks	- 3 0 1 0 .03	3 Pecks	- 2 1 6 2 .12
1 Bushel	1 0 2 0 0 .04	Bushel	- 3 1 6 0 .17
2	2 0 4 0 0 .07	2 (Strike)	1 3 1 4 0 .33
3	3 0 0 6 0 .21	3	2 3 1 2 0 .32
4	4 0 1 0 0 .28	4 (Comb)	3 3 1 0 0 .70
5	5 0 1 2 0 .35	5	4 3 0 6 0 .86
6	6 0 1 4 0 .42	6	5 3 0 4 1 .26
7	7 0 1 6 0 .49	7	6 3 2 0 1 .33
8 (Quarter)	8 1 0 0 0 .56	8 (Quarter)	7 3 0 0 1 .40
9	9 1 0 2 0 .63	9	8 2 1 6 1 .58
10	10 1 0 4 0 .70	10	9 2 1 4 1 .76
15	15 1 1 6 1 .35	15	14 2 0 2 2 .64
20	20 2 1 0 1 .40	20	19 1 1 0 3 .33
25	25 3 0 2 1 .75	25	24 0 1 7 0 .34
30	30 3 1 4 2 .11	30	29 0 0 5 1 .30
32	33 0 0 0 2 .24	32	31 0 0 1 1 .65
36 (New Chal.)	37 0 1 0 2 .52	36 (Old Chal.)	34 3 1 1 2 .34
40	41 1 0 0 2 .81	40 ... (Wey)	38 3 0 1 3 .86
50	51 2 4 0 3 .52	50	48 1 1 6 0 .82
60	61 3 1 1 1 .22	60	58 0 1 2 2 .60
70	72 0 1 5 1 .93	70	67 3 0 7 0 .36
80 (New Last.)	82 2 0 1 1 .63	80 ... (Last)	77 2 0 3 2 .13
90	92 3 0 5 2 .33	90	87 0 1 7 3 .80
100	103 0 1 1 3 .04	100	96 3 1 4 1 .66

TABLES of the OLD WINE and BEER MEASURE, Equalized with the IMPERIAL STANDARD.

Wine, Spirits, and Liquids, hitherto vended by the Old Wine Measure, are delivered One-fifth more by the Imperial Gallon, which is about a pint and a-half more than the Old Gallon; consequently those articles should be charged One-fifth more, except the proportionate diminution of duty paid to Government, which will be rated by the New Gallon.

Beer and Articles formerly sold by the Old Beer Measure should be charged One-sixtieth less by the Imperial Measure, or one penny in five shillings; the Imperial Gallon being 1-60th less than the old.

OLD BEER.	IMPERIAL.	OLD WINE.	IMPERIAL.
<i>About 1½ per cent. more than New Measure.</i>	<i>Galls. Pints. Gills. 100 parts of a Gall.</i>	<i>About one-fifth less than Imperial Measure.</i>	<i>Galls. Pints. Gills.</i>
A Gill of Beer equals	- - - 1 .02	A Gill of Wine equals	- - - -
Half-pint	- - - 2 .03	Half-pint	- - - -
3 Gills	- - - 3 .05	3 Gills	- - - -
Pint	- 1 0 .07	Pint	- - - -
Quart	- 2 0 .13	Quart	- - - -
Half-gallon	- 4 0 .27	Half-gallon	- - - -
3 Quarts	- 6 0 .41	3 Quarts	- - - -
1 Gallon	1 0 0 .54	1 Gallon	- - - -
2	2 0 1 .09	2	- - - -
3	3 0 1 .63	3	- - - -
4	4 0 2 .18	4	- - - -

TABLES OF OLD WINE AND BEER MEASURE continued.

OLD BEER.					IMPERIAL.					OLD WINE.					IMPERIAL.				
<i>at 1$\frac{1}{8}$ per. cent. more than New measure.</i>										<i>About one-fifth less than Imperial Measure.</i>									
Gallons equal	5	0	2	.73	Galls.	Pints.	Gills.	100 parts of a Gill.		5 Gallons equal	4	1	1	.29	Galls.	Pints.	Gills.	100 parts of a Gill.	
.....	6	0	3	.27						6	4	7	3	.95					
.....	7	0	3	.82						7 -	5	6	2	.61					
.....	8	1	0	.36						8	8	5	1	.26					
... (Firkin)	9	1	0	.91						9	7	3	3	.93					
.....	10	1	1	.45						10 ... (Anker)	8	2	2	.58					
(Kilderkin)	18	2	1	.82						18 .. (Runlet)	14	7	3	.87					
.....	20	2	2	.91						20	16	5	1	.19					
.....	30	4	0	.36						30	24	7	3	.78					
... (Barrel)	36	4	3	.64						36	29	7	3	.73					
.....	40	5	1	.82						40	33	2	2	.38					
.....	42	5	2	.91						42 ... (T:orce)	34	7	3	.70					
.....	50	6	3	.27						50	41	5	0	.98					
(Hogshead)	54	7	1	.45						54	44	7	3	.61					
.....	61	0	0	.72						60	49	7	3	.57					
.....	64	0	2	.35						63 (Hogshead)	52	3	3	.55					
.....	71	1	2	.18						70	58	2	2	.17					
(Punchon)	73	1	3	.27						72	59	7	3	.48					
.....	81	2	3	.64						80	60	5	0	.71					
.....	85	3	1	.82						84 (Punchon)	69	7	3	.40					
.....	91	4	1	.09						90	74	7	3	.36					
.....	101	5	2	.54						100	83	2	1	.96					
.... (Butt)	109	6	2	.91						108	91	7	3	.22					
.....	128	1	0	.72						126 (Pipe)	104	7	3	.11					
.....	256	2	1	.44						252 .....(Tun)	209	7	2	.22					

CONSOLIDATION AND AMENDMENT OF THE JURY LAW.

e preamble of the recent statute, 6 Geo. 4, chap. 50, adopting the voice of reason of truth, declares, that as " the laws re- to the qualification and summoning jurors, and the formation of juries in England and Wales are very numerous and complicated, it is expedient to consolidate and simplify the same, and to increase the number of persons qualified to serve on juries, and in some other respects to amend the existing laws ;" and, having made this concession, in the exercise of the utility of which the plain good of the nation had, by nearly half a century, forestalled the Legislature, it proposes to determine the qualifications necessary to entitle persons to exercise the important duty of a Juror :—

England, every man (except as hereafter excepted) between the ages of twenty and sixty years, residing in any county or town-land, having in his own name or in the name of his wife, within the same county, 10*l.* by the value above reprises, in lands or tenements, or of freehold, copyhold, or customary tenure, or of ancient desmesne, or in rents or profits out of any such lands or tenements, or in lands, tenements, and rents taken or received, in fee simple, fee-tail, or for the life of himself or some other person, or who is or has been within the same county 20*l.* by the value above reprises, in lands or tene-

ments, held by lease or leases for twenty-one years or longer, or for any term of years determinable on any life or lives ; or who, being a householder, shall be rated or assessed to the poor-rate, or to the inhabited house-duty, in the county of Middlesex, on a value not less than 30*l.* or in any other county on a value not less than 20*l.*, or who shall occupy a house containing not less than fifteen windows, is qualified and liable to serve on juries for the trial of all issues in the courts of record at Westminster, and in the civil and criminal superior courts of the three counties palatine, and in all courts of assize, nisi prius, oyer and terminer, and gaol delivery, such issues being triable in the county in which the person so qualified resides ; and every person so qualified, is also qualified and liable to serve on grand juries in courts of sessions of the peace, and on petty juries for the trial of issues joined in such courts of sessions of the peace, and triable in the county, riding, or division in which the person so qualified resides. And in *Wales* : every man (except as hereafter excepted) being within the aforesaid ages, residing in any county in Wales, and being there qualified to the extent of three-fifths of any of the foregoing qualifications, is qualified and liable to serve on juries for the trial of all issues joined in the courts of great sessions, and on grand juries in courts

of sessions of the peace, and on petty juries for the trial of all issues in such courts of sessions of the peace in every county in Wales. Sec. 1.

Observation 1. The qualification by estate to entitle a person to take upon him the office of juror has been various at different periods: By the 18th Edw. I. c. 3, 20s. per annum was the qualification requisite, increased by the 21st Edw. I. stat. 1, and 2d Hen. V. stat. 2, to 40s.; by the 27th of Eliz. c. 6, it was enacted that a juror should possess a freehold property of the value of 4l. per annum; by the 16th and 17th of Chas. II. chap. 3, an act which had only three years duration, 20l. per ann. was required as a qualification; by the 4th and 5th Wm. and Mary, it was ordained that the qualification should be 10l. per annum, freehold or copyhold in England, and 6l. in Wales. By the 3d Geo. II. chap. 25, persons possessing a leasehold estate on a life or lives for a term of 500 years, of the annual value of 20l. over and above the reserved rent, were deemed qualified to serve. By the same act, persons were rendered qualified and liable to serve in the city of London, who possessed real or personal property of the value of 100l. By the 4th Geo. II. chap. 7, a leasehold, value 50l. per annum above the reserved rent, held for any term of years, was a sufficient qualification in the county of Middlesex. In cities and corporations, 40l. personal property was, by the 23d Hen. VIII., a sufficient qualification. But these statutes, as well as so much of all statutes from the 43d Hen. III. to 5th Geo. IV. chap. 106 inclusive, as relates to jurors, are repealed by the 62d section of the statute under review.

Observation 2. Jurors impanelled in courts leet, not being affected by the recent statute, it seems that all persons are liable to serve thereon without any regard to qualification by estate.—2 Hawk. Pl. Cr. c. 10, s. 68.

The second clause of the act specifies the persons to be exempted from serving on juries, viz. peers; all judges of the courts of record at Westminster, and of the courts of great session in Wales; clergymen; priests of the Roman Catholic faith who have taken and subscribed the lawful oaths and declarations; persons teaching or preaching in duly registered places of congregation of Protestant dissenters, or who follow no secular occupation than that of a schoolmaster, producing a magistrate's certificate of their having taken and subscribed the lawful oaths and declarations; practising serjeants and barristers at law; practising members of the society of doctors at law, and advocates of the civil law; practising attornies, solicitors, and proctors, duly admitted and certificated; officers of the courts of law or equity, or of ecclesiastical or admiralty jurisdiction, actually exercising the duties of their respective offices; coroners, gaolers, and keepers of houses of correction; practising members and licentiates of the London Col-

lege of Physicians; practising surgeons being members of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, Edinburgh, or Dublin; practising apothecaries, certificated by the Court of Examiners of the Apothecaries' Company; officers in the army or navy on full pay; pilots licensed by the Trinity House of Deptford, Stroud, Kingston-upon-Hull, or Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and masters in the buoy and light service employed by either of those corporations, and pilots licensed by the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, or under any act of Parliament or charter for the regulation of pilots in any other port; the King's household servants; officers of customs and excise; sheriffs' officers, high constables, and parish clerks; and all persons exempt, by prescription, charter, grant, or writ, from serving on juries in any of the courts.

The third clause disqualifies aliens to serve on juries or inquests, except on juries de medietate; as also all persons attainted of treason, or felony, or convicted of any infamous crime, unless they have obtained a free pardon, and all persons under outlawry or excommunication.

The fourth clause requires the clerk of the peace of every county, riding, and division, to issue his warrant, within the first week of July in every year, to the high constable of each hundred or other district, commanding them to issue their precepts to the churchwardens or overseers of the poor of the several parishes, and to the overseers of the poor of the several townships within their constablewicks, requiring them to prepare and make out, before the 1st of September then next ensuing, a true list of all men qualified, according to this act, to serve on juries, and residing in their respective parishes and townships. And the fifth clause directs that the clerk of the peace is to annex to his warrant a competent number of printed forms of precepts and returns for the use of the persons by whom the precepts are to be issued and the returns to be made; and to charge the expense of printing the forms to the county. Where in any hundred, or other like district, there shall be more than one high constable, the sixth section of the act directs the clerk of the peace to deliver his warrant, precepts and returns, to every one of such high constables; and within fourteen days after the receipt of the warrant, the high constable is, by the sixth clause, to deliver the precept with the printed forms of returns to the churchwardens and overseers, requiring them to prepare and make out the jury lists. Where there are several high constables in any hundred, &c. each is to be responsible for the due performance of the duties required by this act throughout the whole of such hundred, &c. And where in any parish there are no overseers of the poor, other than the churchwardens, such churchwardens shall be deemed and taken to be churchwardens and overseers of the poor of such parish within the

the meaning of this act; and the same clause further provides, that where any parish or township extends into more than one hundred, &c. either in the same county or different counties,* such parish or township shall, for the purposes of this act, be deemed and taken as entirely within the hundred, &c. in which the parish church is situate; and when it shall be deemed expedient, the seventh clause of the act directs, that justices of the peace of any division may, for the purposes of this act, order any ex-parochial place to be annexed to any adjoining parish or township.

The eighth clause then provides, that the churchwardens and overseers are forthwith, after the receipt of the high constable's precept, to prepare, and make out in alphabetical order, true lists of persons residing within their parish or township, qualified and liable to serve on juries, with their Christian and surnames, title, quality, calling, or business, and the nature of the qualification of every such person. By the ninth clause, such churchwardens and overseers are to fix true copies of the lists of persons so qualified and liable, on the principal door of every church, chapel, and other place of religious worship within their parish or township, on the three first Sundays of the month of September, having first subjoined to every such copy a notice, signed with their names, stating a time and place when and where all the objections to the list will be heard by the justices of the peace; and they are likewise to keep the original list, or a true copy thereof, to be perused by any of the inhabitants of the parish or township, at any reasonable time during the first three weeks of the month of September, without fee or reward. The expense of printing the sufficient number of copies of such lists to be defrayed by the parish or township. And by the tenth clause, the churchwardens and overseers are to produce the list of persons qualified and liable at the special petty sessions of justices of the peace to be holden for the purposes herein mentioned, within the last seven days of September in every year, on some day and at some place, of which notice shall be given by their clerk, before the 20th day of August next preceeding, to the high constable and the churchwardens and overseers; and the churchwardens and overseers shall answer on oath all questions touching the lists put to them by the justices; and the lists may be then amended, altered, or reformed by

such justices, provided notice be given to the party to be affected by such amendment or alteration, requiring them to shew cause at some adjournment of such petty sessions, to be holden within four days thereafter of such amendment or alteration; and when the lists have been so corrected at such petty sessions, or at some adjournment thereof, they shall be allowed and signed by the justices present, or two of them, and then they are to be delivered to the high constable, and by him to the next quarter sessions. By the eleventh clause, churchwardens and overseers are, for their assistance in completing the lists, to have free liberty, on request at any reasonable time between the 1st of July and 1st of October in every year, to any collector or assessor of taxes, or to any other officer having the custody of any duplicate or tax assessment of their parish or township, to inspect the same, and take the names of persons qualified dwelling within such parish or township, as may appear necessary and useful; and every court of petty sessions and justice of the peace, shall on like request to such collector, assessor, or other officer, or to any churchwarden or overseer having the custody of any poor-rate, within their respective divisions, have the like liberty of inspection and extracts, for the reformation and completion of the jury lists.

The lists are to be kept by the clerk of the peace, and are to be copied by him into a book, called the "Jurors' Book," and which is to be delivered to the sheriff or under-sheriff of the county, within six weeks after the close of the sessions; and every sheriff is to deliver it to his successor; and every book so prepared is to be used for one year, commencing January 1st after its delivery. Sec. 12.

The thirteenth clause directs, that writs of *venire facias juratores*, for the trial of issues, whether civil, criminal, or on any penal statute, in any of the courts in England or Wales, hereinbefore mentioned, shall direct the sheriff to return twelve qualified men of his county; and every precept for the return of jurors before courts of oyer and terminer, goal delivery, the superior courts of the three counties palatine, the courts of sessions of the peace in England, and before the courts of great sessions and sessions of the peace in Wales, shall, in like manner, direct the sheriff to return a competent number of qualified men of his county, and not from any hundred or particular *venire* within the county, and that the want of hundreders shall be no cause of challenge. By the fourteenth clause, sheriffs are, on the receipt of the writ of *venire facias* and precept, to return juries from the jurors' book for the current year; and where process for return of jurors is directed to coroners, elisors, or other ministers, they are to make a like return; but if no jurors' book be in existence for the current year, in that case, the return may be made from the jurors' book for the year preceeding. And by

* The expression in the act is "in the same or different counties," an expression, to say the least of it, that strongly savours of the nature of an Irish bill. The inaccuracies in point of grammatical construction and correct phraseology, which frequently appear in the recent statutes, reflect no great credit on the taste and attention of their framers.

† The expression in the act is "the three first weeks," the inaccuracy of which can be readily pointed out by the dullest urchin that ever gabbled grammar rules. For the credit's sake of the compiler of the act, we shall refrain from all further annotation on his talent for composition, and shall suffer his peccadilloes in this respect to enjoy their due repose and authority.

by the fifteenth clause, sheriffs, or other ministers, for the return of juries for the trial of issues before courts of assize or nisi prius in England, except the counties palatine, are, on the return of the writ of *venire facias* (unless in causes intended to be tried at bar, or in cases where a special jury shall be struck by order or rule of court), annex a panel to the said writ, containing the names alphabetically arranged, together with the places of abode, and additions of a competent number of jurors named in the jurors' book; and that the names of the same jurors shall be inserted in the panel annexed to every *venire facias* for the trial of issues at the same assizes or sessions of nisi prius in each county, which number of jurors shall not, in any county, be less than 48, nor more than 72, unless a greater or less be directed by one or more of the judges appointed to hold such assizes or sessions. This clause contains also other regulations to be observed by the sheriff or returning officer.

The sixteenth clause provides, that if a plaintiff or defendant in any court of record at Westminster, or a defendant in any action of *quare impedit* or replevin, sue forth a *venire facias*, on which a writ of *habeas corpus* or *distraugus* shall issue, in order to the trial of the issue, and shall not proceed to trial at the first assize or sessions of nisi prius after the date of the *habeas corpus* or *distraugus*, he may afterwards sue forth another *venire*, and proceed to trial at any subsequent assizes; and if any defendant or tenant in any action depending in the said courts, wish to bring to trial any issue joined against him, he may, if the usual term next preceding such intended trial to be had at the next assizes, sue out a new *venire facias* by provision, and prosecute the same by writ of *habeas corpus* or *distraugus* with a nisi prius, and so *toties quoties* as the matter shall require.

Juries for the trial of causes in the superior courts of the counties palatine are to be summoned ten days before the holding of the court, sec. 17. And a similar provision is made by the 18th clause for the return of juries for the trial of causes in the courts of great sessions in Wales.

Sheriffs or other returning ministers in every county in England, Wales, and in the three counties palatine, are to keep copies of the panels in the office of their undersheriffs or deputies, for seven days at least before the sitting of the next court of assize or nisi prius, or the next court to be holden for any county palatine or the next court of great sessions in any county in Wales, for the inspection of the litigant parties and their attorneys, without fee or reward; sec. 19. And the 20th clause reserves to all criminal courts the same power and authority as they formerly exercised for the return of jurors, and the amending and enlarging the panel; and it directs the returns to the writs to be made as formerly, save that the jurors shall be re-

turned from the body of the county, instead of from out the hundred or any particular venire therein.

The 21st clause directs, that when any person is indicted for high treason, or misprision of treason, in any court other than the King's Bench, a copy of the panel shall be delivered to him, with the copy of the indictment, ten days before the arraignment, in the presence of two or more credible witnesses; when indicted in the court of King's Bench, a copy of the indictment is to be delivered in the time and manner aforesaid: but the list of the petit jury is to be delivered at any time after the arraignment, so as it be delivered ten days before the day of trial; but this clause specifically declares, that nothing herein contained shall in anywise extend to any indictment for high treason in compassing and imagining the death of the king, or for misprision of such treason where the overt act, or overt acts, alleged shall be assassination or killing of the king, or any direct attempt against his life or person, whereby his life may be endangered or his person suffer bodily harm; or to any indictment for high treason for counterfeiting the coin, the great or privy seal, the king's sign-manual or privy signet; or to any indictment of high treason, or any proceedings thereon, against persons for counterfeiting the coin.

By the 22d clause, the judges of assize, or of the superior palatine courts, or of the courts of great sessions in Wales, may direct the sheriff, or other returning minister, to summon and impanel any number of jurors, not exceeding 144, to serve indifferently on the criminal and civil issues; and they may direct such panel to be divided into two sets of jurors, one to attend for a specified number of days at the beginning of each assize or great sessions, and the other to attend the residue thereof. In case of an order for a view, the judge is to appoint the trial during the attendance and service of that set of jurors in which the viewers, or the major part of them, are included. When a view shall have been allowed, those jurors who have had the view, or such of them as shall appear on the jury to try the issue, shall be first sworn; sec. 24. Common jurors are to be summoned ten days at the least before the day of attendance, and special jurors three days, and, at the time of being summoned, a note in writing under the hand of the sheriff, or other proper officer, containing the substance of the summons, is to be shown to the juror, or, in case of his absence from his usual place of abode, left with some person there inhabiting; but it is specially provided, that the time for summoning jurors in the city of London or county of Middlesex shall remain as it did before the passing of this act. sec. 25.

The 26th clause directs, that the same in each person summoned, and in each court of assize or

trial of issues in the civil courts of the counties palatine or great sessions, with the place of his abode and addition, shall be written on a distinct piece of parchment or card, such pieces of parchment or card being all as nearly as may be of equal size, and shall be delivered to the associate or prothonotary of such court by the under-sheriff of the county, or the secondary of the city of London; and shall, by direction and care of such associate or prothonotary, be put together in a box, and when any issue shall be brought on to be tried, such associate or prothonotary shall, in open court, draw out twelve of the said parchments or cards, one after another, and if any of the persons whose names shall be so drawn shall not appear, or shall be challenged and set aside, then such further number, until twelve men be drawn, who shall appear, and, after all just causes of challenge allowed, shall remain as fair and indifferent; and the twelve men so first drawn and appearing, and approved as indifferent, their names being marked in the panel, and they being sworn, shall be the jury to try the issue, and the names of the men so drawn and sworn shall be kept apart by themselves until such jury have given in their verdict and the same be recorded, or until such jury shall, by consent of the parties, or by leave of the court, be discharged, and then the same names shall be returned to the box, there to be kept with the other names remaining at that time undrawn, and so *toties quoties* as long as any issue remains to be tried: provided, that if any issue be brought on to be tried in any of the said courts before the jury in any other issue have brought in their verdict or been discharged, the court may order twelve of the residue of the said parchments or cards, not containing the names of any of the jurors who shall not have so brought in their verdict or been discharged, to be drawn in the manner aforesaid, for the trial of the issue which shall be so brought on to be tried: provided also, that where no objection shall be made on behalf of the king or any other party, it shall be lawful for the court to try any other issue with the same jury that shall have previously tried, or been drawn to try any other issue, without their names being returned to the box and redrawn, or to order the name or names of any man or men on such jury, whom both parties may consent to withdraw, or who may be justly challenged or excused by the court, to be set aside, and another name or other names to be drawn from the box, and to try the issue with the residue of such original jury, and with such man or men whose name or names shall be so drawn, and who shall appear and be approved as indifferent, and so *toties quoties* as long as any issue remains to be tried.

When persons returned as jurors are not qualified according to this act, the want of such qualification is a good cause of challenge; but if qualified in other respects,

the want of freehold shall not in any case, civil or criminal, be accepted as good cause of challenge, either by the crown or by the party, nor as cause for discharging the person so returned on his own application; but it is specially provided by this clause, that nothing herein contained shall extend in anywise to any special juror; sec. 27. The 28th clause provides, that no challenge shall be taken to any panel of jurors for want of the return of a knight* in such panel, nor any array quashed by reason of any such challenge. And, by the 29th clause, only the king shall challenge for cause; but if they that sue for the king will challenge any jurors on inquests as not indifferent for the king, they shall assign a certain cause of challenge; and no person arraigned for murder or felony shall be allowed more than twenty peremptory challenges.

The courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer at Westminster, and the courts of the counties palatine, and of great sessions in Wales, have the power, in all cases, civil or criminal, or on any penal statute, except only indictments for treason or felony, to order, on motion, special juries to be struck before the proper officer. Sec. 30.

The 31st clause directs, that every person who shall be described in the jurors' book for any county in England or Wales, or for the county or city of London, as an esquire or person of higher degree, or as a banker or merchant, shall be qualified and liable to serve on special juries in every county in England and Wales, and London respectively; and the sheriff of every county in England or Wales, or his under-sheriff, and the sheriffs of London, or their secondary, shall, within ten days after the delivery of the jurors' book for the current year to either of them, take from such book the names of all persons described therein as esquires or persons of higher degree, or as bankers or merchants, and shall respectively cause the names, abodes, and additions of all such persons to be truly copied out in alphabetical order in a separate list to be subjoined to the jurors' book, which list shall be called "The Special Jurors' List," and shall prefix to every name in such list its proper number, continuing the numbers from the first name in a regular authentic series down to the last name, and shall cause such numbers to be written upon distinct equally-sized pieces of parchment or card, and shall then deposit the same in a separate box or drawer for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

The proper officer of the court is to appoint the time and place for nominating the special jury; and being attended by the under-sheriff of the county in which the trial is to be had, or on the secondary of the city of

* The phraseology of the statute is "a knight's being returned,"—an expression rather startling, and which requires the ingenuity of an act-of-parliament-man to explain its meaning.

London, if the trial is to be had there, who are to bring with them the jurors' book and the special jurors' list, and all the numbers written on distinct pieces of parchment or card aforesaid, shall, in the presence of all the parties and of their attornies (if they choose to attend), put all the numbers into a box, and, after having shaken them together, shall draw out 48, one after another, and shall, as each number is drawn, refer to the corresponding number in the special jurors' list, and read aloud the name designated by such number; and if, at the time of so reading any name, either party, or his attorney, object that the person whose name is so referred to is in any manner incapacitated from serving on the said jury, and shall then and there prove the same to the satisfaction of the said officer, such name shall be set aside, and the officer shall, instead thereof, draw out of the said box another number, and shall, in like manner, refer to the corresponding number in the said list, and read aloud the name designated thereby, which name may in like manner be set aside, and other numbers and names shall, in every such case, be resorted to as before described, for the purpose of supplying names in the places of those set aside, until the whole number of 48 names not liable to be set aside be completed; and if in any case it happen that the whole number of 48 names cannot be obtained from the special jurors' list, the officer shall fairly and indifferently take, according to the mode of nomination heretofore pursued in nominating special juries, such a number of names from the general jurors' book, in addition to those already taken from the special jurors' list, as shall be required to make up the full number of 48 names, all and every of which 48 names be taken to be those of special jurors; and the said officer shall afterwards make out for each party a list of the 48 names, together with their places of abode and additions, and return all the numbers so drawn out, together with all the remaining undrawn, to the under-sheriff or secondary, or his agent, to be safely and securely kept for future use; and all the subsequent proceedings for reducing the said list, and all other matters relating to special juries, shall continue as heretofore, except where the same, or any part thereof, is expressly altered by this act; and all the fees heretofore payable on the striking of special juries shall continue to be paid in the accustomed manner. Sec. 32.

The parties in any cause may, by consent, communicated in writing to the proper officer, have a special jury struck according to the ancient mode; and the same special jury, however nominated, may try any number of causes, so as the parties in every such cause, or their attornies, signify their consent in writing to the nomination of such special jury for the trial of their respective causes; and the court may, on the application of any person who has served once as a special

juror at any assize, discharge him from serving on any other special jury during the same assizes. Sec. 33.

The 34th clause directs, that the costs of a special jury and all the expenses occasioned by the trial of the cause by the same, shall be paid by the party applying for such jury, unless the judge certify that the cause was a proper one to be so tried. And the 35th clause provides, that no special juror shall receive a larger fee than one guinea, except in cases wherein a view is directed.

The 36th clause enacts, that where any special jury is ordered by rule of court to be struck by the proper officer in any cause arising in any county of a city or town, except the city of London, the sheriff, or under-sheriff, shall produce the jurors' book or lists to the officer, and the jury shall be struck out of the same as heretofore.

Where a full jury shall not appear in any of the courts aforesaid, or where, after appearance of a full jury, any default of jurors arises from the challenge of the parties, the court may, on request made for the king by any one assigned or authorized for that purpose by the court, or on request made by the parties or their attornies, command the sheriff, or other returning minister, to supply the deficiency from the *tales de circumlocutionibus*; and if a special jury have been struck, the talesmen may be such as may be impanelled on a common jury panel: and the jurors so added may be challenged. Sec. 37.

Persons duly summoned on juries not attending, or being thrice called not answering, or any such person or talesman, after being called not appearing, or after appearing shall withdraw himself, are fineable at the pleasure of the court, unless he prove on oath some reasonable excuse; and viewers so defaulting are subject to a fine of 10*l.*, unless for some reasonable excuse as aforesaid. Sec. 38.

The 39th clause indemnifies sheriffs, and other returning ministers, for impanelling and returning persons named in the jurors' book, though not qualified or liable; but, if they wilfully impanel and return any person whose name is not in the jurors' book for the current year, or if such book has not been delivered, then in the book last delivered, they are fineable at the pleasure of the court; as are also all clerks of assize, associates, prothonotaries, clerks of the peace, or other officers, who wilfully record the appearance of any person so summoned and returned, who really did not appear.

The sheriff, or his under-sheriff, is to register alphabetically in the jurors' book the names of jurors who have served on common juries, and the times of their service, and give, on application of such juror, a certificate testifying the service; sec. 40. And, by the 41st clause, the clerk of the peace is to make out lists of all persons who have served at sessions of the peace on grand or petty juries, together with their places of abode and addition, and the date of their services, and within 20 days after the close of

sessions transmit the same to the to register; and he is to give, on ap- of every person who has so duly a certificate testifying the same.

42d clause provides, that no per- ill be returned as a juror to serve session of nisi prius or of gaol de- in the county of Middlesex, who has as a juror at either of such sessions in d county, in either of the two terms ations next immediately preceding, is the sheriff's certificate of having ed; and no person shall be returned uror to serve on trials, before any of assize, nisi prius, oyer and termi- gaol delivery, or any of the superior in the counties palatine, or the courts t sessions in Wales, or who has served rror at any of such courts within one r in the counties of Hereford, Cam- , Huntingdon, or Rutland, or four efore in the county of York, or two efore in any other county, and has rriff's certificate of such service; and on shall be returned to serve on any or petty jury at any session of the n England or Wales, who has served rror at any such session within one efore in Wales, or in the counties of rd, Cambridge, Huntingdon, or Rut- or two years before in any other ; and has the certificate of the clerk of ce of such service: and if sheriffs or ministers transgress in any of the foresaid, they are fineable. But these ons do not extend to grand jurors at izes or great sessions, or to special

iffs, coroners, bailiffs, or other offi- aking money or reward to excuse s from serving; or if bailiffs or other i summon any person except those med in the warrant or mandate; or iffs, bailiffs, or other officers summon ror less than ten days before the day ch he is to attend, or any special juror an three days before his attendance, in the cases hereinbefore excepted; ery wilful transgression, he is fine- at the discretion of the court, sect. And if high constables, for fourteen fter the warrant of the clerk of the has been served on him, or left at his place of abode, refuse or neglect to nd deliver his precept as is required t act, or to annex thereto the sufficient of forms of return, or deliver within days any additional number as the warden or overseers may demand of r shall refuse or neglect any petty is or adjournment thereof, or to receive t or lists tendered by the justices, or to e the same to the next quarter ses- for every wilful offence they forfeit from 10*l.* to 40*s.* at the discretion of istrate before whom they are con- . Sec. 44.

hurchwardens or overseers refuse or t, unless prevented by sickness, to

assist in making out any list required by this act, so that the same be not made out within the time and manner directed, or shall omit any person's name who is quali- fied and liable, or shall insert therein the name of any person who ought to be omitted, or shall take any money or other reward for omitting or inserting any person, or shall insert therein a wrong description of the name, place of abode, title, quality, calling, business, or the nature of the qualification of any person; or shall refuse or neglect to apply for the sufficient number of forms of return; or to fix a signed copy of such list, or to subjoin thereto the requisite no- tice, on the principal church or chapel door; or to allow any inhabitant to inspect the list; or have a true copy thereof gratis; or shall on due notice refuse or neglect to produce the list at the petty sessions, or any adjourn- ment thereof; or shall refuse or allow the petty sessions or any justice of the peace on request to inspect or make extracts from the poor-rate, for every such wilful neglect or refusal they forfeit any sum from 10*l.* to 40*s.* And the justice before whom they shall be convicted of a wrongful insertion or omission is forthwith to certify the same to the clerk of the peace, who is to correct the list accordingly, and give the sheriff notice thereof, that he may correct the jurors' book in like manner. Sec. 45.

The 46th clause prescribes the penalty of 50*l.* for every omission or neglect of duty by clerks of the peace, clerks of petty sessions, and sheriffs or under-sheriffs in furtherance of this act. By the 47th clause alien jurors are exempted from challenge for want of freehold or of any other qualifica- tion required by this act. The 48th enacts that justices of the peace are not to be sum- moned or impanelled as jurors at any sessions of the peace for the jurisdiction for which they are justices. And the 49th exempts the inhabitants of the city and liberty of West- minster from serving on any jury at the Middlesex sessions.

The 50th clause provides that the quali- fications hereinbefore required for jurors, and the regulations for procuring lists of per- sons liable to serve on juries, shall not ex- tend to the jurors or juries in any liberties, franchises, cities, boroughs, or towns cor- porate not being counties, or in any cities, boroughs, or towns being counties of them- selves, but that in all such places the panels shall be prepared as heretofore, provided that no person shall be impanelled or re- turned by the sheriffs of London as a juror, to try any issue in the courts of record at Westminster, or to serve on any jury at the sessions of oyer and terminer, gaol delivery, or sessions of the peace, to be held for the said city, who shall not be a householder, or the occupier of a shop, warehouse, counting- house, chambers, or office, for the purpose of trade or commerce within the said city, and have lands, tenements, or personal estate of the value of 100*l.*; and that the lists of qualified

qualified persons resident in each ward, shall be made out, with the proper quality or addition and abode, by the parties who have heretofore been accustomed to make out the same; provided also that no person shall be impanelled or returned to serve on any jury for the trial of any capital offence in any county, city, or place, who shall not be qualified to serve as a juror in civil causes within the same; and the same matter and cause being alleged by way of challenge, and so found shall be taken as a principal challenge, and the person so challenged shall be examined on oath of the truth of the matter. And by the 51st clause, that courts of nisi prius, oyer and terminer, gaol delivery, and sessions of the peace held for the city of London may fine jurors, talesmen, or viewers for any default of attendance, in the same manner as the other courts.

The 52d clause enacts, that jurors on inquests or inquiry shall be qualified in the same manner as jurors on trials at nisi prius; but jurors on coroner's inquests require no other qualification than they did before the passing of this act. And by the 53d clause, persons summoned as jurors on inquests defaulting in attendance may be fined in any sum not exceeding 5*l.* by the sheriff, coroner, or commissioners, who are respectively to transmit a certificate of such fine, and the cause thereof, to the clerk of the peace, on or before the first day of the quarter sessions next ensuing, to be certified on the roll. But persons making default of attendance in the inferior courts, forfeit any sum from 40*s.* to 20*s.* unless the court be satisfied of the cause of absence. Sect. 54.

The 55th clause enacts, that fines and penalties imposed by this act, if not paid, shall be levied by distress and sale of the offender's goods and chattels; and for want of sufficient distress, the offender shall be committed to prison for any term not exceeding six calendar months. The 56th prescribes the form of conviction. The 57th provides, that the conviction shall not be quashed for want of form. The 58th, that persons sued for any thing done in pursuance of the act, may plead the general issue. The 59th requires the venire to be laid in the county where the fact is committed. The 60th abolishes all attainds and inquests against juries or jurors for the verdicts given them. The 61st provides, that embracers and corrupt jurors shall be punished by fine and imprisonment. The 62d enacts, that those parts of the act which relate to the issuing of warrants and precepts for the return of the jury lists, the preparation, production, reformation, and allowance of these lists, the holding of the petty sessions for those purposes, the formation of a juror's book, and the delivery thereof to the sheriff, and the preparation of a list of special jurors, and of parchment or cards, in the manner before mentioned, shall commence and take effect so soon

after the passing of this act as the proper periods for doing those things shall occur; and that the rest of the act shall commence and take effect on January 1st, 1826; and then the clause, as we have before said, repeals such parts of the statute from 43 Hen. 3 to 5 Geo. 4, c. 106, as relate to jurors and juries. Then the 63d clause provides that the act shall not affect the acts relating to Quakers and Moravians. And lastly, the 64th clause enacts, that nothing in this act contained shall extend to alter, abridge, or affect any power or authority which any court or judge now hath, or any practice or form in regard to trials by jury, jury process, juries or jurors, except only where repealed or altered by this act, is or shall be inconsistent with its provisions, nor to abridge or affect any privilege of Parliament.

From the most cursory view of the above statute, it must be considered as one of the noblest and most patriotic legislative enactments on record, and pregnant with the most beneficial effects to the liberty and well-being of the community. In fact, it may be hailed as a foretaste of the wisdom of an enlightened and a wise government to infuse light and order into the chaos of our judicial system, and digest that confused mass into limit and order, and impart to it some degree of clearness, unity, and precision. Among the improvements, however, introduced into our jury system by this statute, we cannot but lament that some provision has not been made for the administration of the oath to the jurors in a solemn and impressive manner. "The hurried, slovenly, and indelicate mode," as Mr. Williams well observes in a well-puted note to the third volume of his edition of Blackstone's Commentaries, "in which oaths are administered to jurymen, as also in all proceedings in English courts of judicature, has long been the subject of regret to every reasonable mind, and must be acknowledged to have a wonderful tendency to diminish men's veneration for their sanction, and to give occasion for frequent perjury. To prevent the scandalous prostitution of these solemn appeals to the Deity, it is to be regretted that some device, similar to that of our Saxon ancestors, is not adopted, who, to awaken the conscience, and keep alive the religious feelings of mankind, couched their oaths in the most awful form of words that could be invented, and that these forms might not lose their effect by becoming too familiar, they were frequently changed. Perhaps the maxim "*fas est et ab hoste doceri*," was never, in any instance, more evident than from a comparison of the calm, solemn, and impressive procedure of this institution under the revolutionary government of the late ruler of France with that of the English mode. The overweening partialities, and bitter prejudices of Englishmen will, no doubt, be wounded by a comparison of the

tutions with those of his own coun-
the person who has the courage to
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nce by those who wish to see their

country arrive at the highest perfection and
happiness which are within the reach of hu-
man attainment," in which liberal and
enlightened sentiments we entirely agree,
and hope that proper attention will be paid
to their salutary monitions by those who are
engaged in the amelioration of our system
of jurisprudence.

PICTURES ON "THE NON-ETERNITY OF THE WORLD."*

USES 1, 2, assert, that what-
er has existed from eternity must
existent, as whatever is self-ex-
must have existed from eternity.
one, I think, will be disposed to
with the Commentator, that these
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postulates which cannot be con-
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began to be, it must have been
effect, not the first cause. And,
said that the *inherent* activity of
s the eternally self-existent cause
re phenomena we see connected
and that the various modifica-
f matter, and not the parts of
itself are effects, then must the
of matter and the matter itself
distinct existences, and if so,
st be co-eval; and if distinct and
we have thus two eternally
stent beings—or, if the inherent
of matter be indetical with that
is moved and necessarily con-
with it, then must one part be
to another, which in a self-ex-
eving is impossible: but, further,
ivity must be distinct from that
hich it acts to produce particular
utions, which only, it is granted,
effects and not the aggregate
s, which constitute such combi-
I say, these cannot be the
s the one is cognizable by all our
but *power* is an abstract term
olly incognizable and untrace-

able in its own nature; its existence can
only be known by the effects it pro-
duces.

Whatever is not an effect must be
eternally existent, as whatever is eter-
nally existent cannot be an effect. Now,
although it be admitted that no part of
matter is an effect proximately, yet it
does not follow that it is not an effect
remotely. I will just observe here,
that "eternally *ex*-istent certainly does
appear to be contradictory agreeably
to the Commentator's note, but that
'eternally *self-existent*' " is not; and
where the former is used in this dis-
quisition, the same idea is included in it
as in the latter expression.

3.—In this clause it appears that the
Inquirer has committed himself. What
propriety can there be in, or what con-
ceivable necessity was there for the
supposition that *something within an
eternal being might give it existence!*
How could something exist if *nothing*
existed, which is implied in the idea
that the self-existent being "began to
be." But if it is intended here to
oppose the notion that an eternally
self-existent being can possess the power
of self-multiplication, I think the argu-
ment conclusive; for such a being can-
not emanate new parts, because then
every portion of his substance cannot
be co-existent, but some must be effects
and finite, and consequently, not partak-
ing of the properties from which they
emanated, they cannot be indetical with
them—or rather there can be no such
thing as a self-multiplying Deity.

4.—It is here stated, that "it is im-
possible that the self-existent being
can be divided into parts; for if so,
then it behoved *every part* to be self-
existent:" and it is objected by the
Commentator—"no, not self-existent
as a part, but a *part of the self-existent*."
To this it may be replied:—Yes, self-
existent as a *part*, if that part is to be
imagined as detached, and there can be
no division without a detachment. If
any

* Vide M.M. page 405.

any part of the self-existent can be detached from the aggregate, that must be self-existent as a *part* as well as a *part of the self-existent*, and, possessing also all the other attributes of the aggregate, must be eternal, and thus again we have two eternals. So that whether there be detachment of parts or not in a self-existent being emanating new parts, consequences equally contradictory appear to be involved.

Upon the hypothesis of those who deny the eternity of matter, it is not necessary that matter *should* have *emanated* from the Deity, for if so, it must have been a part of the Deity—it must have been one part existing in consequence of another.

Before matter existed, then we say, there must have been a possibility of its existence, and if so, there must have been a power requisite for its production *ex nihilo*, or it never could have been produced; and if there *was* a power, then the eternally self-existent being who possesses "all the power that is," must have possessed *such* power.

If parts in infinitude be admitted, or if infinitude be divisible, then must every part be equal to the whole, and the whole no bigger than a part. It is absurd to speak of an *infinitive*, although prospectively or retrospectively; because, if there is any determinate sense in language, the term *infinite* must be understood to mean—illimitable—without bounds. If matter is infinite, it cannot admit of augmentation, and if it be finite, it cannot possess any infinite attributes—which it must have if it be infinitely divisible or extensible. So that if we want to speak of that capacity which appears to belong to matter of division and extension, without any conceivable, and we must use other terms to express our ideas than such as are demonstrably contradictory, we may say with propriety, that matter is indefinitely divisibly and augmentable, but not that it is infinitely so. For if matter possess infinite attributes, then as what is true of the whole is true also of every detached part, we must have an indefinite number of infinities, indeed—infinity multiplied by infinity! It is contradictory to speak of an actually existing infinite number; yet, if the particles of matter admit of being counted, we must have such in the supposition, that matter is eternal. Hardly saw this, and opposed to it, as equally difficult to get over, that to suppose matter finite is to suppose a stop where the mind

cannot rest: we shall still, he says, ask for a cause of this finiteness, and not finding an answer regret the supposition. But let any one attend to these two difficulties, and say if they are equal in magnitude. We reject one supposition because it involves a contradiction, and we reject the other because we cannot tell *why* it should be true.

5.—This clause respects the power of the eternal Being, and the conclusion come to is—that he must necessarily be omnipotent, and this omnipotence is defined to be "a superiority to every thing else." I would go further, and say that what we mean by this term is completely embodied in the triumphant exclamation of Coleridge, and implies not only a superiority to every thing besides, but an actual possession of all the power which exists, and all the power which we may imagine can ever exist. It is the Inquirer, and not Coleridge, that sets limits to omnipotence, for the Omnipotent may possess a superiority to every thing else, without possessing that power to which he is superior, and that in this case we may suppose the power of one increased by the accession of the other to it. A man is superior to a dog in his power to move any body; yet their united efforts will accomplish the task much more easily than if exerted separately.

This definition by Coleridge, that the Omnipotent "has all the power that is—he cannot have the power that is not," certainly does not *limit* omnipotence, while it maintains that he has all the power that *is*. Indestructibility is clearly one of the essential attributes of a self-existent being, and, consequently, no power of destroying it can ever exist; and if the power can never by possibility exist, it is not absurd to say that an omnipotent being does not possess such power, because the supposition of such leads us to a contradiction. And if we attend to the radical idea conveyed by the word, we shall be convinced of the truth of the assumption:—omnipotent—all-powerful—that is, capable of doing every thing, without exception or restriction; but what does not exist, and what by the supposition can never exist, cannot be a thing or object either for reflection on, or anticipation of.

If it can be demonstrated that any being is omnipotent, then it must follow that he must be omnipresent or existing everywhere, in order to act everywhere, which omnipotence must be capable of doing.

, and no being can act where it not exist.

-We have here a satisfactory demonstration that there cannot be two potent, and the definition by edge may be brought to bear successfully on the point. There cannot be two distinct omnipotent beings, be, if so, they must have distinct's, which is impossible, on the supposition that an eternally self-existent has all the power that is. In fine, cannot be two omnipotents, be, there cannot be two eternal, as ver is omnipotent must be eternal. 8.—The grand consequence here deduced from the preceding arguments is, that a being, omnipotent, eternal, and indivisible, is consequently *immaterial*, and that the visible being both material and divisible, not be self-existent, and consequently has not existed from eternity, under its present modification or chaotic state.

Commentator, in his observations on the eighth clause, says that the arguments of the Inquirer do not even touch the question of the eternity or non-eternity of matter; but I think the Inquirer does seriously affect the question where he says that the natural being *material* and *divisible*, is, consequently, finite; or, in other words, whatever is indivisible is consequently immaterial, eternal, and self-existent, so whatever is *material* is finite, visible, or consisting of separate distinct parts; for, as above stated, there can be no division without a defect, either real or imaginary.

Suppose matter were the eternally self-existing, then again, as above shewn, any part or modification must possess all the attributes of the aggregate, and thus would be omnipotent. Farther, since we know, is subjected to change, and one part is capable of acting on another, i. e. of changing, if it has essential properties, those, at which arise from a particular position; and this invariably and necessarily implies a superiority of power on the part of the agent over the power exerted by the object acted upon. No part of the self-existent cannot be superior to another. That which is destructible in its own nature, cannot be conceived of as destroyed, as such a conception would involve the existence of a power which, by the supposition, can never exist. But matter

may be conceived of as destroyed, and with respect to our globe, we can clearly conceive of its total extinction from the universe, and if a part of the universe may be conceived of as annihilated, the whole may be so conceived of too.

Again, that which is infinite cannot be conceived of as limited, as such conception would again be absurd, but matter may be conceived of as limited. All the systems of worlds in the universe may be imagined to be enclosed within one mighty boundary, beyond which is *empty space*. I say, the mind can distinctly form these ideas, which demonstrates the possibility that matter is finite, and if possibility, then absolute certainty. We cannot imagine any aggregate of matter so large as not to admit of being made larger, nor any so small as that it cannot be made smaller; empty space will always stretch beyond our utmost conceptions of magnitude; yet this very idea of matter being indefinitely divisible and extensible, precludes the possibility of its infinity, and of its possessing any one of the attributes of an eternal being. Now, whether space be something or nothing—whether it be merely the relation which one part of matter bears to another with respect to distance—whether it be an abstract or concrete term, cannot perhaps be positively determined. Yet one thing is certain respecting it, and on that account it serves well to explain what I understand by *infinite*. I challenge any—even the most acutely metaphysical minds, to conceive what we call *space* either limited or annihilated.

9.—This clause contains logic, the precise import of which is rendered indeterminate by the vague use of the term *world*. If by the term is meant that particular modification of matter we call the earth, then are the premises false, and of consequence the conclusions therefrom deduced. The premises are false when they assert, that the parts of the earth are produced in succession by some previous external cause. That which is produced must be an effect, and it has been above shewn, that the only effects in the earth with which we are acquainted are certain modifications of matter, and not particles of matter. When a child, a plant, or a stone are produced, the particles of matter which compose these bodies are not then produced or brought into existence, for all of them existed previously, only under a different form, or in some of them even under the same form—though in a

newly born child, not under the same identical organization, which may possibly be the case with a person fifty years old.

And if by "world" the Inquirer mean matter itself—this palpable something—still the premises and consequences must share the same fate, as they are at present worded. But perhaps he meant to say, that the earth may be further proved not to be self-existent thus:—all the subordinate modifications of the particles which compose it are produced by an external cause; now, if all the modifications of all its parts be effects, the whole must be such too; for what may be said of *all* the parts may also be said of the whole. But who can say this of *all* the parts of this modification we call the earth? and to say it with respect to some will not answer the purpose. What is true of some parts of a whole may not be true of the whole. There is another clause of the Inquirer's argument open to the same objection as the ninth. It is expressed—"But if all parts of the universe are thus changed and produced, the same must be true of the whole." Here the term "universe" is vague; does it mean organized or unorganized matter? for there may be both in the universe; but supposing the former, it will then read—"But if all parts of organized matter are thus changed, and all the modifications of all parts are thus produced independently of themselves, the whole of organized matter may be changed, and all its modifications produced independently of themselves or by some external cause: which amounts to nothing,—the logic has no reference to the question of the eternity of matter, although I believe it was the Inquirer's intention it should have such reference, directly—for matter may be eternal in spite of it. Neither can it shew, on the supposition that matter is eternal, that organized matter may not have existed from eternity, as it can only *infer*, but can never demonstrate, that—because all the modifications of matter which come under the evidence of our senses, are effects—all which can never so appeal to us, are effects also.

Having made these objections to the logic employed in the latter part of the Inquirer's argument, it is unnecessary to go farther with it, as, on account of the same destitution of specific expression in which his ideas are conveyed, we should only have to repeat what has

just been said. I will, however, refer to one of the examples given to substantiate his reasonings. To shew that every thing (vagueness again!) in the universe is dependent on something else for the continuance of its existence, and that by parity of reasoning the universe is the same, we are told that "the inhabitants of the earth depend on it for a supply of nourishment;" what is this but saying that one modification is dependent on another, or that many are so dependent? the question whether matter itself be dependent, which I believe he had in view, or even whether our earth be dependent, is left unaffected by this mode of illustration.

I shall now proceed to examine the concluding reasonings of the Commentator:—

It would have given these considerable force, if the commentator had instanced some of those "researches of science," those "analyses of experimental philosophy," some of that "every-day experience of our ordinary senses," which affirm the idea of the eternity of matter; and also favoured us with some of those metaphysical or astronomical inductions, by which the learned have been convinced that La Place has "demonstrated the sun to be constituted with attributes for eternal existence," and pointed out why those inductions would not apply with equal force to the earth and the rest of the planetary system. Although I know nothing of these demonstrations of the French philosopher, yet I doubt not that he can and does make them so apply, and if the learned admit such application, they must also admit that revelation is an imposture; yet I am not prepared to say that it is essentially affected by the assumption of the eternity of matter simply.

I do not know of any method of refuting an argument, on any subject, so successfully as that of the *reductio ad absurdum*, which is at once the most simple and efficient weapon that can be wielded. I have employed it very frequently in this paper—how concisely it must be left with my readers to determine. But this weapon is seized by the Commentator most unwarrantably, when he takes it up on the assumption that nothing in the Inquirer's paper affects the doctrine of the eternity of matter, which, until granted by the Inquirer, proved by himself, it is evident that the weapon must be pointless.

w, by possibility, can the argument of the paper in question make so entirely changeable a Deity with such complete mutation of attributes, as the notion that *matter* is that eternally consistent Being, the constant revolutionary disorganizations, and renovations which we have the most direct evidence of our senses for believing, and, indeed, is repeatedly put forth by the objector himself. To deny the existence of matter, upon the supposition that it *emanated* from the Deity, it is evident, involves much of the same absurdity that attends a denial of a self-existent being; but from the induction of facts it does not appear necessary to this. I hold it to be idle to inquire what occupied the attention of the Deity prior to his creation of matter. It can be of no importance to us, so long as the neglect of it involves no injury.

We are told by the Commentator that the various modifications of the laws of growth, solution, combination, and production of their own. I ask, then, has matter *laws*? If so, by what were they imposed? Is matter and its laws which regulate its motions identical? They cannot be the former any more than the simple capacity of motion is identical with that of matter. It may have a capacity for motion, and yet be quiescent, i. e. not active; and if these are distinct, where come the laws? They could not give existence to themselves, for a purely passive as a rule of action, and as an agent; and if matter or its inherent activity established these laws, we have an eternally self-existent being framing and imposing in itself laws for its own guidance! Again, it is to be remembered, that the laws exert influence in the activity of matter as in the matter itself, in all the various modifications of the latter of the former than other motions, and it is of great importance to have this in view.

It is also to be remembered, that there are laws by which the operations of matter are regulated, is thus evident—that if there is a destitution of laws of action in the material world, must its operations be left to chance and uncertainty, which is flatly contradicted, not only by the most philosophical research, but by common experience. Now, if it is absurd to suppose that a self-existent

being should appoint laws for its own regulation, it follows that these laws must have been imposed by some other being, who must have existed prior to, and independent of, matter, in order to have established laws respecting it.

A condensation of the above arguments I shall briefly give thus:—

1. Something must be eternally existent.
2. Whatever eternally exists, must necessarily exist; as whatever necessarily exists, must eternally exist.
3. Whatever eternally and necessarily exists, must be self-existent and independent of all other existence.
4. Whatever is self-existent is illimitable or infinite, and omnipotent, or possessing all power that exists, or can exist.
5. What is illimitable is indivisible, as division implies limitation.
6. What is omnipotent is indivisible, as there can neither be two omnipotents nor half an omnipotent.
7. Whatever is self-existent, omnipotent, illimitable, and indivisible, must be immaterial; as whatever is material is not self-existent, omnipotent, illimitable, nor indivisible.
8. Whatever is infinite cannot be conceived of as finite; but matter may be conceived of as finite—therefore it is not infinite.
9. Whatever is self-existent cannot be conceived as destructible, as such destruction would imply the existence of a superior power, either within or without itself. It is impossible there can be any power superior to that possessed by the self-existent without itself, and it is equally impossible that one part of the self-existent can be superior to another.
10. But matter may be conceived as destructible, as well as its particular modifications.
11. Matter may exist in the universe, either unorganized or organized.
12. No organization of matter can be eternally existent, as all organization is an effect.
13. Neither can unorganized matter be eternally existent, because its combinations may be dissolved and its parts detached from each other; because it is extended and susceptible of limitation and annihilation, properties which, when applied to an eternally self-existent being, involve positive contradictions.

PATENTS FOR MECHANICAL AND CHEMICAL INVENTIONS,

Notices of those Patents the Specifications of which have not been given within the preceding Twelve Months.

January 1825.

To Wm. Bandy, of Fulham, Middlesex : for his anti evaporating cooler. Sealed 1st November, 1823.

To John Burn, of Manchester : for his new apparatus for dressing various kinds of cotton, flax, woollen or silk manufactures. Sealed 14th April, 1824.—The intention of this apparatus is to singe the surfaces of fabrics made of cloth, cotton, flax, wool or silk, in order to remove the downy appearance which such fabrics have before they have been dressed by singeing.

To George Hawkes, of Lucas-place, Commercial Road, Stepney : for improvements on capstans. Sealed 1st November, 1823.—The contrivances which constitute these improvements consist in the constructions of capstans of several pieces, capable of being combined or disunited so as to allow of their easy removal.

To George Hawkes, of Lucas-place, Commercial Road : for an improvement in the construction of ships' anchors. Sealed 1st November, 1823.—These improvements consist in forming anchors with one half of the shank and the whole of the fluke in the length of the anchor, and afterwards giving the requisite form by bending.

To Henry Berry, of Abchurch-lane : for improvements on an apparatus for more readily producing light. Sealed 20th March, 1824.—The parts of this apparatus are not new in themselves ; but their combination appears to have considerable novelty.

To Joseph Spencer, of Belper, in the county of Derby : for improvements in the construction of furnaces and forges for the preparation of iron or steel, and for the process of manufacturing nails, &c.—Sealed 7th April, 1824.

February 1825.

To John Molam, of Wakefield, Yorkshire : for a mode of applying materials hitherto unused for that purpose, to the construction of retorts, and improvements in other parts of gas apparatus.—Sealed 18th August, 1823.

To John Holt Ibbetson, of Smith-street, Chelsea : for his invention of improvements in the production of gas. Sealed May 15, 1824.—This invention has for its object the more complete decomposition of coal in the making of gas, by dissolving both the resinous and the carbonaceous part of the coal by the assistance of steam, for the purpose of obtaining therefrom carburated hydrogen gas.

To Wm. Gutteridge, of Dear-street, Cork : for his invention of certain improvements on the clarionet.—Sealed 29th January, 1824.

To Robert Lloyd, of the Strand, London, and James Rowbotham, of Great Surrey-

street, Blackfriars' Road : for their having brought to perfection a hat upon a new construction of great public utility.—Sealed 19th Feb. 1824.

To John Fussel, of Wells, Somerset : for his invention of an improved method of heating woollen cloth for the purpose of giving it a lustre in dressing.—Sealed 11th August, 1824.

To Robert Copland, of Wilmington-square, Clerkenwell : for his apparatus for gaining power by new or improved combinations of apparatus applicable to various purposes. Sealed 16th January, 1823.—The design of this invention is to obtain a perpetual motion by the alternation of several pistons actuated by water and air, and it is presumed that, when this apparatus is once set a-going, it will continue to go without any other aid than its own mechanical force.

To Wm. Cicland, of Lendenhall-street, London : for his invention of improvements in the manufacture of sugar, and in the refining of sugar and other substances.—Sealed 6th May, 1824.

March 1825.

To Thomas Wolrich Stansfield, William Prichard, and William Barnaclough, all of Leeds : for improvements in the construction of looms, &c. Sealed 5th July, 1823.—The subjects of this patent are embraced under three heads, the two first of which comprize different modes of giving out or delivering the warp from the warp-roller, or beam of a power-loom ; and the third is a method of increasing and diminishing the tension of the warp at intervals, for the purpose of assisting the operation of weaving.

To Benjamin Rotch, Esq. of Fursival-Inn, London : for an improved fid, for the upper masts of ships and other vessels.—Sealed 21st August, 1823.

To William Harwood Horrocks, of Pockwood, county of Chester : for an improved method of preparing, cleansing, dressing, or beaming silk-warps.—Sealed 24th July 1823.

To Henry Constantine Jennings, of Devonshire-street, Mary-le-bone, for an instrument or machine for preventing the improper escape of gas, &c. Sealed 16th August, 1823.—This is a very ingenious appendage to a gas-burner, and is constructed upon the principles of two dissimilar metals attached together, expanding differently under the same temperature, like one of the compensation balances attached to chronometers.

To James Holland, of Fence House, parish of Acton, county of York : for improvements in the manufacture of boots and shoes. Sealed 31st May, 1824.—The proposed improvements consist in making the soles of boots and shoes of a

with hinge joints, the leather of the ing folded over the edges of these soles, and fastened by nails or

Henry Smart, of Berner's-street, -bone: for improvements in the tion of piano-fortes. Sealed 24th 323.—These improvements apply to piano-fortes, and consist in an im- mechanism connected with the ham- d keys, for the purpose of prevent- hammers from rebounding against igs, and also of shortening the action quick repetition of the same note is rformed.

ie Rev. Joseph Rogerson Cotter, of Magnor, county of Cork, Ireland: rovements in wind musical instru- —Sealed 9th October, 1823.

April 1825.

William Henry James, of Winson- near Birmingham: for improve- n the construction of steam carriages. 15th March, 1824.—The patentee s to adapt separate engines to the each of the wheels on which the e runs; these engines are intended f small dimensions, and to be worked m at a high pressure, which is to be d by pipes connected with a boiler erator. By this adaptation of dis- ngines to each wheel, he expects to : to vary the powers communicated respective wheels, and to give to each dependent rotatory motion, so as to the wheels to turn with different ve- s, which is essential in moving the ge in curves, or turning corners in the

Robert Higgin, of Norwich: for his ery of a new method of consuming —Sealed 18th August, 1823.

Joseph Wells, of Manchester: for a ne for dressing, stiffening, and drying on and linen warps, at the same time m is working, either with the motion loom or any other machinery.—Sealed May, 1824.

John Jones, of Leeds, county of York: s invention of improvements in ma- y for dressing and cleansing woollen, , linen, silk, and other cloths or fa- Sealed 27th January, 1824.—These nes are applicable to the dressing of en and other cloths, either in a dry or ate, and they produce an appearance their surfaces not to be obtained by ther means.

Henry Potter Burt, of Devizes, y of Wilts: for his invention of an vement in the construction of cranks, ns are used for bells and other pur- —Sealed 14th April, 1824.

John Leigh Bradbury, of Manches- for an improvement in printing or ng silk, cotton, woollen, and other s, paper, parchment, vellum, &c. by s of blocks or surface-printing.— d 15th of July, 1823.

May 1825,

To Samuel Wellman Wright, of Lambeth: for improvements in machinery for making pins.—Sealed 15th May, 1824.

To William Davis, of Leeds: for im- provements in machinery for shearing and dressing woollen and other cloths.—Sealed 24th July, 1823.

To John Shaw, of Milltown, county of Derby: for his invention of transverse spring slides for trumpets, french-horns, &c.—Sealed 7th October, 1824.

To Alexander Dallas, of Northumber- land-court, Southampton-buildings, Hol- born: for a machine to peck and dress granite and other stones.—Sealed 27th April, 1824.

To Thomas Leach, of Friday-street, Lon- don: for improvements in parts of the ma- chinery for roving, spinning, and doubling wool, cotton, &c.—Sealed 18th August 1823.

To Henry Constantine Jennings, of De- vonshire-street, Mary-le-bone: for an in- strument to be affixed to the saddle-tree, by the use of which inconvenience and dis- tress to the horse made be avoided.—Sealed 11th September, 1823.

To Joseph Bourne, of Derby: for im- provements in the burning of stone wares and brown wares, by carrying up the heat and flame from the lower furnace, &c.—Sealed 22d November, 1823.

To Josiah Parkes, of Manchester: for a new mode of manufacturing salt.—Sealed 4th December, 1823.

To Benjamin Agar Day, of Birmingham: for improvements in the manufacture of drawer, door, and lock-knobs, &c.—Sealed 15th June, 1824.

To William Bailey, the younger, of Lane- End, Staffordshire Potteries: for an improv- ed gas consumer.—Sealed 15th June, 1824.

To John Turner, of Birmingham: for a machine for crimping, pleating, and gof- fering linens, muslins, frills, &c.—Sealed 27th April, 1824.

June 1825.

To Charles Anthony Dean, of Charles- street, Deptford, county of Kent: for his invention of apparatus to be worn by per- sons entering rooms or other places filled with smoke or vapour.—Sealed 20th Nov. 1823.

To Jean Henry Petelpierre, of Charlton- street, Somers-Town: for his new-invented engine for making several articles from one piece of leather without seam or sewing, shoes, gloves, caps, &c. &c.—Sealed 20th March, 1824.

To Edward Schmidt Swaine, of Buck- lersbury, London: for a method of produc- ing and preserving artificial mineral waters, and for machinery to produce the same.— Sealed the 9th October, 1823.

To Edward Jordan, of Norwich: for improvements in the construction of water- closets or of the apparatus connected there. —Sealed 27th March, 1824.

To John Leigh Bradbury, of Manchester: for his invention of a new mode of twisting, spinning, or throwing silk, cotton, &c.—Sealed 3d July, 1824.

To Wm. Pontifex, of Shoe-lane, London: for his new invented mode of adjusting or equalizing the pressure of fluids in pipes, and also an improved mode of measuring the said fluids or liquids.—Sealed 1st July, 1824.

To James Rogers, of Marlborough, county of Wilts: for his improved instruments for ascertaining the cubic contents of standing timber. Sealed 20th March, 1824.—The method proposed for ascertaining the cubic contents of standing timber is by taking observations at a certain distance from the tree, and determining by means of a mathematical instrument both the vertical and horizontal angles subtended from that spot, between the several points of the tree about to be measured, and then reducing the measure of the tangents of these angles by means of tables, or by calculation, so as to obtain the solid contents between the several parts so observed, and the patentee offers an improved instrument for this purpose.

To Abraham Henry Chambers, of New Bond-street, London: for improvements in paving. Sealed 28th February, 1824.—The proposed improved mode of paving is by depositing large regularly formed stones, with their broadest surface downwards, upon firm beds of earth, and fixing them by pouring between the junctions a quantity of cement, filling up the remaining interstices with broken flints, and by adapting thereto the side trenches and under drains described in a former patent of the same inventor.—Inrolled August 1824.

To William Yetts, of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk: for an apparatus to be applied to a windlass.—Sealed 28th February, 1824; inrolled April 1824.

To Thomas Todd, of Swansea, South Wales: for an improvement in producing tone upon musical instruments of various descriptions.—Sealed 22d November, 1823; inrolled May 1824.

To William Church, of Birmingham: for an improvement in augers and bits for boring, and in the apparatus for making the same.—Sealed 4th November, 1824; inrolled May 1825.

To Charles Chubb, of Portsea, county of Southampton: for improvements in the construction of locks.—Sealed 15th June, 1824; inrolled August 1824.

To Thomas Attwood, of Birmingham: for an improved method of making nibs and slots in cylinders used for printing cottons, linens, &c.—Sealed 26th February, 1825; inrolled August 1825.

To William Henry James, of Cobourg Place, near Birmingham: for improvements on railways, and in the construction of carriages to be employed on them.—Sealed 15th March 1825.—These improvements consist in forming the rails at those parts of the road

where curves or turns are to be made, with ribs of different elevations, and adapting grooves of different diameters on the peripheries of the carriage wheels to run upon these rails, so as to cause the two opposite wheels on the same axle of the carriage to vary in their circumferences, at those parts of the railroad or railway where the carriage has to turn. Inrolled September 1825.

To Aaron Jennings and John Bettesworth, both of Birmingham: for improvements in the method of preparing and working pearl-shell for ornamental uses.—Sealed 29th March 1825; inrolled October 1825.

To John Thompson, of the London Steel Works, Chelsea: for an improvement in the making refined, or what is commonly called cast steel.—Sealed December 1824; inrolled February 1825.

To Jean Jacques Saintmarc, of Belmont Distillery, Vauxhall: for improvements in the process and apparatus for distilling.—Sealed 20th March 1824: inrolled September 1824.

To Joseph Clisild Daniel, of Stoke, county of Wilts: for improvements in dressing woollen cloth.—Sealed 20th November 1824, inrolled March 1825.

To Charles Jettories, of Havannah Mills, near Congleton, Cheshire, and Edward Drakeford, of Congleton: for a method of making a swift, and other apparatus thereto belonging, for the purpose of winding silk and other fibrous materials.—Sealed 29th July 1824; inrolled September 1824.

To Archibald Buchanan of Calme Cotton Works, Glasgow: for improvements in machinery employed in spinning mills in the carding of cotton and other wool.—Sealed 4th December 1823; inrolled April 1825.

To John White the younger, and Thomas Sowerby, both of Bishop's Wearmouth, county Durham: for improved air furnaces.—Sealed 6th November 1824: inrolled February 1825.

To Thomas Parkin, of Baches Row, City Road: for improvements in the apparatus employed in printing.—Sealed 15th May 1824.—The proposed machine, which is designed for letterpress printing, has one form of types placed on a traversing table, with a pressing cylinder in the middle; the sheets of paper to be printed are alternately conducted, by means of nipping rollers, and an endless blanket from tympan on each side of the pressing cylinder; whence, after passing over the forms of types, and receiving the impression, they are carried up between endless tapes, and are discharged from the machine on to wooden tables above. Though the operations of this machine are but slightly varied from several other printing machines in use, it differs considerably in the mechanical construction of many of its parts. Inrolled September 1824.

To John Theodore Paul, late of Geneva, now residing at Charing Cross: for improvements in the method of generating steam, and in the application of it to various pur-

poses.—Sealed 18th May, 1824.—This invention is a mode of generating steam of high pressure, by passing water through a long contorted pipe inclosed within a furnace; by which contrivance a greatly extended surface is exposed to the action of heat, and steam of a very high pressure produced with great rapidity. Inrolled November, 1824.

To John Heathcoat of Tiverton, Devon: for a machine for the manufacture of platted substances composed of silk, cotton, or other thread or yarn.—Sealed 20th November 1823; inrolled May 1824.

To Humphrey Austin, of Alderly Mills: for improvements in shearing machines.—Sealed 22d June 1824; inrolled Dec. 1824.

To Thomas Bewley, of Mount Rath, Queen's county, Ireland, for improvements in wheeled carriages.—Sealed 24th January 1824.—These improvements are intended to be applied to mail coaches, and have four objects; 1st, such a division of the compartments of the carriage as shall afford the greatest protection from robbers to the guard and to property within; 2d, a new arrangement of the springs on which the body of the carriage rides; 3d, the adaptation of projecting pieces at the lower part of the body, for the purpose of preventing it from overturning in the event of a wheel coming off, or the axletree breaking; and 4th, the introduction of a novel kind of bearings into boxes for the axle of the wheels to run against. Inrolled May 1824.

To John Slater, of Saddleworth, York: for improvements in the apparatus to facilitate the operation of cutting or grinding wool or cotton from off the surfaces of woollen or cotton cloths, and for removing hair or fur from skins.—Sealed 22d November 1826; inrolled January 1824.

To Thomas Hancock, of Goswell mews, Goswell street; for a method of manufacturing an article which may be substituted for leather, and be applied to various useful purposes.—Sealed 29th November, 1824.—The mode of making this article is by coating fibrous substances with a liquid elastic gum, such as caoutchouc; the process is to prepare a quantity of the fibres of flax, cotton, wool, &c. by hackling or carding them, then laying them in straight layers of suitable thickness, when the material is to be soaked with water in a trough, or felted together, after which the water is to be pressed from the fibres by passing them between a pair of rollers, or by any other convenient pressure. Inrolled May 1825.

To Francis Henry Wm. Needham, of Davis Street, Fitzroy Square; for an improved method of casting steel.—Sealed 1st October 1824; inrolled April 1825.

To Robert Dickinson, of Park Street, Southwark; for improvements in the construction of metal casks or barrels, for the conveyance of goods by sea or otherwise.—Sealed 7th October 1824; inrolled April 1825.

To Robert Dickinson, of Park Street; for

his improved air chamber, for various purposes. Sealed 1st December 1824.—The principal object of this invention is to prevent iron ships and boats from sinking, even though they are filled with water. For this purpose the patentee intends to enclose buoyant vessels, such as air bags, and bags filled with cork shavings, or other light substances, in cases between the linings of the boat or ship, or in any other convenient parts of the vessel, making the cases both air and water-tight.—Inrolled June 1825.

To William Greenthwaite, of Nottingham: for an improvement in air engines. Sealed 15th March 1825; inrolled September 1825.

To Thomas Foster Gimson, of Tiverton, Devon: for improvements and additions to machinery now in use for doubling and twisting cotton, silk, and other fibrous substances.—Sealed 6th November 1823; inrolled May 1824.

To Henry Adcock, Birmingham: for his improvements in making waistbands, ventricular, lumbar, and spinal bandages, or supporters attached to coats, waistcoats, &c. to be permanently or occasionally attached.—Sealed 19th February 1824; inrolled August 1824.

To John Hobbins, of Walsall, Stafford: for his improvements in gas apparatus. Sealed 22d June 1825.—These improvements apply to the retorts for generating gas from coal, and to the apparatus for taking up the tar and other gross matters from the gas.—Inrolled August 1824.

To Philip Taylor, of the City Road, for certain improvements in apparatus for producing gas from various substances.—Sealed 15th June 1824; inrolled December 1824.

To John Lane Higgins, of Oxford Street, for his improvements in the construction of masts, yards, sails, and rigging of ships and smaller vessels, and in the tackle used for working and navigating the same.—Sealed 7th July 1824; inrolled December 1824.

To William Darker Mosley, Radford, Nottingham, for his improvements in the making and working of machines used in the manufacture of bobbin-net.—Sealed 10th March 1824; inrolled Sept. 1824.

To Henry Marriott, Fleet Street, London, for his improvement on water-closets.—Sealed 14th October 1824; inrolled December 1824.

To Thomas Musselwhite, of Devizes, Wilts, for improvements in the manufacture of collars for horses or other animals.—Sealed 16th July 1825; inrolled September 1825.

To Joseph Luikcock, of Edgebaston, near Birmingham, for his improvements in the process of manufacturing iron.—Sealed 15th May 1824; inrolled November 1825.

To Humphry Jeffries, of Park Street, Bristol, for his improved flue or chimney for furnaces, and other purposes; inrolled December 1824.

To William Bush, of Broad Street, London : for certain improvements in the means of propelling ships, boats, or other floating bodies.—Inrolled December 1824.

To William Harrington, of Croomhaven, county Cork : for an improved raft for transporting timber.—Sealed 15th June 1824 ; inrolled December 1824.

To James Nixey, of Shankling, Isle of Wight : for his new-invented method of supplying water for domestic or other purposes in a more extensive and economical manner than has hitherto been practised.—Sealed 23d May 1824 ; inrolled November 1824.

To Thomas Sunderland, of Croomhill Cottage, Blackheath : for his invention of a new combination of fuel.—Sealed 30th April 1825.—The combination herein proposed is a mixture of gas-tar and clay with saw-dust, or tanner's bark, or the refuse of dyer's wood, or any other species of wood sufficiently granulated, or peat. The proportions of one-quarter of gas-tar, one-quarter clay, and one-half of any of the other ingredients will burn very well ; but, of course, the larger the proportion of tar the more combustible it will be. One-third tar, one-third clay, and one-third saw-dust will burn brilliantly ; inrolled October 1825.

To Robert Garbutt, Kingston-upon-Hull : for his invention of an apparatus for more conveniently filing of papers, &c.—Sealed 15th June 1821.—The patentee commences his specification by describing the files in common use for securing letters and other papers, particularly those files consisting of a slip of wood to lay at the back edge of the sheets, with two strings passing through the papers, to be tied in front. By his improvement, however, one string only is sufficient to confine the paper by the assistance of the newly constructed apparatus.—Inrolled December 1825.

To Cornelius Whitehouse, of Wednesbury, in the county of Stafford : for his improvements in manufacturing tubes for gas and other purposes.—Sealed 26th February 1825 ; inrolled August 1825.

To Alexander Roberts, of Morford Place, Kennington Green, Surrey : for his discovery of a method of preserving potatoes and certain other vegetables.—Sealed 23d April 1825.—The patentee states, that having directed his attention for several years to the subject of preserving potatoes so as to prevent their growing, and render them capable of being kept in the hottest climate for a considerable time, and having made a great variety of experiments directed to that object, he has found the following plan to answer the purpose.—“ Take potatoes that are thoroughly ripe, and before they have grown in the spring, cut out with a knife or other instrument, or otherwise destroy the eyes or germs. The more they are kept from the air, the finer they will be. Carrots, turnips, and other vegetables, may be preserved by cutting away or otherwise destroy-

ing the growing or germinating parts.”—Inrolled October 1825.

To John Hawthcock, of Tiverton, Devon, for an improved method of combining machinery used in the manufacture of lace, in weaving and spinning by power.—Sealed 9th March 1824 ; inrolled Sept. 1824.

To the same, for a new method of manufacturing certain parts of machines used in the manufacture of lace called bobbins.—Sealed 9th Mar. 1824 ; inrolled Sept. 1824.

To the same, for improvements in the machines now in use for the manufacture of lace commonly called bobbin-net, and a new method of manufacturing certain parts of such machines.—Sealed 9th March 1824 ; inrolled Nov. 1824.

To Augustus Applegath, of Duke Street, Stamford Street, Blackfriars, for improvements in machines for printing.—Sealed February 19th 182.—These improvements have for their objects, to save the room occupied by the inking-tables employed in some of the patentee's improved printing machines, and to construct a printing-press with two cylinders, which shall take the impression rapidly from one form, and thereby expedite the process of printing.—Inrolled August 1824.

To William Turner, of Winslow, in Chester, and William Mordaunt, of Park Street, Grosvenor Square, for improvements in collars for draught horses.—Sealed April 1825 ; inrolled June 1825.

To Richard Whitechurch and John Whitechurch, of Star Yard, Carey Street, Chancery Lane, for an improvement upon hinges for doors, cupboards, sashes, &c.—Sealed 17th March 1825.—This very ingenious contrivance is designed to enable doors, windows, or glass-cases to open to the right hand or to the left, as circumstances or convenience may render desirable, for this purpose the hinges are made to separate, that is, the wing of the hinge affixed to the door to come apart from the wing affixed to the door-post or jamb. It is hence necessary to attach the parts to each side of the door and to each jamb, and to connect the upper hinges upon which the door swings by cross-arms or bars, that lead from the hinges on one side to the hinges on the other side, and which bars are respectively brought into action as the door opens to the right or to the left. They may, with very slight modifications, be adapted to every situation where hinges are required.—Inrolled May 1825.

To John Lingford, Nottingham, for improvements upon the machinery for making bobbin-net or Buckinghamshire lace.—Sealed 20th March 1824 ; inrolled September 1824.

To David Edwards, of King's Street, Bloomsbury, for an ink-stand so constructed, that, by means of pressure, the ink is made to flow for use.—Sealed Feb. 26, 1825.—By turning the top of this stand

ink-stand in one direction, the ink is made to flow from the interior into a small cup on the side of the lower part of the ink-stand, and by turning the top the reverse way, the ink flows back again from the cup to the interior.—Inrolled April 1825.

To John Beacham, of the Strand: for improvements in water-closets.—Sealed 19th February 1825.

To John Christie, of Mark Lane, London, and Thomas Harper, of Tamworth, Staffordshire: for an improved method of combining and applying certain kinds of fuel.—Sealed 12th February 1824.—This invention is the combination of bituminous coal with stone, coal, culm, and anthracite, in such proportions as will burn in furnaces and kilns without emitting smoke. The proportions, which must vary with the draft of the fire-place, will generally be from a fifth to a third bituminous coal, and the remainder stone-coal, culm, or anthracite: it is only necessary to add so much bituminous coal as will invigorate the inferior coal and keep it burning.—Inrolled August 1824.

To David Gordon, of Basinghall Street: for improvements in the construction of portable gas-lamps.—Sealed 14th April 1824.—These improvements comprehend, first, an apparatus for regulating the supply of gas to the burners of portable gas-lamps from vessels in which it has been compressed, which is proposed to be effected by three different modes of introducing a conical pointed screw into the gas passage; secondly, an apparatus with a conical spring valve opening inwards, by the employment of which gas may be introduced into the vessels without the danger of its escape; and, thirdly, apparatus of two kinds, by which gas may be conveniently passed from one vessel to another.—Inrolled October 1824.

To James M'Curdy, late of New-York, United States, now of Snow-hill, London: for an improved method of generating steam.—Sealed 15th June, 1824.—The object of this invention is to produce steam for the working of a steam-engine without employing a boiler; the method adopted is by injecting water into a red hot chamber, where it instantly becomes steam of high pressure, and escapes by a suitable pipe to the induction aperture of the engine. The claims of the patentee are—first, for converting water, either warm or cold, direct from the reservoir that supplies the forcing pump instantly into steam of any required pressure. Secondly, the mode of distributing the water through every part of the steam-chamber so as to diminish, as little as practicable, the action of the fire upon the steam-chamber. Thirdly, for creating a head of steam, by charging the steam-chamber previous to starting, and without the use of the engine.—Inrolled Dec. 1824.

To John Gibson, of Glasgow: for his invention of a mode of manufacturing an elastic fabric from whalebone, hemp, and other materials combined, for making into

MONTHLY MAG.—Supp.

elastic frames for hats, caps, bonnets, &c. and also for making such elastic frames by the mode of platting.—Sealed 15th June 1824; inrolled October 1824.

To John Heathcoat, of Tiverton, county of Devon: for improvements in certain parts of the machinery used in spinning cotton-wool or silk.—Sealed 20th March 1824; inrolled September 1824.

To Samuel Crosley, of Cottage-lane, City Road: for an improvement in the construction of gas regulators or governors.—Sealed 1st February 1825.—This is an instrument for the purpose of regulating the discharge of gas through any opening or burner, in order that it may issue with a uniform velocity, notwithstanding a variation may have taken place in the pressure within the supply pipes.—Inrolled Aug. 1825.

To George Vaughan, of Sheffield: for improvements on steam engines.—Sealed 1st May 1824.—The object of this invention appears to be the union of the two cylinders of a steam engine, end to end, so as to appear externally like a column, consequently connecting the action of the two pistons together by vertical rods, and by the alternate action of the pistons communicating power to move machinery as from other steam engines.—Inrolled October 1824.

To Samuel Crosley, of Cottage-lane, City Road: for an apparatus for measuring and registering the quantity of liquids passed from one place to another.—Sealed 1st February 1824; inrolled August 1825.

To John Potter, of Smedley, near Manchester: for improvements in looms.—Sealed 13th May 1825; inrolled November 1824.

To William Johnson, of Great Totham, Essex: for a means of evaporating fluid for the purpose of conveying heat into buildings for manufacturing, horticultural, and domestic uses, and for heating liquors in distilling, brewing, and dyeing, &c. Sealed 5th August 1824.—Mr. Johnson had formerly obtained a patent for “a means of obtaining the power of steam for the use of steam engines with reduced expenditure of fuel.” This was proposed to be effected by placing one vessel above another, each containing water, and allowing the heat of the steam in the lower vessel to ascend through the bottom of the next above it, and then to cause the water to boil and generate steam, the heat from which was to pass through the vessel above it, and so on, steam being generated from all the vessels by the heat of the one fire at bottom, &c. The object of the present patent is that of employing steam, generated this way, for the heating of buildings generally, and also for heating liquors. The mode proposed is by laying lateral pipes leading from the supplementary boilers, arranged as above described, to the vessels or chambers, of whatever form or kind, used for the several purposes above enumerated.—Inrolled December 1824.

To William Busk, of Broad Street, London : for certain improvements in the means of propelling ships, boats, or other floating bodies.—Inrolled December 1824.

To William Harrington, of Crosshaven, county Cork : for an improved raft for transporting timber.—Sealed 15th June 1824 ; inrolled December 1824.

To James Niney, of Shankling, Isle of Wight : for his new-invented method of plying water for domestic or other purposes in a more extensive and economical than has hitherto been practised 22d May 1824 ; inrolled November

To Thomas Sunderland, of Cottage, Blackheath : for his new combination of fuel April 1825.—The composition is a mixture of saw-dust, or tanner's dyer's wood, or any sufficiently granular portions of one ter clay, and ingredients in course, &c. more or less burr

ing the growing or germinating Months, Inrolled October 1825

To John Heat for an improvement in machinery used in weaving 9th

Month.	Lowest.	Mean.	Rain. Inches.	Days of Rain, Snow, &c.	Winds.	
					West. S.W. S.E.	East. N.E. N. N.W.
Jan.	28.90	30.02	1.73	15	24	7
Feb.	29.30	30.04	2.03	12	20	8
Mar.	29.16	30.11	1.31	12	23	8
Apr.	29.31	30.02	1.34	11	16	14
May	29.52	30.00	3.21	13	9	22
June	30.44	29.95	2.73	16	16	14
July	30.41	30.17	.45	5	12	19
Aug.	30.42	29.90	4.80	14	18	13
Sept.	30.40	29.83	3.55	14	21	9
Oct.	30.43	29.86	4.00	22	22	9
Nov.	30.24	29.59	5.24	19	18	12
Dec.	30.6	29.94	2.31	14	16	15
Annual Mean	48.8	29.92	32.70	167	215	150

General Remarks on the Weather, &c. observed at Chelsea during the year 1825.

January.—The average temperature of this month, 39°, was unusually high for the season; the weather was generally moist and gloomy, and at times extremely stormy: on the three first days of the month, and also on the 18th, the wind from the W. blew most violent hurricanes, with hail, rain, and sleet; some short intervals of moderate frost occurred, and snow was sometimes observed on the mountains.

February.—The first week was extremely variable; on the second the thermometer was as high as 50°; on the third a severe frost commenced, which continued till the seventh; on the mornings of the 4th and 5th, the thermometer was 24° and 23°; on the former morning we had a heavy fall of snow, which amounted to about six inches in depth; the weather afterwards, with some trifling exceptions of hoar-frost in the mornings, was unseasonably mild, and generally fair and pleasant.

March.—In the former part of this month, we had light showers of hail and sleet, with hoar-frost in the nights; the 6th was very wet and stormy—the weather afterwards was chiefly fair, calm, and brilliant, particularly the latter half of the month, which was very droughty, with some trifling hoar-frost in the nights. During the whole of this latter period, the barometer was generally upwards of five-tenths' of an inch above its annual average.

April.—The weather continued extremely droughty till about the middle of the month; it was generally very bright, with hoar-frost in the nights; on the 13th much snow was seen on the mountains. In the latter half of the month we had fine refreshing rains, which were of most essential

benefit to vegetation; during this latter period distant thunder was frequently heard here; and on the last day of the month, at noon, we were visited with some dreadful peals of thunder and extremely dense lightning. The barometer continued unusually high nearly the whole of this month.

May.—In the former part of this month, we had some very heavy falls of hail and rain, with distant thunder, till the evening of the 6th, when we had a most dreadful and destructive storm of thunder and lightning, with torrents of rain, which passed directly over this city, and was productive of considerable mischief here and losses of farming stock in the fields. The weather afterwards was generally fair, bright, and droughty, with hoar-frost in the nights, till the 24th; the remainder of the month was cold and showery.

June.—The first week was cold and gloomy, with heavy showers; it afterwards was fair and brilliant, and most oppressively warm till the 19th. The remainder was showery and rather cold for the season.

July.—The weather, during the greater part of this month, was most overpoweringly hot, and extremely droughty; on the 18th and 19th (which were the hottest days) the thermometer at noon was 81° and 82°, and at night 67° and 70°. In the former part of the month we had some trifling light showers, when thunder was frequently heard at a distance; after the 15th the sky was generally quite brilliant.

August.—The former part of this month was extremely sultry, with some heavy falls of rain, which proved of essential benefit to the harvest; after the 6th, the weather continued seasonable and pleasant, with light showers till the 19th; the remainder

was fair, and most oppressively hot, when the reaping in this neighbourhood was nearly finished, and much of the grain secured.

September was throughout most unseasonably and oppressively warm and sultry: the first eight days were very brilliant; it afterwards continued showery, with intervals of fair and favourable weather for finishing the harvest, which was nearly quite over about the middle of the month; on the 11th, we had some vivid lightning and loud peals of thunder, accompanied with heavy rain; the last four days of the month were perfectly cloudless.

October.—The weather continued unseasonably mild and sultry till the 17th; on the 7th, we had a very heavy fall of rain, which swelled the rivers here beyond their banks: the latter part of the month was showery, and extremely variable, both in temperature and density; on the 20th, many of the highest surrounding mountains were perfectly covered with snow; the nights of the 26th and 27th were frosty, when we had ice and white rime in the mornings: during the last four days we had some excessively heavy rain, mixed with hail.

November.—The weather, during the whole of this month, was most remarkably variable; severe frost, snow, hail and sleet, and extremely heavy rains prevailed in rapid succession; in the second week of the month, we had some very severe frost; on the morning of the 10th, the thermometer was 23° , and in the night of the 11th, 22° , when immense quantities of snow appeared on all the surrounding mountains; the 27th, 28th, and 29th were wet nearly throughout, which produced considerable floods in the rivers.

December commenced with moderate frost, when all the surrounding mountains were perfectly white; on the 6th, the weather became unseasonably mild and extremely moist and gloomy, which continued almost invariably to the 26th; about the middle of the month we had some heavy rains; the concluding part of the month was frosty, and the two last days were very severe, when the thermometer on the 31st was at 20° , with thick white rime. During the greater part of the month it was generally calm and foggy, and often quite a dead calm.

WM. PITT.

Carlisle, January 2, 1826.

ON THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN INSTINCT AND REASON.

MANY of the ancient philosophers ascribed to brutes an understanding differing only in degree from that of man, and attributed their inferiority to the want of proper and sufficient bodily organs. Among the moderns, Cudworth endeavoured to explain the instinct of animals by means of a certain *plaster nature*. Descartes thought that all the actions of brute animals might be explained by the simple laws of mechanism, and considered them as machines totally devoid of life and sentiment; but so curiously constructed, that the mere impression of light, sound, and other external agents on their senses, set them in motion and caused them to execute these various operations, which had before been ascribed to the principle of life and spontaneity. But the actions and manners of animals, which are totally incoherent with the laws of mechanism, evince the absurdity of this opinion. The naturalist, Buffon, however, adopts the opinion of Descartes in part; but grants the animals life, and the faculty of distinguishing between pleasure and pain, together with a strong inclination to the former, and an aversion to the latter. Others have considered the actions of animals as produced by the constant and immediate influence of the divine energy

directing all their inclinations and motions. Such appears to have been the opinion, however unphilosophical it may appear, of Addison, in the second volume of the *Spectator*.

I will first take a short contrasted view of the state of man and other animals, in order to demonstrate in what they are connected, and in what they differ from each other.

Both instinct and reason appear to act in man and in animals. When, for instance, an insect lays her eggs in a hole, and then collects a number of other kinds of insects, and places them in the hole with her eggs, for her young ones to eat when they come to be hatched, and dies herself before that time, this appears to be the result of instinct, because, otherwise, the insect must possess knowledge without experience, and must even be a prophet to know that young ones will come from the eggs. But when a bird builds a nest, or a bee a honey-comb, although there appears to be instinct in these actions also, in either case the instinct can only apply to the motive, or rather desire of doing it; as, certainly, all the difficult operations necessary in the construction of a nest or honey-comb, executed with such skill and under such a variety of circumstances relative to the

the place where they build, to the shape of the work, to the different kind of materials they find, &c.,—all these apparently require reason to adopt their means to circumstances, and that reason innate, since they seem to act without experience. A human workman, with good tools, with the best materials, with the accumulated knowledge of ages, and assisted by the apprenticeship of a whole life, would fail in accomplishing such works. There seems to be a great difference in the sense of different animals. Of this, spiders furnish an example in the extreme animation they shew when they take their prey; when they fight, or when they shake their webs to frighten an invader. It is well known also, that in autumn they have preserves of living animals, which in summer, instead of bagging in this manner, they kill and instantly dispose of. All this shews the strength of their intellect, though joined to a ferocious disposition.

Besides this, and the example of what animals, such as birds, bees, ants, beavers, &c. perform, it is well known that they can receive instruction from man. Birds learn to sing real music according to our own scales, correctly, with good intonation, good emphasis and good time. They learn also in some degree to talk, and obviously, in some particular instances, to understand what they say. Monkeys and dogs acquire the art of dancing; horses have been taught the art of writing, and making figures in the sand with their feet; and dogs and pigs have apparently performed arithmetical calculations. It matters little whether these are really calculated, or are the result of signs from the master; since an almost equal sagacity is in the latter case required. What a nice observation, and what a retentive memory must a dog possess, who finds his way home for many miles, the first time of going to a place; which does not appear to result from scent, since

dogs who cannot follow their game for a mile by scent, can also, under similar circumstances, find their way back. Even cats which have been taken a great way in a bag have done the same. The difference between the reason of man and animals seems to consist in this, that in the first it is progressive and imperfect; in the latter limited and fixed. Man, considered by himself, unassisted by his gregarious disposition, his capacity of manufacturing by the aid of his hands, and of explaining and retaining his ideas and those of his predecessors by the signs of oral or written language, would be the weakest of creatures, and, notwithstanding his boasted dominion, would be inferior to animals which now obey his rule in most qualifications, physical and moral. But the reason of man is improvable and progressive: that of animals never improves, and, though perfect, is limited. The superiority of one age over the preceding, and the rapid inventions made of late years in every branch of science and art, shew that his condition is still in its infancy, and his origin still recent. Geological researches corroborate this inference; since, among the different strata of the earth which have been examined, unequivocal signs appear of different and successive races of animals, but no human bones. It seems reasonable to infer that the state of man, as a moral and intellectual being, is intended to rise much higher, but not in his present form; since, if the organized mind or soul, employing matter as its instrument, were continually adding to the stock of its ideas, it would become overcharged; the number would efface each other, and obstruct their mutual action. On the other hand, as the individual man is constantly acquiring ideas till death, his acquisition would be useless and thrown away, if they did not receive their full development and employment in some illimitable state.

RECOVERY OF SMALL DEBTS.

THE proposed bill appears to us to be well drawn, and capable of attaining its intended objects; but as suggestions are invited, it is possible that the bill may yet be improved. That the object proposed is no trifling one, may be at once understood, when

we state, what we believe is an acknowledged fact in the profession, that two thirds of the time of the court of King's Bench are occupied by actions for less than 15*l*.; nor will counsel suffer any loss for most of these actions and

HEADS OF A PROPOSED BILL, FOR THE MORE EASY AND SPEEDY RECOVERY OF DEBTS UNDER 15*l.*, IN THE SUPERIOR COURTS AT WESTMINSTER.

1st. That all actions of indebitatus, assumpsit, and debt, upon simple contract, above 2*l.*, and under 15*l.* shall commence by the defendant being served with a copy of a declaration, in the nature of a plaint, to be issued out of the court of King's Bench, Common Pleas, or Exchequer, with a notice to appear and plead thereto, stating the residence of the plaintiff, and the amount of the debt sought to be recovered; the form of the declaration to be given in the schedule of the act. But no action to be commenced until after the plaintiff has delivered to the defendant the particulars of his demand, in writing, at least fourteen days preceding the commencement of such action.

2. That a precipe shall be filed with the proper officer of the court in which the suit is commenced, who shall sign the declaration: service to be good if left at the defendant's place of business or dwelling-house, with his wife, child, or servant, of at least 14 years of age, one week before the return.

3. That all process under the act shall be returnable before the Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench or Common Pleas, or Chief Baron of the Exchequer, on the first Wednesday in every month.

4. That a rule to plead shall be given, and the defendant shall plead within four days after the return of the declaration, or final judgment may be signed.

5. That if there shall be no plea, final judgment may be signed, an affidavit being first made of the service of the declaration, and the amount of the debt due, upon which the costs shall be taxed, and an execution issue.

6. That if the defendant resists the plaintiff's demand, he shall plead the general issue, and obtain a side-bar rule for leave to give all special matter in evidence; as, a set-off—bankruptcy—the statute of limitations—or a tender, &c. A copy of the rule to be delivered with the plea; and if the special matter be a set-off, a copy of the particulars to be also delivered, and the rule to be admitted as evidence of the notice.

7. That upon a plea being received, notice of trial shall be given, and a record made up as a writ of inquiry, to be directed to the sheriff, and executed in the same manner as writs of inquiry now are.

8. That the causes shall be tried before the under-sheriff, or sheriff's substitute, in the second week in every month, except those months in which the assizes are holden.

9. That the sheriff shall appoint one or

more substitutes for the trial of causes, in such towns and districts within his county as shall be ordered and appointed by the judges at the assizes; and such substitutes shall have an office in those towns and districts for entering the causes: the same to be entered three days exclusively before the trial.

10. That upon the return of the inquiry, a rule for judgment shall be given; and if no cause shown within four exclusive days, the costs to be taxed and execution issue.

11. That no writ of error shall in any case be brought, and no new trial shall be allowed, except upon the party applying giving security to pay the amount of the verdicts and double costs, in the event of a second verdict against him.

12. That a judge shall be appointed, who shall be of the degree of the coif, who shall have a control over the proceedings by summons, with power to change the venue, grant a new trial, and make such orders therein as he shall think fit. That he shall also act as an assistant to the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas, in taking special bail, swearing affidavits, and, in term time, hearing summonses in causes in those courts and granting orders.

13. That if any cause shall be tried before any of the judges at *nisi prius*, either in London or Westminster, or at the assizes, and which in the opinion of such judge ought to have been tried before the sheriff, the Judge in his discretion may deprive the plaintiff of the benefit of any costs, and give to the defendant double costs.

14. That no cause of action shall be split, but a party may wave a part of his demand so as to bring it within 15*l.*, giving notice in his declaration of so doing.

15. The operations of the act to be restricted to three years.

Observations.—The preceding outlines of a bill, intended to be submitted to Parliament, for the more easy and speedy recovery of small debts, are submitted to the consideration of the members of the profession, for their advice and assistance; and any suggestions or observations are requested to be sent to Mr. Anderton, secretary to the Metropolitan Law Society, Quality-court, Chancery-lane, on or before the 23d of January, 1826. And as it is desirable that an important measure like that proposed should receive the best possible consideration, before any steps are taken to submit it to the legislature, it is intended to confide the preparing of the bill to a committee of fifteen or more respectable practitioners, who will give their time and attention to the subject; and such gentlemen as are disposed to embark their services in the undertaking, are requested to signify the same to Mr. Anderton, as above.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS.

DOMESTIC.

Mr. Perkins' Steam Gun.—The surprising effects of this wonderful invention were lately exhibited at the manufactory of the inventor, near the Regent's Park, in the presence of the Duke of Wellington (master of the ordnance) and his staff; the Marquess of Salisbury, Mr. Peel, Sir H. Hardinge, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, the Judge Advocate-General, and many other military officers of the highest rank, together with a committee of engineer and artillery officers.

The discharge of steam was almost incessant for two hours, during which its force and rapidity in discharging balls excited amazement in all present. At first the balls were discharged at short intervals, in imitation of artillery firing, against an iron target, at the distance of thirty-five yards. Such was the force with which they were driven, that they were completely shattered to atoms. In the next experiment the balls were discharged at a frame of wood, and they passed through eleven one-inch planks of the hardest deal, placed at a distance of an inch from each other. Afterwards they were propelled against an iron-plate of one-fourth of an inch thick, and at the very first trial the ball passed through it. This was declared to be the utmost force that gunpowder could exert. This plate had been brought specially from Woolwich, for the purpose of ascertaining the comparative force of steam and gunpowder.

The pressure of steam employed to effect this wonderful pressure did not at first exceed 65 atmospheres, or 900 lbs. to the square inch, and it was repeatedly stated by Mr. Perkins that the pressure might be carried even to 200 atmospheres with perfect safety.

Mr. Perkins then proceeded to demonstrate the rapidity with which musket-balls might be projected by steam. To effect this he screwed on to the gun-barrel a tube filled with balls, which, falling down by their own gravity into the barrel, were projected, one by one, with such extraordinary velocity as to demonstrate that, by means of a succession of tubes, filled with balls, fixed in a wheel (a model of which was exhibited), nearly one thousand balls per minute might be discharged. In subsequent discharges or volleys, the barrel, to which is attached a moveable joint, was given a lateral direction, and the balls perforated a plank nearly twelve feet in length. Thus, if opposed to a regiment in line, the steam-gun might be made to act from one of its extremities to the other. A similar plank was afterwards placed in a perpendicular position, and, in like manner, there was a stream of shot-holes from the top to the bottom. It is thus proved that the

steam-gun has not only the force of gunpowder, but also admits of any direction being given to it.

Most surprise was created by the effect of a volley of balls discharged against the brick wall by the side of the target. They absolutely dug a hole of considerable dimensions in the wall, and penetrated almost one-half through its thickness. Several officers declared their belief, that, had the balls been of iron instead of lead, they would have made a breach through it: the wall was eighteen inches thick.

New Acts relating to Shipping.—All ships and vessels which have not been registered since the 1st of January 1824, must be registered, *de novo*, before the 1st of January 1826. It is also enacted, that every ship or vessel shall, before she takes in a cargo, have her name painted on the stern, in letters of not less than four inches in length; by which enactment all yachts and other vessels, which do not take in cargoes, are not compelled to have their names on the stern. It is also enacted, that all vessels which are not square-rigged, and all vessels whatever, whose length shall be greater than in the proportion of three feet to one foot in breadth, shall be forfeited, if not licensed by the 5th January 1826, by which there are very few, if any, ships or vessels of any description whatever, in the United Kingdom, but what must be immediately licensed; also boats of every description and size, except such as belong to square-rigged ships, or such as are solely employed in the fisheries, must have been licensed before the 5th of January 1826.

Larus Naturæ.—There is now in the possession of Baboo Nundo Cornar Tagore, a native of India, an animal which is a singular *larus naturæ* as can be well conceived. He is from Benares, about 40 years old, of a middling size, and of a dark colour: a little below the line of its two horns, which are of the usual size, a third projects from the forehead, about four or a half inches from the base, and of the same colour and consistence as those placed laterally: a little below this central horn there is an eye, which, although it may be considered small, appears to have its pupil and *tunica conjunctiva*. The eye being situated lengthways, between the nose and the horn, it is difficult to determine which is the upper or lower eyelid; and it would appear that there is no difference in their structure. The *orbicularis palpebrarum* muscle is large and powerful; and from there being no skin or eye-lashes, it is in a state of frequent contraction. The eye appears constantly open; but whether it is capable of power of vision, could not be ascertained. The

eye must exist to a certain degree, as the flow of tears was evident.

The Bubble Mania of the Eighteenth Century.—London, at this time (1698) abounded with new projects and schemes, promising mountains of gold. Writers about this time complain heavily that the Royal Exchange was crowded with projects, wagers, fairy companies of new inventions and manufactures, stock-jobbers, &c., so that, very soon afterwards, the transacting of this airy trade of jobbing was justly removed from off the Royal Exchange into the place called Exchange Alley. But in 1720, the destructive effects of the South-Sea Bubble palsied all the energies of industry, and gave such a shock to public and private credit, as rendered the lapse of years necessary before confidence could be restored. The absurd speculations, the bare-faced impositions and frauds, the infatuated credulity, and the egregious folly which distinguished this period, were all in the extreme, and cannot be paralleled in any other era of British history. Even after the proclamation against "*Bubbles*," that frantic trade soon revived, and even increased more than ever; and whilst these bubbles daily advanced in price, every one was a gainer, so that the lower class of people fell into luxury and prodigality, as well as their betters. Not a week-day passed without fresh projects, recommended by pompous advertisements in all the newspapers, directing where to subscribe to them. Some of the obscure keepers of books of subscriptions, contenting themselves with what they had got in the forenoon, by the subscription for one or two millions, were not to be found in the afternoon of the same day; the room they had hired for a day being shut up, and they and their subscription-books never heard of more. Some of the schemes were divided into shares, instead of hundreds and thousands, upon each of which so much was paid down; and both for them and the other kinds there were printed receipts. Persons of quality were deeply engaged in many of them, avarice prevailing over all considerations of either dignity or equity; lords and gentlemen attending taverns and coffee-houses to meet their brokers, and ladies attending the shops of milliners and haberdashers to the same end. Any impudent fellow had only to hire a room near the Alley, and open a subscription-book for somewhat relative to commerce, manufacture, plantations, or some supposed inventions, either newly hatched out of his brain, or else stolen from some of the many abortive projects of former reigns (having first advertised it in the newspapers of the preceding day), and he might, in a few hours, find subscribers for one or two millions, and, in some cases more, of imaginary stock. Yet many of these very subscribers were far from believing those projects feasible; it was enough for their purpose that there might very soon be a premium on their receipts or shares,

when they generally got rid of them in the crowded Alley to others more credulous than themselves. So great was the wild confusion in the crowd in Exchange-Alley, that the same project, or bubble, has been known to be sold, at the same instant of time, ten per cent. higher at one end of the Alley than at the other. The infatuation was at length so strong, that one project was advertised thus:—"For subscribing £2,000,000 to a certain promising and profitable design, which will hereafter be promulgated." And another writer says, 'Change-alley was more like a fair, crowded with people, than a mart of exchange, as were all the avenues leading to it; and there was a little hump-backed man, who, seeing this mania, made his fortune by lending his back, as a desk, to make transfers on, to those who could not afford time to run to the coffee-houses.

Reform at the Bar—It has been suggested that no counsel should put questions, save in a decorous and becoming manner (for it is by courtesy that counsel are allowed to plead in criminal courts of judicature); that they should not be put in the slang way of the place, but so as not to injure the feelings of the person under cross-examination; that they should be modified, so as not to be offensive, but calculated to elicit the truth; that they should not be repeated with rapidity, so as to confuse the examinant; and unless these rules were observed, that the judge take the case in his own hands, and put the questions at the suggestion of counsel. Until these rules are observed, nothing like decorum will ever be attained.

Increase of Crime.—Last year was the heaviest year of crime we have yet had. The year 1819 was 14,254: this was the year in which the body of the people was subjected to the greatest privations. In 1820, the amount fell to 13,710, and the following year to 13,115. While food was cheap, thieving naturally decreased; with high prices, it has naturally increased. An analysis of the returns of 1824 will shew, in the most striking manner, the necessary connexion between poverty and crime. The whole number of persons committed for the manufacturing and prosperous county of York, including the separate jurisdictions and the commitments for the assizes, was only 641. It is generally supposed, that large towns are hot-beds of crime, but here we include the towns of Leeds, Halifax, Sheffield, York, Wakefield, Huddersfield, &c. Contrast with this the Norfolk circuit; the commitments for this circuit, in which there are comparatively few large towns, are 1,086. The population of Yorkshire is 1,173,187; that of the Norfolk circuit is less, namely, 1,002,184. According to the Parliamentary Returns, Dorset was the county in which the wages of labour seemed lowest, being not more than 7s. a week. The commitments to the sessions

sessions for Dorset, of which the population is 144,409, amounted to 109. Cumberland, Northumberland, and Durham are, perhaps, the three counties in which labour is best paid and the necessaries of life are cheapest. The whole of the commitments to the sessions of these three counties, of which the population is 562,772, amount only to 113.

Silk Trade.—We learn from the partner of one of the first silk-houses in the city, that a manufacturer at Lyons can put a pound of dyed silk into his loom at from 8s. to 10s. cheaper than a Spitalfields' weaver can, which amounts to about 25 per cent. in favour of the French in the cost of the raw material. With respect to the manufactured article, a yard of the best *gris de Naples* could be imported from Lyons into this country (paying the duty of 30 per cent.) for 4s. 3d., and yielding the French manufacturer a profit; whereas the same could not be produced here for less than 4s. 11d., without allowing the English weaver any profit at all. With respect to the lighter descriptions of fancy articles, such as gauze-ribbons, they can be imported generally for 15 per cent., and in some instances for 20 per cent. (after paying a duty of 30 per cent.) less than is paid in England for the labour of making them, independent of the cost of the materials.

To extract Grease-spots from Linen.—The following method is not generally known, and is certainly the most simple and (we speak from experience) the best we ever met with.—Take magnesia in the lump—wet it, and rub the grease-spots well with it; in a little time brush it off, when no stain or appearance of grease will be left.—*Housekeeper's Magazine.*

Life and Annuity Tables.—From the most accurate life annuity tables, it appears that the duration of life a century ago in England, was only three-fourths of what it is at present, and that this is true in respect to each sex. It also appears that the life of a woman is vastly superior to that of a man at every age above infancy, and that the consequence of this difference is enormous in pecuniary interests depending on lives; for if two persons, a man and a woman of the same age, (for instance, thirty) were the one to purchase an annuity of £100 to be enjoyed by the other in widowhood, if the male purchased in behalf of the female, the pension would cost £466. 14s. 6d.; whereas, if the female purchased in behalf of the male, it would cost only £317. 1s. 7d. It likewise appears, that in France the duration of life was, a century ago, greatly beyond that enjoyed in England at the same time. One fact is of a surprising nature. It appears that the waste of infant life among the poor of the metropolis is most frightful—out of every thousand children born, only 542 are

alive at the time of the mother's next pregnancy; that is, scarcely more than a half survive nursing.

Metropolitan Improvements.—It does not require much architectural skill to point out a great and obvious scale of improvement which might be carried into effect in the City, which is, that it should contain two grand thoroughfares—a central and a water-side one. The one it already possesses, viz. by Fleet-street, Cheap-side, and Cornhill; the other, a river-side thoroughfare, is to be gained by widening Thames-street from the Temple-gardens to London-bridge; and then connecting these two by wide streets, instead of the present miserable lanes, &c. from the opposite sides of which the inhabitants can almost shake hands with each other. This, we are aware, would be a work of considerable expense, if accomplished all at once; but if set about by degrees, and in a spirit of true taste, it might be effected much more easily and speedily than may be at first imagined. Many of the public companies, we should think, would contribute largely towards an object which would, in the end, so materially improve their estates.

Totterill fields Prison, it appears, is to be pulled down, because it is "inconvenient, insufficient, and otherwise inadequate;" and because there is a "necessity for the erection of a new gaol for Westminster;" and the place whereon the old prison is situated, is represented as "improper," so that the said prison is to be removed to some other part of Westminster.

The Date-Tree.—The extensive importance of the date-tree is one of the most curious subjects in natural history, a considerable part of the inhabitants of Egypt, of Arabia, and Persia, subsist almost entirely on its fruit; they boast also of its medicinal virtues; their camels feed upon the date-stones. From the leaves they make courtes, baskets, bags, mats, and brushes, from the branches, cages for their poultry and kennels for their gardens, from the fibres of the boughs, thread, ropes, and rigging, from the sap is prepared a spirituous liquor, and the trunk of the tree furnishes fuel. It is now said, that from one variety of the palm-tree meal has been extracted from among the fibres of the trunk, and has been used for food.

Hazel Nuts have been found in a bog at Bonnington, near Peebles, on a farm belonging to Sir J. Hay, bart., about eight feet below the surface. The top soil was three feet of meadow clay, upon a layer of grayish-coloured gravel, about four and a half feet thick: the substratum of the bog consisted of a mixture of gray sand and brown moss, with some rotten branches and stumps of trees; at the bottom of the the nuts were found. Upon opening these nuts they were found entirely unshelled, though the nut itself and the inner husk were as entire as if they had been

The nut being opened carefully, the membrane was taken out in the form of a perfect bag. The substance of the kernel, therefore, must have escaped in a gaseous form through the membrane and the shell, or when decomposed or dissolved by water. In some of the nuts, not arrived at maturity, the bag was very small, and surrounded, as in the fresh nut, with a soft fungous-like substance, which had resisted decay.

Exportation of Gold and Silver.—From the 1st of January 1824 to the end of June 1825, there has been exported from this country, according to the register of the custom-house, in gold and silver coinage—gold, 8,550,000 pounds; silver, 3,223,379 pounds; undeclared, 5,200,000 pounds; a total of 16,973,379 pounds—about a million sterling, monthly.

Small Writing.—"I wrote, within the compass of a half-split pea, a full copy of the Lord's Prayer (doxology included), also a full copy of the Grace, with the addition of three words, not found in the prayer-book—viz. "now and for," &c.—the original being, "be with us all evermore," &c. I then wrote the "Glory be to the Father," &c. "as it was in the beginning," &c. all perfect: having still a space unoccupied, I added my name thus, Written by John Macready, A.B., T.C.D., 1825. The lines are twenty-five, and the number of letters contained in the whole amounts to five hundred and twenty-six, and four figures! The punctuation is perfect. It may be a matter of surprise to mention, that it was written without the assistance of a glass. I have seen curiosities of this kind in the museum of the Dublin Society House, but I found that mine exceeded none of them in compass, and was considerably smaller than one. They contain the Lord's Prayer only, without the doxology." So writes—JOHN MACREADY, of 43, Bride-street, Dublin!!

A Panoramic View of the City of Mexico and the surrounding country is now exhibiting by the Messrs. Burford, at their well-known Exhibition in Leicester-square. The view, taken in 1823, includes the whole of the singular and magnificent city, the extensive and highly-cultivated valley, the five great lakes, and the grand chain of Mexican Cordilleras, which completely surrounds the whole.

An Explosion of Oil Gas recently took place in Edinburgh, through the culpable or rather wanton negligence of a servant lad, in the employ of Colin Mackenzie, Esq. It appears that the Oil Gas Company of Edinburgh provide burners to their gas lamps, which are capable of being taken off at pleasure; and to this mismanagement may be ascribed the fatal accident here recorded. The boy having some curiosity, with regard to the explosive properties of gas, was, it appears, in the practice of taking off the burners from the pipes, and lighting the jet from the aperture of the service pipe.

MONTHLY MAG.—Supp.

He was also in the habit of filling paper bags with the gas, and exploding them for the amusement of himself and friends; though utterly unconscious of the danger he incurred in his chemical investigations. He was, however, destined to pay dearly for his folly: for, having either forgotten to replace the burner on the end of the pipe, previous to leaving it, or else being called away without having an opportunity of returning to the place (a sort of back area or kitchen) so as to shut off the gas, a sufficient quantity escaped to produce an explosive mixture; and the unfortunate lad, with some other servants, on bringing a light to the door of the room, in order to find out the leakage of gas, occasioned an explosion, which was instantly fatal to himself, and which scorched and otherwise injured two other (a male and female) servants. The smell of gas had been perceived in the house, and also in that adjoining, for two hours previous to the occurrence of the accident; but no suspicion whatever was entertained of the real cause of its escape, until subsequent to the accident, when the people of the gas-works arrived on the spot. Surely, they ought to put it out of the power of ignorance or indiscretion to produce accidents, which might, in many cases, be attended with much more serious effects than in this instance.

The following are the proportions in which languages prevail in the new world. The English language is spoken by 11,647,000; the Spanish by 10,504,000; the Indian by 7,593,000; the Portuguese by 3,740,000; the French by 1,242,000; the Dutch, Danish and Swedish, by 216,000 persons; making, altogether, the number of 27,349,000 speaking the European languages, and 7,593,000 the Indian.

The metropolis of Great Britain alone is supposed to contain more inhabitants than all the provinces of La Plata, extending over 28 degrees of latitude and 13 of longitude.

New Musical Instrument.—A keyed trumpet has been constructed of wood, which is intended as a substitute for those made of copper. This instrument has been examined and tried at a meeting of musical men, by whom it was approved, and called "Tuba-Dupré," the name of its inventor. Some years ago, a similar attempt was made by a manufacturer at Paris, but was not finally successful. Wood must be an unfavourable material for those brilliant instruments, whose principal office is the execution of flourishes. It is surprising that composers for the orchestra do not more frequently avail themselves of the keyed trumpet, and thereby throw some variety into the trumpet parts, which have hitherto been exceedingly limited. Properly employed, key-trumpets are capable of producing an admirable effect, not only in the *tutti*, but even the *solo*.

Tea.—In Mexico and Guatemala, the leaves of the *Peperomia glandulosa* are used for tea. In New Grenada, the *Azadirachta* *Thaerformis* or *Symphoricarpos* affords a tea, not inferior to that of China. Further to the north of the same continent, a very wholesome tea is made from the leaves of the *Gentiana Procumbens* and the *Ledum Latifolium*, which is usually called Labrador tea, and was made known by the late Sir J. Banks. Paraguay, however, furnishes the most famous of American teas. It is made by merely pouring warm water upon the leaves, when it is sipped, through a small silver or glass tube, from a vessel called a *Mait Pot*, suspended from the neck by a light chain. It is frequently mixed with a little lemon juice—used with or without sugar, and is preferred to the Chinese drug by many European travellers. It is the more remarkable, being the produce of a kind of holly (generally considered deleterious) growing to about the size of the orange-tree, to which it bears considerable resemblance in leaf and habit: its flowers are white and tetrandrus, and succeeded, like those of common holly, by scarlet berries. The leaves, fresh or dried, are without smell; but, warm water being poured on them, they exhale an agreeable odour. In New Holland, *Cornus Alba* produces a very good tea. The inhabitants of the Kurile Islands, in the Kamtschatkan sea, prepare tea from an undescribed species of *Pedicularis*. It is needless to notice all the aromatic *Labiata*, used for tea in different countries—the object being to show that the plants made use of in producing this beverage, are nearly as various and remote as the countries in which they are used. However, while on the subject of teas, it may be interesting and useful to observe that, generally, those which may be arranged under the appellation of common black China tea, consist chiefly of the old leaves of the *Thea Viridis*, mixed with those of the *Canellia Samungu*, or *Oleifera*, and sometimes fragments of the leaves of the *Olea Fragrans*, and that the finest teas, whether green or black, appear to be produced by the *Thea Buha*, the quality and colour depending solely on the age of the leaves, and the mode of preparing them. Long attention to the subject (a writer in *Jam. Ed. Ph. Jour.* states) has not enabled him to detect, in teas, said to be adulterated, either willow or alow leaves, or any thing else of British growth. Probably the leaves of the species of *Cornellia*, before mentioned, may have been taken for alow leaves.

The Dutch papers contain an account of a new discovery in printing, or a new application of lithography, for reprinting foreign journals, by which it is calculated that the subscription to those papers which now costs, with the postage and triple stamp, thirty-one francs twenty cents per quarter, will be only ten francs. The reprint will be executed by a lithographic and

chemical process, to which the inventor has given the name of *Identigraphy*. Every foreign journal, for which there shall be one hundred subscribers, will be reprinted and the reprint appear two hours after the arrival of the mail.

Our readers are acquainted with the discovery made some time back in England, of caverns containing the bones of hyenas, tigers, and various other animals. A similar interesting discovery has been made in France;—a cavern full of fossil bones, belonging to a great number of species, has been recently found in the neighbourhood of Lunel-Vieil, near Montpellier. A notice on this subject has been addressed to the Royal Academy of Sciences, by M. Marcel de Serres, of which the following is the substance. The cavern is in a stratum of limestone, and contains the remains of a multitude of quadrupeds, both carnivorous and herbivorous, several of which have never before been met with in a fossil state: amongst the latter, the bones of the camel are particularly remarkable. Judging from some of the remains of the lions and tigers found in this collection, the animals to which they belonged must have considerably exceeded in size and force the lions and tigers of the present day. There are other remains of these animals, the proportions of which are similar to those of the present race. With these latter are found mixed, the bones of hyenas, panthers, wolves, foxes and bears; and what is very remarkable, these remains of carnivorous animals are mingled confusedly with an immense quantity of the bones of herbivorous quadrupeds, amongst which M. Marcel de Serres was able to distinguish the hippopotamus, wild boar of an immense size, peccaris, horses, mules, several species of the deer and elk kind, sheep, oxen, and even rabbits and mice. A singular peculiarity, presented by this collection of animal remains, is, that the position in which the bones are found does not correspond with their distribution in the skeleton, or with the habitudes of the animal; for close to the jaw bone of a carnivorous quadruped may be frequently found the thigh-bones of an herbivorous one. In fact, the whole are so confusedly heaped together, that it is very rare to meet the bones of the same animal, or even of the same species, lying together. The bones, discovered in this cavern, are imbedded in an alluvial soil, which contains a great quantity of rounded pebbles, a circumstance that would lead to the supposition that they had been transported thither by the waters. All the bones found in this cavern contain animal matter; and, what is rather singular, the soil in which they are imbedded contains more animal matter than the bones themselves. For further information on this interesting discovery, we refer to the *Moniteur de Paris* &c.

which he promises shall be much more accurate and detailed.

Zinnwald Mica is of a silvery white colour, mixed with grey: it occurs in crystalline greys, of which the laminae are flexible, elastic, and of considerable size. The specific gravity of some boiled in distilled water to exclude the air, was 2·985. Heated to redness, no appreciable weight was lost; and, generally, little change of aspect induced. It was readily fused by the blow-pipe flame, which was then tinged with red. The fusion was accompanied by an apparent boiling, and a black scoriaceous mass was left. To determine the alkalies, carbonate of baryta acted on 51·235 grains of the powder. The mass greatly contracted from the ignition, and assumed a green blackish colour. 7·35 grains of sulphate of lithia, equivalent to 2·281 grains, or 4·09 per cent. of pure lithia, resulted from the process above described; and 9·68 sulphate of potass, equivalent to 5·28 grains, or 9·467 per cent. pure. (Sulphate of potass is, here, presumed to be composed of 40 sulphuric acid and 48 potass; and sulphate of lithia of 40 acid and 18 lithia.) The determination of the other constituents is complicated, owing to the presence of fluoric acid, which occurs, perhaps, in all micas. Berzelius' method, in the analysis of the topaz, was resorted to; which, being of some delicacy, may be described particularly. 29·38 grains of the mica, in powder, were mixed with thrice the weight of carbonate of soda, and ignited in a moderate red heat, for the space of half-an-hour; the mass had then contracted greatly, and was of a dirty yellowish colour, stained green, in parts, by manganese. It was treated by successive portions of hot water, till all soluble alkaline matter was completely removed. Carbonate of ammonia was now added to the alkaline solution, exposed to a temperature about 100° Fahr., till the ammoniacal odour had completely ceased; by which mean the alumina and silica were deposited. After filtration, the liquid was neutralized by muriatic acid, and the fluoric acid dissipated by muriate of lime. The fluete of lime having been ignited, weighed 5·41 grains, equivalent (fluete of lime containing, in 100 quarts, 27·86 of fluoric acid) to 1·509 grains, or 5·138 per cent. of fluoric acid. The matter, undissolved by the water, at first, together with that afterwards separated from the alkaline solution, was dissolved by muriatic acid. The solution was evaporated to dryness; the soluble parts were taken up by water, acidulated with muriatic acid, and the silica collected on a filtre. After ignition, it weighed 15·07 grains, or 44·277 per cent. To the acid liquid, while cold and moderately diluted, a solution of carbonate of soda was gradually added, till the alumina and iron were precipitated. After filtration, they were separated by pure potass. The alumina, after ex-

posure to a white heat, weighed 8·349 grains, 24·532 per cent. The ignited peroxide of iron amounted to 3·709 grains, 9·329 grains, or 11·35 per cent. of protoxide: and examination proved this to be pure. The solution, from which the iron and alumina had been separated, was boiled briskly to expel carbonic acid, and rendered decidedly alkaline by carbonate of soda. A dirty white precipitate subsided, which, when heated to redness, amounted to 0·543 grains of the brown oxide of manganese, 1·489 grains, or 1·664 per cent. of the protoxide. Examination proved it to contain neither lime nor magnesia.

The composition is:—

Silica	44·28	Fluoric acid	5·14
Alumina	24·53	Potass	9·47
Protoxide of iron	11·33	Lithia	4·09
Do. of manganese	1·66		
			100·50

[*Dr. Turner, in Brewster's Journal.*]

Klaproth's analysis shows:—

Silica	47
Alumina	20
Oxide of iron	15·50
Do. of manganese ...	1·75
Potass	14·50
	98·75

Other specimens of mica have likewise been subjected, by Dr. Turner, to the same minute analysis, particularly from Altenberg, near Zinnwald;—a greyish white, and a brown mica from Cornwall: in none of which varieties was there any presence of titanium, which (in p. 441, of vol. lix. M.M.) is apparently too hastily stated to be a minute constituent of *all* micas; but these analyses, which have been subsequently instituted, refer, perhaps, to "varieties not then known." It is curious that all these micas are found in tin districts; and perhaps future observations on the occurrence of *Lithion-Mica*, may direct the practical miner in his search for veins of tin.

Historical Facts.—It is singular that parliament has assembled on a Sunday, in consequence of the death of the sovereign, no less than three times during the present and the three preceding reigns—in that of George I, on occasion of the death of Queen Anne; in George III, on occasion of the death of George II.; in George IV, on occasion of that of George III. It is also equally singular, that the reigns of the first three Edwards should have occupied a space of time considerably exceeding a century: and that the reigns of the first three Georges should have occupied a similar period; Edward I. ascended to the throne Nov. 16, 1272; Edward II, July 7, 1307; Edward III, Sept. 21, 1327. These three monarchs ruled England 104 years, 7 months, and 12 days. The time occupied by the reigns of three Georges was 105 years, 5 months, and 29 days.

FOREIGN.

NORTH AMERICA.

The method taken by the North Americans to preserve their log-built houses from damp is as simple as it is infallible—they cover the foundations (in low and swampy soils) with sheet lead, to the height of one or two feet above the ground, and they then build above this, which should cover all the thickness of the wall. By this method no moisture can possibly penetrate above the lead, and the foundations of the houses only are exposed to humidity.

Conflagration.—At the scattered and thinly inhabited forest-town of Miramichi, in New Brunswick, North America, the woods have taken fire from some (it is hoped) accidental cause. Those occupied in felling timber, within their precincts, have been consumed; the flames have seized their dwellings, and even the ships in the harbour, which have been burnt to the water's-edge. the fury of the flames has been such, that half naked sufferers, both on land and water, have with difficulty escaped—only to witness and recount the scenes of misery and devastation, with which an almost unknown extent of country is enveloped.

A Steam Boat of Sheet Iron, intended for a passage-boat from Columbia, on the Susquehanna, to Northumberland, is constructing at New York. The boat has sixty feet keel, nine feet beam, and is three feet high. She is composed entirely of sheet iron, riveted with iron, and her ribs are strips of sheet iron, which, by their peculiar form, are said to possess thrice the strength of the same weight of iron in the square or flat form. The whole weight of iron in the boat, with the wood-work, decks, cabin, and steam-engine, will be but five ton. The whole cost of the boat and steam-engine will be three thousand dollars.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Except during the season of Lent, scarcely an evening passes in South American cities without some social *tertulia* or dance, where a stranger is welcomed with marked hospitality and attention. It is usual for the lady of the house to present him with a flower when he enters—a favour which is much enhanced by the grace with which it is bestowed; but at these tertulias there is no lavish expense as in England. It is seldom that any thing beyond cold spring water and sugar are produced. But, in England, the custom of lavish expenditure has almost altogether put an end to social intercourse.

The *ayya* and *manto* are the principal peculiarities of the female dress in Lima. The latter is made of black silk; and being attached to the waist, is brought over the head, and held by the hand in front, so as to suffer one eye only, except on special

occasions, to be visible. The former is a sort of outer garment, made of a thick elastic stuff, and fitted so close to the person, as to exhibit the shape in a manner which would be considered indelicate elsewhere; a certain degree of wadding even is used to heighten the effect, and show off the beautifully slender waist to more advantage.

The Republic of Columbia comprises New Grenada, consisting of the governments of the Cordilleras, from Guayaquil to Manila, Casanare, and San Juan de Los Llanos; and Caraccas, a captaincy, containing Cumana, Barcelona, Caraccas, Varinas and Guyana.

The inhabitants of the Andes may, on the same day, pass from a heat violent as that of the burning climate of Central Africa, to the extreme cold of the frozen regions of Lapland, and yet run no risk, because the change is gradual. This Republic is supposed, by Baron de Humboldt, to contain 29,958 square leagues. It has two archbishoprics, i. e. of Caraccas and Santa Fé. Their suffragans are—Popayan, Cartagena, Santa Martha, Merida, Guiana, Antioquia, Quito, Cuenca, Maynas and Panama.

The river *De la Plata* is flooded periodically, and, like the Nile, inundates and fertilizes the adjacent country; when the Indians, leaving their country, and betaking them to their canoes, float hither and thither till the waters retire. In April 1793, a violent wind up-heaved this immense mass of water to a distance of 10 leagues, immersing the whole country, while the bed of the river was dried up in such a manner, that it might be walked upon dry-shod. Foundered and shaken vessels again saw the light, and among others, thus brought to day, was an English vessel, which had been lost in 1768. Many people descended into this bed, visited and despoiled the vessels thus laid dry, and returned with their pockets filled with money and precious articles, which more than 30 years, had been

“In the deep bosom of the ocean buried.”

This phenomenon lasted three days, when the wind abated, and the waters rolled back into their natural channel.

FRANCE

Slave-Trade.—On a moderate calculation, the number of vessels of Nantes engaged in the slave-trade is no less than eighty; and the ship-owners increase the number of their accomplices, by making the ship-builders and the workmen themselves—the carpenter, the sail-maker, the ropemaker, the smith—owners of small shares in the illegal and infamous adventure. An eye-witness of the highest credit, who has just visited Nantes, reports, from his own observation, no less than eleven slave vessels in readiness or preparation, and more as a fact beyond question.

sailed with the same destination a few days before. Vessels, palpably fitted up for the conveyance of slaves, were to be seen in the ship-builders' yards, and lying in the river publicly for sale. This was not all; the handcuffs, the iron-fetters, the thumb-screws destined for the refractory limbs of the tortured negroes on board, were to be seen by hundreds in the forges.

ITALY.

The annual census (ending at Easter, 1825) of the Roman population has been recently published; the following are extracts:—"Entire population of the capital, 138,750; families, 33,271; priests, 1,488; monks and friars, 1,662; nuns, 1,502; marriages, 1,158; births, 4,243; deaths, 4,446; in the hospitals, 2,002; in the prisons, 1,020; 'heretics,' Turks, and infidels (exclusive of the Jews), 217; increase of the population since the preceding year, 220.

Important discoveries of antiquities have been made at Tusculum. Not only has an ancient theatre been found, but the streets leading to it have been cleared: an aqueduct, a public fountain, baths, vases, a head of Jupiter, other marble ornaments, elegant paintings in *fresco*, and other precious objects, have been brought to light.

PRUSSIA.

Suicides, it appears by a calculation of Dr. Caspar, are increasing wonderfully in Berlin. From 1780 to 1797, the proportion was one in 1,000; from 1799 to 1808, one in 600; and from 1813 to 1822, one in 100. He attributes the increase principally to the increase of drinking-houses, which, it appears, compose the fourth part of the houses of Berlin.

TUSCANY.

The population of Tuscany does not exceed a million—certainly not a million and an eighth; and, to provide for the spiritual wants of this little state, we find 7,957 secular priests, and 2,581 persons in orders of a lower rank; 2,433 regular priests, and 1,627 lay brothers, distributed over 2,013 convents, together with 7,670 nuns, occupying 136 establishments of seclusion. The whole number of persons thus taken from the business of life, to conduct the exercise of public worship, or to spend their days in the ignorance and seclusion of the cloister, amounts by this statement to 22,268. Thus the religious population is to the secular as one in fifty; or, allowing for children, and persons unable to work in the latter, the inhabitants of convents and the secular clergy are, to the active and industrious portion of the community, as one to twenty-five or thirty. London exceeds in the number of its inhabitants the whole of Tuscany.

SWEDEN.

Stockholm.—The Society in this city, "*Pro Fide et Christianis Moribus*," has decreed the prize to an Essay by a Mr.

Collin, sub-rector of the academy at Malmœ, on the question proposed by the society:—"What are the best means to prevent concubinage and the constantly increasing number of illegitimate children in Sweden?" Among other proposals made by the author of the essay, is one to appoint in each province a moral-censor, to transmit to the chief-censor (to be appointed in the capital) *reports on conduct*; in which those persons should be named who merited civil infamy, and who, on the report of the chief-censor, should be punished as follows:—the nobleman, to the loss of his nobility; the citizen and peasant, by the loss of his right of voting at elections, and of holding places of public trust; and the clergy and civil officers, by the loss of their offices, &c. Several of our journals have expressed themselves with some severity, not only on the author of the essay, but on the society which crowned it; and one of them calls it an attempt to introduce into Sweden an inquisition worse than the Spanish: it declares the principles laid down in this essay as contrary to the constitution; because, if the plan were carried into execution, such a chief-censor would have a greater power than the constitution allows to the king himself.

SICILY.

At Macaluba, a hill near Girgenti, composed chiefly of blue clay, there is a continual disengagement of gas (carbonic acid and carburetted hydrogen) from small cavities, shaped like craters, which are filled with muddy water, mixed with *petroleum*. There are times, when the quantity of gas emitted is so great as to throw up the mud to the height of 200 feet, so as almost to justify the name common in the country, where these *jets* are called Air-Volcanoes.

Near the town of Sciacca (the ancient baths of Selinus, on the slope of Mount Calogero, the ancient *Mons Cronius*, at the back of the above town), are baths, of which the temperature is no less than 120°. Fahr., and which seem to contain sulphate of magnesia and sulphuretted hydrogen gas. Like the Harrowgate waters, they are much used for cutaneous disorders. At a higher level, the rocks belonging to the blue clay formation are lost, and a white compact saccharoid of limestone is met with, containing kidney-shaped masses of flint, similar to those in chalk-strata, which continues to the top of the mountain.

Not long since, the proprietor of some land in the interior congratulated himself on his good fortune, in being able to collect a large quantity of sulphur, already purified, by merely placing vessels to receive a stream of that substance, which was constantly issuing from the side of a hill, occasioned by a bed of sulphur in its interior having caught fire,—the heat generated by the combustion of one part serving to liquefy the other.

TURKEY.

TURKEY.

The following is stated to be the price of provisions in Constantinople. But we are not inclined to suspect that even this cheapness will induce many persons to emigrate to Turkey, or to exchange the dearth and safety of their own country for the cheapness and insecurity of the Sublime Porte.

Beef	1½d. per lb.
Mutton	1½d. do.
Butter	5½d. do.
Cheese	1½d. do.
Eggs	2d. per dozen
Good Bread	2d. per lb.
Ordinary ditto	1d. do.
Tea.....	5s. do.
Sugar	5½d. do.
Loaf ditto	6d. do.
Fowls.....	1s. 2d. per couple
Ducks	1s. 2d. do.
Geese.....	1s. 2d. to 3s. 6d. each
Turkeys.....	1s. to 3s. each
Wine	1½d. per bottle
Good ditto.....	3d. do.
Rackee, or Brandy	4½d. do.
Olive Oil	1s. 6d. per gallon
Wheat	22s. 9d. per quarter
Barley	9s. 6d. do.
Rice	1½d. per lb.

A house pays, on its being built, from 50 to 1,500 piastres to the Memeroglu, or inspector of buildings, and to the Bostanghi Bashî, 25 to 1,000 piastres (four piastres being nearly equal to £1 sterling).

HAYTI.

As this island is now an object of public attention, the following details will be, probably, acceptable to our readers:—The President is elected by the Senate; his office is for life, and his revenue is 200,000 francs per year. He has the right to nominate his successor, in a letter addressed to the Senate; but that body is, however, free to reject this nomination—it may accuse the President. The President possesses the executive power; he is the fountain of all honour, and appoints to all employments. The legislative power is divided between the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies; and the Chamber is composed of deputies, one sent from each parish, and two from the town; they must be land-owners, and must be twenty-three years of age: they are elected for five years. The electors who sell their votes are excluded from all employment under government. The deputies meet on April 1st, every year, at Port-au-Prince, and remain together three months. The Senate is composed of twenty-four members who are elected for nine years by the Chamber of Deputies, by means of a triple lot (which must not contain the name of any deputy), presented by the President. To be a senator, a person must be thirty years of age; and no one can be re-elected till after three years. The Senate is particularly charged with all that concerns the administration; it is a permanent body,

and each senator receives a salary of 8,000 francs.

WEST-INDIES.

The island of Cuba contains 700,000 inhabitants, among whom are 256,000 slaves; Jamaica, 402,000, among whom are 342,000 slaves; Porto Rico, 225,000, of which 25,000 are slaves; Guadaloupe and its dependencies, 120,000, of which 100,000 are slaves; Martinique, 99,000, among which are 78,000 slaves.

EGYPT.

Preparation of Coffee at Rosetta.—After roasting the coffee, it is pounded in immense mortars, three Arabs working, at one time, with enormous pestles, each as large as a man can raise. The capacity of the bottom of the mortar being only equal to the reception of one of these at a time, the pestles are raised according to the measure of an air, sung by an attendant Arab. The main purpose of this curious accompaniment is to prevent the hand and arm of a boy, kneeling near the mortar, from being crushed to atoms. The boy's arm is always within the mortar, which affords room for each pestle to pass, in turn, without bruising him, if he place it in time against the side of the vessel; but as, after every stroke, he must stir up the powder, at the bottom, with his fingers, if the precise period of each blow were not marked by the measure of the song, his arm would be struck off. A sight of this process is sufficient to explain the cause of the very impalpable nature of the coffee-powder used in Turkey.

It appears from a letter recently received from a son of Mr. Galloway, the engineer, that the Pacha of Egypt is making immense improvements in manufactures, and otherwise, in his dominions, under the superintendence of English and foreign agents. The Pacha has contrived to possess himself of the last and highest improvements of our manufacturing machinery; among others, the engraved barrel rollers for cotton printing. He has his choice, and, apparently, is quite equal to the task, of selecting from all the superb inventions of modern engineers French or English. The progress which Egypt has made, in three years, in turning the balance of trade in her favour, indicates what may be expected in future. By a table of the imports into Liverpool, it seems that more than 20,000 bags of Egyptian cotton wool introduced into that port, during the last year. It would be curious if the growth and manufacture of cotton should ever become one of the staple commodities of Egypt; and that the modern Atlantees, whose ancient progenitors were colonized from the cotton-spinning districts of Asia, should, in common with their brethren, the regenerated Greeks, become again the Mediterranean carriers of productions derived from the looms and soil of renovated Egypt.

SUPPLEMENTARY OBITUARY.

MR. JOHN BURGESS,

WHO died Sept. 11, in St. Margaret's-street, Canterbury, at the advanced age of 96, was, for many years, one of the choristers of the cathedral; but infirmity having rendered the task irksome, he retired some time since, upon a liberal bounty provided by the dean and chapter. He was also parish-clerk of Saint Mildred, and belonged to the society of ringers.

MR. WILLIAM BICKNELL.

At the residence of his son, in Lower Tooting, aged 76, Mr. William Bicknell. He was formerly master of an academy at Ponder's-End, near Enfield, which was afterwards removed to Tooting. At no period of life ambitious of public notice, he passed the evening of his day in tranquil retirement in the bosom of his family. A firm belief in the truth of the Holy Scriptures, and a diligent and fearless inquirer into the meaning of the sacred text, he experienced the consolations of the Gospel, and met death without fear. Humble as he was in station, and retiring in disposition he was yet firm in what he considered correct political sentiments. As a freeholder of the county in which he lived, and as a liveryman of the city of London, he always gave his vote in favour of those candidates who were the known advocates of the liberties of the subject, or to those whose professions he believed to be sincere on this important subject. Opposed to the war system, he formed various estimates of the national debt, which were published in some of the former volumes of this journal, and which present most fearful details. Solicitous, however, that reform should be brought about by peaceful and constitutional measures, he disapproved such public meetings as were rather calculated to ferment the public mind than to produce any real good. In the earlier part of his life he had been a member of the Established Church; but, in the firm belief that she was wrong, he withdrew from her worship, and connected himself with that denomination of Dissenters called Unitarians. He was an active opponent of Lord Sidmouth's bill respecting Dissenters. But his chief excellencies were to be seen in private life. From the earliest period, he was a lover of science: he had acquired a considerable knowledge of the learned languages, and with the mathematics, in all their various parts, he was intimately conversant. By a diligent and steady course of reading, his mind also contained a treasure which was inexhaustible. These acquirements well fitted him for the arduous duties of a schoolmaster, which profession he followed, with unremitting diligence and success, for the long period of seventy-two years. His character, also, as a husband,

a father, and master of a family, is beyond all praise. He was seized, about three days before his dissolution, with a general paralysis; and he quitted the scenes of time without any desire of a more protracted stay, and entered into futurity without any mistrust as to its consequences.

DESFONTAINES.

Nov. 20.—At Paris, aged 92, Desfontaines, the father of the present race of French poets.

COMMODORE JOSEPH NOURSE, C.B.

Commodore Nourse began his naval career in 1793, under the command and auspices of Admiral Sir Alexander Hood, afterwards Lord Bridport, in the Royal George. With the intention of enabling him to see more service, the Admiral placed him on board the Audacious, under the command of his nephew. After a time he returned to the Royal George; and, in 1795, was in the battle off Port L'Orient, with Lord Bridport. The Royal George had two ships engaged with her at the same time, one of eighty and one of ninety guns: the carnage was dreadful. In 1796, or the beginning of 1797, he was acting lieutenant on board the Alcmenes, Capt. H. Browne. He was in the engagement off Algeziras Bay: he also formed a part of the detachment from the fleet at Vigo Bay, on the expedition under Sir James Pulteney. In 1802 he had the command of the Advice brig. He was soon afterwards appointed to the Cyane, and so successfully cleared the French privateers, that the merchants of Barbadoes presented government with a vessel soliciting that Capt. Nourse might command her. In 1813, he was appointed to the Severn, and so signalized himself in America, that on his return to England he was made a Companion of the Bath. In 1822 he sailed with the rank of commodore to take the naval command of the Cape of Good Hope station. He expired, Sept. 4, on board the Andromache, in all probability a victim to the effect of climate and the inconveniences to which he was exposed.

GENERAL BESSIERES.

General Bessieres was born in the south of France, of low and obscure parentage. His youth, it is generally asserted, was not without its errors, and it was generally reported that he fled his native country to escape the hand of justice. He chose Spain as his asylum, entered into the military service, and held the rank of Captain, when he was arrested on suspicion of forming one of a secret society for establishing a republic in the Peninsula. Being convicted, he was condemned to death by the tribunal

of Barcelona; but his life was thus preserved: By the laws of Spain, when an individual is condemned to death, he prepares for the execution of the sentence by three days' prayers and confessions, in a chapel where he is confined, and from which he is led to the place of execution; but if, by any extraordinary circumstance, the prisoner remains in the chapel of expiation beyond the term fixed, he is pardoned. Bessieres had this happiness. he afterwards solicited the clemency of the king, and upon a report made to Ferdinand by M. Bardoxi, the then minister of the interior, was pardoned; but his name was erased from the army-lists, and he was ordered to quit the Spanish territory. Bessieres took refuge on the frontiers, where he led a miserable existence. It was here he resided in 1820, when the events which took place gave him an opportunity of raising and disciplining a number of troops, and with them repaired to the environs of Madrid, in the province of Cuenca. He assumed the rank of Field-marshal, and wore the uniform, and in this quality commanded the troops under his orders. Towards the end of the campaign, Bessieres had established his head-quarters at Hueta, a small town, 80 miles from Madrid. It was here that he struggled against the constitutionalists with great intrepidity. He was excessively rigid in his mode of life; slept but seldom, and trusted no one—having been several times on the point of being betrayed to the constitutionalists. The removal of the government to Seville, then to Cadiz, and the arrival of the French troops, put a stop to or deranged all the projects of Bessieres; but he held out his position at Hueta till the entry of the French into Madrid. The king, on his return, received Bessieres and confirmed his former rank. Since that time he constantly resided at Madrid, and always appeared at court, where, however, he was little noticed, undoubtedly on account of his origin, and became very discontented with the state of things, and at seeing men preferred before him, but still always appearing devoted to Ferdinand; and accompanied his majesty in 1824, to the waters of Sacedon. Perhaps Bessieres had secret motives in making this voyage. The king traversed a part of the province of Cuenca, the theatre of Bessieres' efforts in the royalist cause, and the populace spoke of him with enthusiasm. All this assiduity on the part of Bessieres towards the king, and his conduct at the head of the royalist party, apparently merited in his eyes greater favour than he enjoyed. But Ferdinand did not even bestow on him the cross of St. Ferdinand; and there is little doubt but discontent and ambition were the cause of the revolt of this inveterate royalist, for which he suffered.

MR. THOMAS RAVENHILL

Was originally an engraver, and engraved

several of the plates to Grose's *Antiquities*, besides various other topographical prints for the magazines. He worked for Hooper, the publisher of Grose, then keeping a shop in Holborn, facing Bloomsbury-square, where Bullock's auction-room now stands; beneath whose roof resided Captain Grose himself, for the convenience of publishing his work. Ravenhill at that time had considerable employment. but the great improvement in the style of topographical engraving deprived him of business, and he has latterly lived by taking sketches of antiquities in various counties for the purpose of illustration, particularly those places mentioned by Lysons in his *Excursions of London*. About seven years ago he printed a small tract, entitled "A List of Topographical Sketches, accurately taken on the spot, years back, by T. Ravenhill, chiefly in London, and the counties of Kent, Middlesex, Surrey, and Essex. Many of these having never been engraved, they will be found useful for the illustration of Lysons, and other authors who have noticed the antiquities in and round London." This tract contained a list of about 350 subjects, with a brief address on the advantages of preserving our national antiquities. He frequently was employed to make copies of a great proportion of them, and certainly has been the means of preserving views of many public buildings, now destroyed, of which no other resemblance remains. In the richly illustrated copy of Lysons' *Excursions*, belonging to J. Morice, Esq., are two views of every church mentioned in that interesting work, besides many others of antiquaries, &c., from the pencil of the late Mr. Ravenhill. He was one of the last survivors of the old topographical engravers, whose work now would not be deemed worthy of insertion in a magazine. He was a small man, upwards of seventy, lively, with a great flow of spirits, and felt a strong interest in every thing connected with the illustration of *Pennant's London, or Lysons' Excursions*. Just before his death he spoke with great enthusiasm of his copy of the latter work, illustrated with a great number of additional prints and original drawings. From the account on the inquest, it would appear he was destitute of effects; but the original sketches for his drawings, no circumstances would have induced him to part with: and although copies of them have been repeatedly made, they would still possess a value to the collector. His appearance bespoke poverty, but from his conversation nothing of the kind would be surmised; indeed, he seemed very indifferent about the sale of his drawings, and could scarcely be induced to exhibit any specimens, although they would frequently have produced him numerous orders. He thought his list and a sketch was sufficient. But of course, illustrators wished to see the style of execution, as well as the subject.

GENERAL INDEX

TO

THE SIXTIETH VOLUME.

LAST SIX MONTHS OF 1825.

-
- | | | |
|--|--|------------------------|
| A BORIGINES, New South Wales, | Architectural beauty, observations on - | 428 |
| account of - - - - - | Armour-coat, ancient English, Mr. | |
| Absorption of moisture by charcoal of | Langfrac's solution of the difficul- | |
| different woods - - - - - | ties about - - - - - | 232 |
| Abstract of the act on weights and mea- | Arts, FINE - - - - - | 81 |
| sures, - - - - - | —, on ancient and modern - | 418 |
| Abuse of episcopal power, observations | Ascension-island, description of the - | 403 |
| on the - - - - - | Asphaltites, on the lake of - | 319 |
| Academy, the French, public meeting | Assessed taxes, on the necessity for re- | |
| of the - - - - - | peal of - - - - - | 71 |
| Acid, pectic or coagulating, on the dis- | Astronomical Society, proceedings of - | 49 |
| covery of - - - - - | Athénée, in New York, account of - | 261 |
| Account, an authentic, of the living | Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, on the | |
| skeleton - - - - - | junction of, by a ship-canal across | |
| ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPOND- | the isthmus of America - | 150 |
| ENTS - - - - - | Attraction, local magnetic, in steam- | |
| Act, new retail Brewers', observations | vessels, observations on - | 45 |
| on - - - - - | — of heavenly bodies, observa- | |
| Acupuncturation, on the operation of - | tions on - - - - - | 392 |
| Adulteration of bread and tea, observa- | —, further observations on the | |
| tions on the - - - - - | centre of - - - - - | 313 |
| Ærolites, observations on - | Auld Robin Gray, query for the author | |
| Africa, Northern, information from a | of, and the music - - - - - | 232 |
| Mandingo negro on - - - - - | —, answer respecting the | |
| Agrarian law, observations on the - | author of, and music - - - - - | 390 |
| Agriculture, on the use of salt in - | Australia, Lieut. H. Ennis's remarks | |
| AGRICULTURAL REPORT, MONTHLY, 74, 172, | on a voyage to - - - - - | 1, 121, 218 |
| 267, 363, 454 | —, number of natives of - | 220, 297 |
| Air-blasts, observations on - - - - - | Author, on Dr. Johnson being a self- | |
| Aire and Calder navigation, observa- | taught - - - - - | 213 |
| tions on the - - - - - | BANKRUPTCY, consolidation and amend- | |
| Alphabet, the Phonetic, observations | ment of the law of - - - - - | 515 |
| on - - - - - | Bankrupts - - - - - | 76, 175, 269, 365, 457 |
| Alphabets of various nations, letters in | Barometers, on the injury done to, by | |
| each - - - - - | atmospheric air, and cure of - | 66 |
| America, North, description of the only | Battle of Rosbach, description of a | |
| active volcano in - - - - - | medal in commemoration of the - | 327 |
| Americas, population of the two - | Bayley's History of the Tower, stric- | |
| Anatomical preparations, on preserving | tures on - - - - - | 489 |
| Anatomy of speech, Mr. Thelwall on | Bed of the Tiber, recommended at- | |
| the - - - - - | tempt for the treasure supposed to be | |
| Anecdotes of the late Dr. Parr - | buried there - - - - - | 97 |
| Antiquity of different parts of the Old | Beddell, Mr., examples of microscopic | |
| Testament, observations on - | penmanship by - - - - - | 200 |
| Animals, on the sagacity of - - - - - | Being, universal, on the gradation of, | |
| APR L'ITALIANA - - - - - | 110, 308, 421 | |
| Apparatus, Mr. Donovan's improved | Berri, the Duchess de, account of her | |
| filtering - - - - - | visit at Boulogne - - - - - | 225 |
| Animal and vegetable kingdoms, on | Bi-carburet of hydrogen, observations | |
| the connexion between - - - - - | on - - - - - | 143 |
| Apple-trees, Mr. Jennings on the pro- | Birds, on the migration of - - - - - | 397 |
| pagation of, by slips - - - - - | —, on the rapid flight of - - - - - | ib. |
| —, further observations on the | Blood, on the transfusion of - - - - - | 356 |
| propagation of - - - - - | Boat, steam, of sheet iron, description of | 554 |
| Appliances, on neglected, of natural | Boccaccio Giovanni, on Ugo Foscolo's | |
| history - - - - - | edition of his Decameron - - - - - | 322 |
| Aqueous and atmospheric pressure, | Bodies, heavenly, on the attraction of - | 398 |
| Mr. J. Leigh on - - - - - | Body, on the alteration in the magne- | |
| MONTHLY MAG.— <i>Supp.</i> | tism - - - - - | |

I N D E X.

tisms of an iron, occasioned by rotation on an axis - - -	46	Cicero, recovery of the fragments of -	9
Bolivar, extract from his memorable address to the Congress of Peru -	72	Classes, poor, on excluding the, from public walks - - -	352
——, on the attempted assassination of - - - - -	ib.	Coach, sham, description of a - -	338
——, sonnet by - - - - -	232	Coal and oil gases, comparison of -	106
——, on his sonnets - - - - -	412	Collections for missions, some humorous items among the - - -	331
Bonaparte, description of the tomb of -	402	COMMERCIAL REPORT, 75, 173, 268, 364, 455	
Bones, fossil, description of a cavern full of - - - - -	587	Companies, water and gas, on impositions of - - - - -	399
Bowles, Mr., on the merits of as a poet - - - - -	12	Confession in the Church of England, query respecting - - - - -	40
——, Mr. Jennings in defence of -	230	—— observations on - - - - -	493
Botanical news - - - - -	171	Congress of Peru, extract from a memorable address of Bolivar to the -	72
Boulogne, a peep at - - - - -	225	Consolidation and amendment of the law of bankrupts - - - - -	515
——, advice to visitants of - - - -	226	—— of jury laws - - - - -	528
——, on the military character of -	126	Constantinople, on the state of the press at - - - - -	22
Bread, on the adulteration of - - -	65	Contagion, observations on - - - -	74
Breeding and fattening of sea-fish in fresh-waters, observations on - -	143	—— of the plague, doubts on -	133
Brewers' new retail Act, observations on the - - - - -	39	—— of yellow fever and the plague - - - - -	245
Bridges, chain, on the tenacity of -	435	Contract meetings in White Russia, account of - - - - -	481
Britton, Mr. J., F. R. S., biographical sketch of - - - - -	345	Correggio's Holy Family, observations on -	391
Burmese war, observations on the -	263	CORRESPONDENTS, NOTICES TO, 96, 192, 288, 384	
Byron, Lord, on the poetic character of - - - - -	12	Cossacks of the Black Sea, account of -	223
——, other characteristic observations on - - - - -	253	Courts of law and equity, on the abuses of the - - - - -	57
Calcutta, proceedings of the Asiatic Society of - - - - -	340	CRITICISM, PHILOSOPHY OF CONTEMPORARY - - - - -	136, 233, 329, 427
Cambridge—problems, from 1800 to 1820, observations on the - -	234	Cultivation of the strawberry, observations on the - - - - -	120, 303
Canal, English and Bristol, on the advantages of, to the western districts of England - - - - -	134	Curate and incumbents, on the case of - - - - -	134
Candles, on the snuffing of - - - -	48	Davis, Mr. T., his problem in practical perspective - - - - -	201
Canvas, effects of mildew on - - -	388	——, on his demonstration - - -	392
Cape Town, Mr. H. Ennis's remarks on - - - - -	401	DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON, 85, 182, 279, 374, 472	
Carriage, description of an ascending and descending hydrostatic - -	358	—— ABROAD - - - - -	86, 183, 280, 374
Catastrophe, dreadful, at Portsmouth dock-yard, account of - - - -	384	Debt, the national, observations on -	432
Caterpillars, on the migration of -	219	Decameron, Ugo Foscolo's edition of Giovanni Boccaccio's - - - -	473
Cathedral, Lincoln, account of an elastic marble beam at - - - -	224	Deception, optical, observations on -	144
Cavern, full of fossil bones, description of a - - - - -	587	Delille, biographical note on - - -	503
Character and doctrines of Descartes, philosophical review of - - -	102	Depôt of live fish near the metropolis, proposal for a - - - - -	198
Charcoal of different woods, on the absorption of moisture by - - -	144	Descartes, philosophical review of the character and doctrines of - -	102
Charles I. and his opponents, on the conduct of - - - - -	57	Dictionary, Todd's, observations on -	420
Chester, description of - - - - -	377	Didactic poetry, observations on -	503
Child born deaf, taught to speak, account of a - - - - -	496	Disc, the sun's, on spots on the -	243
Chimneys, glass, on detecting knots in -	338	DISCOVERY, PHILOSOPHICAL, SPIRIT OF 45, 143, 241, 336, 435	
Christians, on the number of, throughout the world - - - - -	260	Dissolution of Parliament, observations on - - - - -	263
CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH, 84, 181, 277, 373, 471		Districts, western, of England, on the advantages of the English and Bristol canal to the - - - - -	134
Church of England, on the doctrine and discipline of the - - - -	227	DIVIDENDS - - - - -	77, 176, 270, 364, 452
Christianity in India, on the hindrances of the spread of - - - - -	445	Divines, English, on those who attended the Synod of Dort - - -	316
		Diving-bell, on improvements in the -	436
		Doctrine and discipline of the Church of England, observations on -	227

INDEX.

Domestic breed of poultry, on the habits of - - - - -	310	Extortions of fish-salesmen, observations on - - - - -	199
Donovan, Mr., on his improved filtering apparatus - - - - -	241	Fact, a curious, in natural history - - - - -	261
Dort, on the synod of - - - - -	121	Fallows, observations on - - - - -	446
Dramas of the dead, - - - - -	505	Family, Holy, description of Correggio's - - - - -	391
Draughtsmen, description of paper suitable for - - - - -	435	Farcy, Mr., his recommendation of new streets - - - - -	312
Duelling, observations on - - - - -	138	Fashion, on people of - - - - -	494
Dundee, description of the ferry-boat employed across the Tay at - - - - -	260	Ferry-boat employed across the Tay, at Dundee, description of - - - - -	260
Duvar, Mr. E., his observations on the improper use of the word idiotism - - - - -	135, 304	Fête, a grand, at Petersburg, account of - - - - -	482
-----, editorial note on - - - - -	419	Feudal Society, observations on, - - - - -	137
Earth, query whether the, possesses two or four magnetic poles - - - - -	45	Fever, remittent, Dr. Robertson on 205, 213	213
-----, on the heat of the - - - - -	437	-----, yellow, on the contagion of - - - - -	245
Eclogue, sixth, of Virgil, observations on - - - - -	193	-----, scarlet, on the prevention of, by inoculation - - - - -	337
ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS, 87, 183, 280, 375, 474		Fire-side, the domestic, on improvements of the - - - - -	217
Economy, political, observations on - - - - -	140	Fish, sea, on breeding and fattening of in fresh-waters - - - - -	143
----- of taste, descriptive observations on - - - - -	216	-----, live, proposal for a dépôt of, near the metropolis - - - - -	198
Edinburgh Review, observations on 136, 329	329	-----, salesmen, on the extortions of - - - - -	199
Education, collegiate, observations on 234	234	----- women of France, on the privileges of - - - - -	225
----- female observations on - - - - -	484	Flight, rapid, of birds, on the - - - - -	397
Egypt, researches in - - - - -	32	Folly and stupidity, on the distinction between - - - - -	25
Elastic marble beam at Lincoln Cathedral, account of - - - - -	224	Formation of ores, observations on the - - - - -	339
Elasticity of stature, observations on - - - - -	315	Fossil remains, description of - - - - -	112
Eldon, Lord, on the judicial character of - - - - -	58	Fox, on the cunning of the - - - - -	310
Elk, on the extinct large, of Ireland - - - - -	47	Foxes, on the importation of - - - - -	491
Emancipation of negro slaves, on the necessity of - - - - -	347	Fragments of Cicero, recovery of the - - - - -	9
Emetic, tartar, observations on - - - - -	143	Freestone, on the durability of - - - - -	144
Ennis, Lieut. H., his remarks in a voyage to Australia - 1, 121, 218, 297	297	French and English people, comparison between their intellectuality - - - - -	248
-----, Mr. H., not Lieut., author of the Remarks - - - - -	135	Froissart, the feudal historian, observations on - - - - -	137
-----, his Journal of a Voyage from the Isle of France to England - - - - -	400	Gas, inflammable, account of an explosion of, in a well near Leith - - - - -	260
Enunciation, Mr. Thelwall's lecture on the organs of, and formation of literal elements - 5, 113, 202.	305	Geological Society, proceedings of, 49, 146	146
Episcopal power, on the abuse of - - - - -	11	Geometrical demonstration, Mr. Davis on his - - - - -	302
Epistle from Eloisa to Abelard, Pope's remarks on - - - - -	14	Geometry, on the advantages of the knowledge of - - - - -	245
Epitaph, a remarkable one - - - - -	390	Gibraltar, on the liability of, to the causes of remittent fever - - - - -	293
Erection and use of lightning-rods, observations on the - - - - -	196	Glass, flint, on making lenses of, perfectly homogeneous - - - - -	242
Essay on Man, Pope's, remarks on - - - - -	14	Gold of ancient times, query respecting, 99	99
Eternity, query whether the world has existed from - - - - -	404	Gout, observations on - - - - -	153
-----, non, of the world, observations on - - - - -	405, 533	Government, priestly, on miseries of - - - - -	108
Evidence that Horne Tooke was Junius, 118	118	Gradation of universal being, remarks on the - - - - -	28, 110, 308, 421
Excursion through Wales - - - - -	130	-----, remarks on the essay on - - - - -	208
Exhibitions, opera-house, observations on - - - - -	40	Gray, Mr. T., his observations on railways - - - - -	30, 416
Exotics, naturalized - - - - -	310	Greece, state of public instruction in - - - - -	262
Expedition to the Arctic regions, information respecting the - - - - -	145	-----, on the affairs of - - - - -	263
Experiments, magnetic, description of 336	336	Hair, human, on the extraordinary durability of the - - - - -	145
Explosion of inflammable gas, account of an, in a well near Leith - - - - -	260	Hay, advantages of mixing salt with - - - - -	166
		Hayti, power of the president, senate, and chamber of deputies of - - - - -	556
		Heights of places in the Java regency - - - - -	135
		Helena, St., Mr. H. Ennis's description of - - - - -	

INDEX.

Heraldica, English, observations on	18	Jurisprudence, medical observations, on	35
Heraldry, modern, a portion of Egyptian hieroglyphical language	127	Jury laws, consolidation and amendment of the	528
Hint relative to English traditions	15	Lambeth, on the improper persons engaged in sweeping the streets of	323
Hod, bricklayer's, on the origin of	427	Land, on the advantages of letting small portions of	412
Horticultural Society, proceedings of	49	Lanfranc, M. G. O., his solution of the difficulties about the ancient English coat-armour	232
Husbandry, on the application of mechanic science to	493	Larva of insects, caution respecting	241
Huskisson, Mr., on his recommendation for limiting mechanics' institutions	19	Leasowes and Shenstone, Mr. W. Taylor's remarks on the	24
Hybernation, observations on	16	Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society, proceedings of the	146
Hydrometrograph, description of a	338	Leigh, M. J., his observations on aqueous and atmospheric pressure	8
Hygrometer, Mr. T. Jones's, description of	47	Life, animal, on the dormitory suspension of	16
Idiotism, M. E. Duvar'd on the improper use of the word	135, 304	—, Indian village, description of	445
Imagination, observations on	110	Light and heat, observations on	143
Importation of foxes, observations on	491	— occasioned by crystallization	336
Impositions of water and gas companies, observations on	399	Lightning, treatment of persons struck by	166
Impressment of seamen, hints on, 209, 392, 499		Linnæan Society, proceedings of	49
—, Sir William Petty, on	209	Lions, not leopards, on the arms of England	135
Improvements in the metropolis, on the proposed	277	LITERATURE, MONTHLY REVIEW OF, 54, 149, 248, 343, 448	
Improvidence of mechanics, observations on	200	—, SUPPLEMENTARY REVIEW OF 519	
Incidents	84, 181, 277, 373, 471	—, Anglo-Saxon, observations on	54
India, on the hindrances of the spread of Christianity in	445	—, Russian, statement of	359
Incumbents and curates, on the case of	134	—, American dramatic	425
Inhabitants of the moon, on the probability of	243	Longevity, instances of	261
INQUIRER, THE	404	Louis XIV. of France, characteristic remarks on	253
Inquiry on particles	102	Macadamization, observations on	36
Ink, Indian, a substitute for	48	—, reply to objections against	112
Insects, caution respecting the laws of	241	—, Mr. M. Yoojelt on	311
Institution, the Northern, established at Inverness, account of	50	Man, query whether he is perfectable?	509
—, the Philomatic, account of	410	Manufactures, on the use of salt in	326
—, — Western Literary and Scientific	499	Marble, elastic, description of	224
Institute, Mechanics', observations on,	19, 409	MARRIAGES IN AND NEAR LONDON, 83, 162, 278, 374, 571	
—, —, on Mr. Huskisson's recommendation respecting	ib.	— ABROAD, 86, 183, 280, 374, 473	
James' Town, St. Helena, Mr. H. Ennis's description of	401	Masera Giuseppe, an astonishing mechanical genius, account of	67
Java regency, on the heights of places in the	135	Mathematical problem	199
Jennings, Mr. J., his remarks on rearing of silk-works	26	Mechanics' Institutes, observations on, and Mr. Huskisson's recommended limitation of	19, 489
—, on the propagation of apple-trees by slips	27	—, Mr. Enort Smith on the improvidence of	208
—, his defence of Bowles,	290	Medal, description of a, struck in commemoration of the battle of Rosbach	337
Jesuit Christianity, observations on		—, description of another Prussian	425
Johnson, Dr. S., on his being a self-taught author	213	MEDICAL REPORT, 73, 171, 266, 363, 451	
Jones, Mr. T., description of his hygrometer	47	Meteorite stone, description of a	915
Journey to the mineral springs of Mount Caucasus, account of	221	METRONOMOLOGICAL REPORTS, 170, 265, 362, 461	
Junius, evidence that Horne Tooke was	118	Metropolis, on proposed improvements in the	277
—, that the late Lord John Sackville was	249	Microscopic penmanship, admirable specimens of by Mr. [unclear]	

I N D E X.

Migration of caterpillars, description of the - - - - -	229	Paris, description of a wire-bridge at -	359
----- birds, observations on the,	397	Parr, Dr., anecdotes of the late -	27
Mildew on canvas, effects of -	338	Particles, inquiry on - - - - -	102
Mind, observations on - - - - -	110	Passions, on the physiology of the -	317
Mineral springs of Mount Caucasus, account of a journey to the - - -	221	PATENTS, New, 52, 147, 247. 246, 344, 439	
Mines, Cornish, proposals for a scientific school in the - - - - -	50	-----, specification of, that have not been given within the year	537
Miseries of priestly government, observations on the - - - - -	108	Perceptions by the senses on muscular exertion, on the dependence of -	46
Missions, Christian, observations on -	371	Perfectable, query in man - - - - -	500
Modes, absurd, of classical tuition, observations on the - - - - -		Peter's, St., at Rome, observations on	249
Moisture of papers of different kinds, on the absorption of - - - - -	241	Petersburgh, account of a grand fête at	482
Moon's eclipse, query concerning -	337	Petty, Sir William, his observations on the impolicy of impressments of seamen - - - - -	239
----- light and heat - - - - -	ib.	Phenomenon, account of a singular	189
Moore, Ann, the fasting woman, account of - - - - -	ib.	-----, an extraordinary musical, account of - - - - -	262
Mortality of children in Paris, observations on the - - - - -	245	Philadelphia, account of the American Philosophical Society at - - - - -	261
MUSIC, New, 69, 162, 258, 354, 450		Philomatic institution, account of the	410
Nicaragua, description of the lake and principal towns in the district of -	314	Phosphate of iron, analysis of a species of - - - - -	241
Naples, on the past and present state of - - - - -	36	Phosphor in potatoes, observations on	435
Natural History, on neglected appliances of - - - - -	304	Plague, doubts on the contagion of the	132
Navigation-steam, on the essential care respecting - - - - -	254	-----, on the contagion of - - - - -	245
Negro, a Mandingo, information from, on the interior of Northern Africa -	197	Planet, the Ericke, observations on the	143
Nervous system, observations on the -	449	Plants, fossil, on cultivating knowledge of - - - - -	253
Nestorian progenitorship, observations on - - - - -	328	Pleading, observations on - - - - -	139
NEWS FROM PARNASSUS - - - - -	210	POETRY ORIGINAL, 43, 141, 239, 334, 433	
Note, an editorial, on Duvard - - - -	419	-----, on didactic - - - - -	503
OBITUARY OF THE MONTH, 82, 180, 276, 371, 470		----- supplementary - - - - -	509
-----, SUPPLEMENTARY, 559		Poles, magnetic, query whether the earth possesses two or four - - -	45
Objects, on seeing, under water - - -	46	Pope, on the rank of, as a poet - - -	12
Observatories, on determining the direction of the meridian of - - - -	45	Popery, on the remains of, at Oxford	11
OCCURRENCES, POLITICAL, 70, 169, 263, 360, 460		Port Jackson, description of - - - -	3
-----, PROVINCIAL, 87, 184, 281, 376, 474		Portsmouth dock-yard, account of a dreadful catastrophe at - - - -	385
Oil and coal-gases compared - - - - -	106	Potass, pure, on obtaining - - - - -	336
----- and water, observations on - -	337	Poultry, domestic breed, on the habits of - - - - -	310
Opera-house exhibitions, observations on - - - - -	40	Power, steam, on the importance of -	144
Orca, on the formation of - - - - -	339	Prejudices, observations on - - - - -	324
Organs of enunciation, and formation of literal elements, Mr. Thelwall's lecture on the - - - - -	5, 113, 200	Preservation of the copper sheathing of vessels, on the - - - - -	20
Origin of the bricklayer's hod, query for the - - - - -	427	Press, on the state of the, at Constantinople - - - - -	23
Oswestry, history of - - - - -	130	Pressure, aqueous and atmospheric, Mr. J. Leigh on - - - - -	8
Oxford, on the remains of popery at -	11	PRICE CURRENTS, MONTHLY, 75, 174, 269, 364, 456	
-----, account of a late riot at - -	380	Priestcraft, on the miseries of - - -	108
Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, on the union of - - - - -	312	Problem, a mathematical - - - - -	109
Paint, potato, how to make - - - - -	339	-----, Mr. J. Davis, on practical perspective - - - - -	201
Panacea, or whole art of medicine - -	409	-----, Cambridge, from 1800 to 1820, observations on the - - -	234
Papers of different kinds, on the absorption of moisture by - - - - -	241	Progenitorship, Nestorian, instances of	323
----- for draughtsmen, description of	435	Property, landed, on taste in the improvement of - - - - -	487
Paris, on the mortality of children in -	245	PUBLICATIONS, New, List of, 78, 176, 271, 367, 465	
		Quarterly Review, observations on	136, 329
		----- Reviewers, -----	232
		Quills, new method of preparing, -	164
		Race, human, on the gradation of the	28,
			110, 908
			Railway

INDEX.

Railway-road, on the propriety of forming a national -	418	Society, Geological, do. -	ib. 146
Hailways, Mr. J. Gray's observations on -	30, 416	——, Horticultural, do. -	ib.
Rank of Pope as a poet, remarks on the -	12	——, Astronomical, do. -	ib.
Rape of the Lock, Pope's, remarks on	13	——, Wernerian Natural History, do. -	ib.
Reading, light, sketches for -	494	——, Royal Asiatic, do. -	ib.
Rearing of silk-worms, Mr. Jennings on -	26	——, New Zoological -	144
Reason, observations on -	110	——, Leeds Philosophical and Literary, do. -	146
Reflections on the old year -	497	——, American Philosophical, at Philadelphia -	261
Reformers, parliamentary, on the benefits from the exertions of -	57	——, Asiatic, of Calcutta -	348
Remarks on the Essay on Gradation	208	Societies, PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED -	49, 146, 144, 340, 439
Reply to objections against Macadamization -	119	Sonnet by Bowles -	233
REPORT, MEDICAL, 73, 171, 266, 362, 453		Sonnets, Bowles', observations on -	412
Researches in Egypt -	32	Sound, on the velocity of -	143
REVIEW OF LITERATURE, MONTHLY, 54, 149, 248, 257, 343, 442		Southey, Dr., his poetic character -	215
——, supplementary -	510	Speech, Mr. Thelwall, on the anatomy of -	113
——, THEATRICAL -	68, 161, 257, 450	Sponge, on the vital functions of the -	243
Reviews, observations on -	136	Spots on the sun's disc, observations on	243
Riot, a late, at Oxford, account of -	380	Stars, fixed, on the southern motion of some of the -	45
Robertson, Dr., on remittent fever, 205, 213		——, earth, observations on -	396
Rods, lightning, on the erection and use of -	16	State of Naples, on the past and present, -	36
——, further observations on -	242	Stature, on the elasticity of -	318
Rot, dry, Mr. Tatem on the -	399	Steam, Mr. Tredgold on the power of -	338
Royal Society, proceedings of -	49	—— coach, description of a -	ib.
Russia, White, account of contract meetings in, -	481	Strawberry, on the cultivation of the, 126, 365	
Sabbatans, a new sect of Christians, account of -	358	Street-sweeping in Lambeth, on the improper persons engaged in -	323
Sackville, the late Lord George, on his being Junius -	249	Streets, new, Mr. Farey, on -	368
Salt, advantages of mixing, with hay -	166	Stockholders, observations on -	432
——, on the uses of, in manufactures and agriculture -	326	Stupidity and folly, on the distinction between -	25
Science, mechanic, on the application of, to husbandry -	493	Substitute for Indian ink, description of a -	48
Seamen, hints on improvement of, 209, 392, 499		Suspension, dormitory, of animal life, -	16
Sheathing, copper, of vessels, on the preservation of -	20	Sydney Cove and Town, New South Wales, description of -	6
Shenstone and the Leasowes, Mr. W. Taylor on -	24	Synod of Dort, observations on the -	126
Sheridan, on the last days of -	343	——, on the English divines who attended the -	316
Silenus, on the mythological account of, 193		Tailors, account of several eminent men who had been -	357
Simon's Town, Cape of Good Hope, description of -	2	Tarantula, on the bite of the -	462
Sitometer, description of a -	339	Tatem, Mr., his observations on dry-rot, -	238
Slaves, negro, on the necessity of emancipating -	347	Taylor, Mr. W., his remarks on Shenstone and the Leasowes -	34
Skeleton, the living, authentic account of -	39	Tea, on the adulteration of -	68
Slips, Mr. Jennings on the propagation of apple-trees by -	127	—— of different countries, description of -	567
——, further observations on -	228	Territory and population of the five principal monarchies of Europe, description of -	443
Smith, Mr. Enort, his observations on the improvidence of mechanics -	200	Testament, Old, on the antiquity of different parts of the -	327
——, his query, for the author of "Auld Robin Gray" -	232	That and The, J. H. Tooke on -	326
Stuffing of candles, observations on -	48	Thelwall, Mr., his lectures on the organs of enunciation, and formation of literal elements, -	5, 113, 202, 369
Soap, transparent, method of making	337	Tibur, recommended attempt to recover the treasure supposed to be buried in the bed of the -	97
Society, Royal, proceedings of -	49	Tomb of Bonaparte, description of, and its site -	405
——, Linnæan, do. -	ib.	Tonke, Horne, evidence that he was Junius -	416
		Tonic OF THE MONTH -	

I N D E X.

Tower, strictures on Bayley's History of the - - - - -	489	Walrus, or sea-horse, account of one discovered in Orkney - - - - -	191
Traditions, English, hint relative to - - - - -	15	Water, on seeing objects under - - - - -	46
-----and superstitions, Danish, 216, 424		-----, impure, query remedy for - - - - -	126
Treatment of persons struck by lightning, method of - - - - -	71	-----spout, account of a, near Lynn - - - - -	384
Tyrconnell, account of the Duchess of, in the time of James II. - - - - -	358	-----, remedy for bad - - - - -	323
VARIETIES, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS - - - - -	65, 163, 260, 356, 461	Weights and measures, abstract of the act on - - - - -	521
-----, supplementary - - - - -	550	Wernerian Society, proceedings of - - - - -	49
Vegetable tallow, description of - - - - -	48	Western Literary and Scientific Institution, account of the formation of, - - - - -	439
----- and animal kingdoms, on the connexion between - - - - -	422	Westminster Review, observations on the - - - - -	136, 329
Velocity of sound, observations on the, - - - - -	143	-----Reviewers, observations on, - - - - -	233
Venus, planet, various observations on the - - - - -	438	Wire-bridge at Paris, description of - - - - -	359
Versification, observations on - - - - -	438	Wines, ancient and modern, observations on - - - - -	233
Vessel, steam, on a new principle, description of - - - - -	461	Women, on the natural history of - - - - -	447
Vessels, on the preservation of the copper-sheathing of - - - - -	20	-----on the capacities and rights of - - - - -	486
-----, steam, on the local magnetic attraction of - - - - -	45	Wood, fire-proof, description of - - - - -	435
-----, -----, in war, advantages of - - - - -	461	World, query whether the, has existed from eternity - - - - -	404
Virgil, observations on the Sixth Eclogue of - - - - -	193	-----, on the non-eternity of the, - - - - -	405, 533
Volcano in the United States, account of the only active - - - - -	260	Worms, silk, Mr. Jennings on the propagation of - - - - -	26
Voyage from the Isle of France to England, Mr. H. Ennis's Journal of, - - - - -	400	Year, the old, reflections on - - - - -	497
Wales, New South, account of the Aborigines of - - - - -	4	Yoojelt, Mr. N., his remarks on Macadamization - - - - -	312
-----, excursion through - - - - -	190	York, New, account of the Athénée at - - - - -	261
Walks, public, on excluding the poor classes from the - - - - -	252	-----, -----, a statistical and topographical account of - - - - -	352
		Zoological, New, Society, proceedings of the - - - - -	146

INDEX TO NEW PATENTS.

Barlow, G., for bleaching, clarifying, and improving the quality and colour of sugar - - - - -	430	Lambert, L., for improvements in the manufacture of paper - - - - -	341
Berenger, C. A., Baron de, for improvements in the discharge of fire-arms - - - - -	341	Magrath, T., for preventing the effects of frost on water and other fluids - - - - -	439
Cartwright, E., for improvements in roller printing-presses - - - - -	341	Marsh, T., for improved saddles - - - - -	52
Chambers, A. H., for paving carriage-ways - - - - -	147	Maudsley, H., and J. Field, for improvements in steam-apparatus - - - - -	430
Church, W., for improvements in machinery in printing - - - - -	439	Perkins, J., for improved method of throwing shells - - - - -	5
Crossley, J., for improvements in the construction of lamps and lanterns - - - - -	342	Schofield, Jon., for improvements in the manufacture of cloth - - - - -	342
Daniel, J. C., for improved method of weaving woollen-cloth - - - - -	246	Vallance, J., for new method of expediting communication and conveyance - - - - -	246
Devereux, F., for improvements in the military mill - - - - -	52	Viney, J., for improvements in water-closets - - - - -	341
		General List of unnoticed Patents during the last twelve months - - - - -	541

INDEX

INDEX.

INDEX TO WORKS REVIEWED.

Absenteeism (Lady Morgan's) -	156	Geschichte des Ost-Gothis-chen Rei-	
Ambition, a Novel -	153	ches in Italien (Manso's) -	63
Antediluvian Phytology (Artis') -	253	Gonzalo and other Poems -	350
Apology for Don Juan -	350	Gratitude, a Poetical Essay (M'Do-	
Appel aux Nations Chrétiennes en fa-		nough's) -	256
veur des Grecs (Constant) -	447	Grundtsdk, &c. (Ingemann's) -	63
Beauties of Wiltshire (Britton's) -	344	Greve, John Frederic Struensee -	256
Bibliographic Leaves -	256	Grey's Memoria Technica (Todd's) -	347
Botanic Garden (Maud's) -	349	Harry and Lucy (Edgeworth's) -	446
Camisard -	447	Herban, a Poem -	442
Caracalla (Marsuzi's) -	160	Highest Castle and the Lowest Cave -	447
Century of Surgeons on Gonorrhœa,		Hints to the Young Jamaica Sugar	
&c. -	510	Planter (Hibberts) -	511
Chant du Sacre (Lamartine's) -	448	History of the Conquest of England by	
Cigar -	256	the Normans -	54
Cours de Littérature, &c. (Henne-		— of England, from the First In-	
quin's) -	64	vasion by the Romans to the Com-	
Compendium of Mechanics (Brun-		monwealth (Lingard's) -	56
ton's) -	60	Historiche Bilder, &c. (Hirschfield) -	160
Correspondence, Mathematical and		Historical and Descriptive Narrative	
Physical, between M.M. Garnier		of Twenty Years' Residence in South	
and M. Quitelet -	353	America (Stevenson's) -	150
Country Vicar -	60	Hygiene Physiologique de la Femme	
Critical Inquiry for Junius, proving		(Lachaise's) -	447
the Letters to have been written		Importance of Educating the Infant	
by Lord Viscount Sackville (Coven-		Poor (Wilderspin's) -	510
try's) -	248	Improvements on Civil Architecture	
Critical Conditions of the Army and		(Burridge's) -	255
Navy (Burridge's) -	512	Inquiry into the present State of the	
Dance and other Poems (Baruh's) -	255	Civil Law of England (Miller's) -	57
Danske Odsprog o Taglimaaader		Joanna of Richmond, a Poem (Petyt's) -	82
(Smidth's) -	353	Journal, Historique, Statistique et Geo-	
Death of Aguire, &c. (Dalby's) -	444	graphique (Russie) -	160
Du Perfectionnement Morale, &c.		Journey into Various Parts of Europe	
(Degerando's) -	159	(Pennington's) -	151
Discours sur les Révolutions de la		Key to Nicholson and Rowbotham's	
Surface du Globe (Cuvier's) -	449	Algebra -	254
— et Leçons sur l'Industrie, &c.		Kongelig Dansk Hof-og Stats Kalen-	
(Dupin's) -	449	dar -	160
East-India Company's Records (Mo-		Le Trésor de L'Ecolier Français (Por-	
reau's) -	151	quet's) -	59
Economy of the Eyes, Part II. (Kitche-		Legends of the North (Rolls') -	157
ner's) -	447	Letter to the Rt. Hon. Sir Chas. Long,	
English in Italy -	514	on Improvements in London -	251
Engraved Specimens of the Architec-		— George Canning,	
tural Antiquities of Normandy (Le		on more general Diffusion of Know-	
Keux and Britton's) -	149	ledge (Nottingham's) -	445
Essai sur le Royaume de la Nouvelle		Letters on England (De Stael's) -	248
Espagne (Humboldt's) -	352	Lettre de Fénelon, à Louis XVI. (Re-	
Essais sur les Rapports Primitifs (Bo-		nouard's) -	63
zelli's) -	158	Life, Writings, &c. of Lord Byron -	250
— la Construction des Routes,		— of Sheridan (Moore's) -	344
&c. (Cordier's) -	159	M. Tullii Ciceronis Orationum pro Sciu-	
Essay on the Weeds of Agriculture		ro, &c. (Peyron's) -	353
(Sinclair's) -	446	Maid of the Greek Isle -	61
Fables, Russes, &c. (Lemontey's) -	159	Manual of Classical Biography (Moss's) -	346
Faustus (translated from the German) -	154	— of Instructions at Infant School,	
Forty Years in the World -	444	Meadow Street, Bristol (Goyder's) -	510
French Master (Duvard's) -	59	Marauder, two Epistles, in Verse -	351
Fruits of Faith, and other Poems		Napoleon and the Grand Army in	
(Campbell's) -	444	Russia (Gourgau'd's) -	345
Germanien unter den Römern, &c.		Narrative of an Expedition to the	
(Reichard's) -	449	Source of St. Peter's River, &c.	
		(Keatinge's) -	151

INDEX.

New Pocket Road-Book of England, &c. (Leigh's) - - -	152	Selections from various Authors on Brazil (Mounteney's) - - -	152
Notice sur les Préparations Artistielles - - -	352	Sixth Report of the Committee of the Society for the Improvement of Prison-Discipline - - -	62
Observations on Gout (Rennie's) - - -	152	Slave Colonies of Great Britain - - -	513
Odes of Anacreon (Orger's) - - -	60	Smaadigte, &c. (Rahbee's) - - -	64
Œuvres de J. Delille - - -	352	Spanish Sproglære, &c. (Rash's) - - -	63
Orlando Furioso adapted to the use of Youth (Avesani's) - - -	349	Speedy End to Slavery (Winn's) - - -	347
Phantasiegemälde (Döring's) - - -	63	Succinct View and Analysis of Authentic Information on the Practicability of joining the Atlantic with the Pacific Ocean (Pitman's) - - -	150
Practical Miner's Guide (Budge's) - - -	347	Theory and Practice of Warming and Ventilating Public Buildings - - -	59
Observations on the Organs of the Body (Fosbrooke's) - - -	348	Thoughts on an Illustrious Exile (Boyd's) - - -	349
Quadro des Principali Populi Antichite - - -	256	Topographical and Statistical Account of New York - - -	352
Rapport fait à l'Académie Royale, &c. - - -	159	Traditions of Edinburgh (Chalmers') - - -	153
Recherches Expérimentales sur les Propriétés et les Fonctions du Système, Nerveux dans les Animaux Vertèbres (Flouren's) - - -	448	Treatise on Christian Doctrine (translated from Milton, by Sumner) - - -	58
Redovisning och Berätseller, &c. - - -	64	on the Vapour-Bath (Gibney's) - - -	348
Remarks on Steam-Navigation (Tredgold) - - -	254	Troubadour, and other Poems - - -	61
Revision of Geographical, &c. Terms (Evans') - - -	255	Useful Hints to Travellers to South America - - -	348
Rotvelsh Lexicon, af Dorph - - -	64	Voyage de Polyclète (Rouillon's) - - -	153
Saggio scella stria delle Mathematiche (Franchini's) - - -	63	Vraie Système de l'Europe, &c. (De Pradt's) - - -	159
Scholæ Semestres in Cæsareâ, Universitatis (Morgenstern's) - - -	335		
Schwaben unter den Römern (Leichen's) - - -	449		

INDEX TO THE NAMES OF LIVING AUTHORS, AND OTHER PERSONS IN THIS 60TH VOLUME.

Adams, S. 180	Batty, Capt., F.R.S. 78	Blundell, Dr. 356	Carrington, Mr. G. R. J. 79
Aikin, L. 80, 178	Bayly, T. H. 162	Boaden, Mr. 465	Campan, M. 465
Ainslie, Dr. 79	Beamish, Capt. L., 79, 177, 272	Bochsa, N. C. 163	Cheeseman, F. 80
Allen, J. C. 80	Beckman, Prof. 368	Boone, Mr. 367	Children, J. G., F. R. and L. S. 180
Anderson, Rev. C. 467	Beechey, Capt. F. W., B.N. 465	Bouilly, J. N. 179	Christie, Mr. S. H. 46, 368
Annesley, J. 271, 370	_____, H.W. ib.	Boyd, H. S. 274	_____, J. 49
Armstrong, J., M. D. 370	Bell, Mr. C. 45	Bray, Mrs. 466	Churchill, T. F., M. D. 274
Arlis, E. T. 177, 271, 371	_____, Major J. 179	Brereton, Rev. C.D., A.M. 80	Clapperton, Capt. H. R. N. 465
Atkinson, J. 466	_____, T., F.L.S. 180	Britton, J., F.S.A. 177, 370	Clark, Mr. 65
Ayre, Dr. 272, 368, 467	Bentham, Jer. 180	Brooke, Capt. 367	Clayton, J. 369
Babbage, C. 45, 491, 468	Bentley, J. 272	Buchanan, G. 368	Clifton, Mr. 162
Babington, Dr. 13, 48	Benson, R., F.R.S. 274	Buckland, Prof. 65	Close, Rev. F. 81
Barker, E. H. 271	Benwell, J. M. 80	Budge, J. 180	Colin, M. 47
Barnet, J. 259, 451	Biddulph, Rev. T. T. M.A. 80	Burgess, T, D.D. 81	Coleridge, J. T., M. A. 179
Baruh, S. 180	Bingham, Rev. R., K.C.L. 177	Bulwer, H. L.	Cooke, T. 70
Bastien, P. 274	Binney, Rev. J. 369	Burridge, J. 178, 274	_____, W. B. 80
Bailey, Mr. F. 49	Birbeck, Dr. 78, 178	Butcher, Rev. L. 469	_____, G. ib.
Barlow, Mr. 45, 46	Bishop, Mr. H. R. 69, 70	Butler, C. 466	Cooper, A., A.M. 81
Baron, J., M. D. 273	Blackadder, Mr. A. 49	_____, J. O. 466, 467	_____, B. 271
Barrington, Sir J. 79, 177	Blewitt, J. 355	Campbell, H. 271, 371	Coxe, F. A. 79
		Carey, J., LL.D. 179	Cree, Mrs. E. 467

INDEX.

- Croker, Mr. C. 79
 Cruikshank, G. 177
 Cunningham, A. 272, 273
 Cutler, W. H., Mus. Bac. 259
 Cuvier, Bar. 368
 Daniell, W. R. A. 80
 ———, Mr. 66
 Danneley, J. F. 70
 Davies, Lieut. J. H. 49
 ———, T. S. 302
 Denham, Major D. 465
 Deuchar, Mr. J. 49
 Dewint, P. 80, 273
 Dildin, Rev. T. F., D.D. 80, 367
 Dickinson, R. 178
 Dohereiner, M. 48
 Dodd, T. 273
 Dods, M. 272
 Druery, J. H. 468
 Drummond, H. H., M. P. 49
 Dussek, L. 356
 Duward, E. 304
 Eastlake, C. D. 80
 Edwards, J. 370
 Edwards, T. W. C., M. A. 177, 178
 Ellis, Rev. W. 467
 Elton, C. A. 177, 368
 Emden, T. 259
 Ennis, Mr. H. 4, 121, 135, 297
 English, E. 469
 Evans, Rev. Dr. 180
 Faraday, Mr. 48, 49
 Farrey, J., Sen. 312
 Field, J. 357
 Fitzpatrick, W. 70, 258
 Fley, Mr. M. 49
 Foshrooke, Rev. T. D. 79
 ———, Mr. J. 27, 78, 80
 Forayth, J. S. 370
 Fotheringham, Mr. J. 49
 Franklin, Capt. 47
 Fulton, G. 467
 Galt, Mr. 272, 377
 Garnet, J. 355
 Garrow, D. 466
 Gibney, J., M. D. 179
 Gibson, H. 169
 Goldsmith, O. 80
 Gordon, Rev. Dr. 78
 Gore, R. T. 274
 Gourgaud, Gen. 179
 Goyder, D. G. 468
 Gray, T. 31, 418
 Greatbatch, W. 80
 Green, Mrs. 180
 Gregory, Dr. 177, 469
 ———, G., M. D. 179
 Groves, Rev. J. 272
 Gurney, J. J. 272, 485
 Hakewill, Mr. 177
 Hall, Rev. R. 80, 369
 Halpin, W. H. 371
 Hallam, H. 465
 Hamper, Mr. W. 79
 Hartshorne, Mr. 368
 Hawker, Col. P. 274
 Hansard, T. C. 469
 Hanstern, Prof. 45
 Hamilton, G. 274
 Harding, G. P.
 Hardress, Rev. W. 369
 Harris, T. M., D.D. 371
 Hardy, J. 178
 Heath, C. 273
 Herbert, G. B. 258, 451
 Herschell, M. J. F. 469
 Hewlett, Mrs. 46, 49
 Hindmarsh, R. 371
 Hollingsworth, Dr. J. B. 367
 Hoffand, Mrs. 179, 180, 368
 Holland, Mrs. M. 179
 Home, Sir Ev. 46, 49
 Horn, C. 69
 ———, C. F. 70, 451
 Horne, Rev. T. H. 177
 Horsfield, T., M.D., F.R.S. 49
 How, W. D., M.D. 178
 Howe, J., M. A. 271
 Hurwitz, H. 367
 Jackson, J. R. A. 80
 ———, L. ib.
 James, Rev. J. T., M. A. 81
 Jameson, Prof. 48
 Jennings, Mr. 356
 Johns, Dr., F.L.S. 369
 Jones, Mr. T. 47, 49
 ———, G. R. A. 466
 Kalkbrenner, F. 355
 Kater, Capt. 49
 Kelly, Dr. 466
 ———, M. 163, 468
 Kempe, A. J. 179
 Kendall, E. A., F. S.A. 273, 275, 369
 Kendrick, T. T. C. 80
 Keux, J. and H. Le. 273, 370
 Keyworth, T. 468
 Killaway, G. 80
 King, P. P., R. N. 465
 Kitchner, Dr. 271
 Lane, T. 170
 Lardner, Rev. D. 272, 370
 Law, Rev. A. 79
 Lawrence, Sir T. 83
 Leigh, Mr. J. 8
 ———, Chand. 367
 Lewis, F. C. 40
 Lingard, Rev. Dr. 80, 179
 Lockhart, J. G., LL. B. 368
 Loudon, J. C., F.L. S. 468
 Lupton, T. 273
 Lyall C., Mr. G. S. 49
 Mackenzie, F. 273
 Mahony, Miss A. 172, 372
 Malcolm, Sir J. 465
 Manners, Mr. 162
 Manson, A., M.D. 272
 Marriott, Rev. H. 274
 Matheson, G. F. 81
 ———, J. 370
 Mayo, Dr. 80
 Mazzenghe, Mr. 356
 M'Donnell, A. 81
 M'Donogh, Mr. 274
 M'Murtrie, Mr. W. 49
 M'Neile, Rev. H., M. A. 81
 M'Cabe, J., M.D. 179
 M'Culloch, J. R. 368
 M'Henry, J., B.M. 273
 Maunsell, Rev. Mr. 47
 Mignet, M. 368
 Miles, Mrs. 162, 259, 354
 Milman, Rev. H. H. 466
 Mollerat, M. 48
 Montausier, Duke. 177
 Moore, T. 272, 368
 Moreau, C. 469
 Morehead, B., A.M. 368
 Morgan, Lady, 80
 Morris, R., F.L.S. 79, 274
 Morrison, Rev. Dr. 369
 Moschelles, Mr. 259
 Moussé, H. R. 80, 180, 469
 Moss, J. W. 178
 Moule, T. 178
 Murray, H., F.R.S. E. 368
 Murray, Mr. 465
 Newton, Rev. C., A. B. 179
 Nicholas, N. H. 83, 369
 ———, J. 180, 469
 Nugent, Lord, 450
 Nuttall, P. A., LL. D. 178, 367
 Orger, T., LL.D. 79
 Paris, Dr. J. A. 271
 Parry, C. H., M.D. 273
 Pering, D., M. D. 273
 Pettigrow, Mr. 467
 Phillips, H., F.L. and F.H.S. 79
 Pleyel, Mr. 163
 Pond, Mr. 45
 Poole, S. 163
 Porchester, Lord, 80
 Porquet, M., L. M. de 179
 Powell, M. B. 47
 Prinsep, H. T. 180
 Pugin, Mr. 466
 Putney, Mrs. C. 271, 370
 Raffles, Sir S.
 Rawlings, Mr. 355
 Reid, T. 362
 Richter, H. 80
 Ritchie, W. 369
 Robberds, J. G. 371
 Robertson, H., M. D. 205, 298
 Rochette, M. B. 271
 Roe, R. 468
 Roila, Mr. H. 180
 Roscoe, T. 78, 367
 ———, W. 178
 Rose, W. S. 468
 Russell, Lord J. 468
 Ryland, Dr., M. D. 80
 Sadler, T. S. 467
 Salame, Mr. 79
 Schleirmacher, Dr. 467
 Scrope, Mr. G. P. 467

INDEX.

Sharpe, T. 272	Stonard, Rev. J., D. 180	Turner, J. M. W., R. A. 273	White, Rev. B. C. 371
Shearman, Dr. 78	Tatem, J. G. 399	——, S. 469	Whittaker, Rev. G., M. A. 177
Sinclair, Mr. 162	Tattet, J. A. 252, 354	——, Dr., 558	Wickliff, J. 180
——, S.W., F.S. A. 468	Taylor, W. 25	Viesseux, A. ib.	Wilcox, Mr. C. 49
Sleigh, W. W. 179	——, T. 177	Vigors, Mr. N. A., F.L.S. 49	Wiffen, J. H. 467
Smith, Mr. En. 39, 232, 327	——, W.C., A.B. 271	Vigot, A. 451	Williams, T.W. 273
——, Sir J. E. 371	——, J., Jun. 467	Wade, J. H. 162	——, Mrs. H. 275
——, Dr. J. E. 271	Tennant, W. 367, 468	Walker, Rev. G. 176	Wilson, Mr. A. 49
——, Dr. J. G., F. R.S.	Thelwall, Mr. J. 5, 113, 202, 385	Ward, W., Jun. 80	——, J. 368
——, Mr. 370	Thompson, T., M.D. 369	——, H. 179, 274	——, Rev. W., D. 467
Southey, R., LL.D. 80, 210, 467	Thornton, T. 274	Wardrop, J. ib.	Withering, W., LL.D. 177
Sowerby, J. De C., F.L.S. 180	——, Dr. A.T.	Waterson, C. ib.	Wood, Capt. G. 275
——, G. B., F. L.S. ib.	Timbs, J. 367	Weaver, Mr. T. 47	Woodhouse, Prof. 45
Spence, G. 465	Todd, J. H. 370	Weddell, J. 275	Woods, J. 370
Stevenson, W. B. 81	Townsend, Rev. G., M.A. 180	Welbank, R. 179	Wright, Rev. G. N. 177
Stewart, Rev. A. 467	Turner, C. 80	Wellbeloved, Rev. C. 272	
Stael, Bar de, 370		Wellwood, Sir H.M. 369	
		West, W. 451	
		Westall, R., R.A. 80, 468, 273	

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Ackroyd, Rev. J. 375	——, Rev. S., jun., B.A. 87	Johnson, Rev. J., M. A. 183	Paul, Rev. S. 184
Aldrich, Rev. W.W., S.C.L. 375	——, Rev. J. 184	——, Rev. W. 280	——, Rev. R. H. 280
Annesley, Hon. and Rev. W., M. A. 375	Eden, Hon. and Rev. R. 474	Jones, Rev. H., M. A. 184	Pearce, Rev. E. S., M.A. 87
Baker, Rev. J., M. A. 280	Elliot, Rev. J., LL.B. 375	——, Rev. J., M.A. 474	Perkins, Rev. C. 375
Barnard, Rev. E. 375	Evans, Rev. M. 87	Knight, Rev. J. 375	Pockett, Rev. W., M. A. 87
Barnwell, Rev. C.B. 474	——, Rev. G. S., M.A. 184	Leathes, Rev. C. S., M.A. 474	Prettyman, Rev. —. 280
Brodrick, Rev. W. J., M.A. 474	Faulkner, Rev. R. R. 187	Legge, Rev. G. A., B.A. 184	Puckle, Rev. B. 184
Brown, Rev. T. 474	Fowell, Rev. G. 474	Lockety, Rev. 87	Quartley, Rev. W.W. 474
Buckland, Rev. W. J. 474	Gaisford, Rev. F., M.A. 184	Lonsdale, Rev. J., B.D. 184	Randall, Rev. J. 375
Chambers, Rev. T., M.A. 474	Goddard, Rev. Dr. 375	Madan, Rev. S., M. A. 375	Rawlins, Rev. H. W., M.A. 87
Chandler, Rev. G., D.C.L. 184	Greaves, Rev. H.A., A.B. 280	Mallock, Rev. R.S., E.L. 280	Richards, Rev. R., M.A. 183
Chichester, Rev. J. H. J. 280	Gurden, Rev. P., B. A. 87	May, Rev. J. B. 184	Robson, Rev. J. 474
Clarke, Rev. —, M. A. 375	Henslow, Rev. J.S., M.A. 87	Marshall, Rev. J., A.B. 375	Sage, Rev. C. A. 87
Clementson, Rev. D. 183	Hill, Rev. J., M.A. 184	Martyn, Rev. T., B. A. 474	Salter, Rev. E., A. M. 474
Coleridge, Rev. J. D., B.C.L. 280	Hodgson, Rev. C. H., M.A. 375	Miller, Rev. C. S. 87	Scott, Rev. M. ib.
——, Rev. E., B.A. 280	Holloway, Rev. T. 375	Milner, Rev. W. ib.	Smith, Rev. G. G. 183
Crick, Rev. T., B. A. 87	Hubbard, Rev. H. 184	Meredith, Rev. R., B.A. 474	——, Rev. G. W. 184
Cross, Rev. J. 87	Ion, Rev. J., M.A. 87	Mountain, Rev. C. R. 375	Spry, Rev. J.H., D. 184
Daniels, Rev. E. 184	James, Rev. W., M. A. 280	Nantes, Rev. D. 280	Strangeways, Rev. H., M.A. 184
Davies, Rev. R., M. A. 87	Jenkinson, Rev. Dr. 184	Neville, Rev. C. A. M. 474	Strong, Rev. W. 474
		Osborne, Rev. —. 375	Tripp, Rev. H. 174
			Tripp, Rev. C. —D.
			Turnour, B. Rev. A.

INDEX.

Twistleton, Rev. F., LL.B. 474	Vivian, Rev. W. F. 184	West, Rev. J., M.A. 184	Wilton, Rev. E., A. M. 474
Vanbrugh, Rev. G., LL.B. 375	Wakeman, Rev. E. W. 184	White, Rev. —. 474	Woodforde, Rev. F., B.A. 87
Vaughan, Rev. T., M.A. 184	Warner, Rev. A. 375	Whitehead, Rev. W. B., M.A. 87	Woolcombe, Rev. C., S.C.L. 375
Ventria, Rev. E., B. A. 474	Ward, Rev. G. 184	Whyte, Rev. G. E., M.A. 83	Wynter, Rev. T., M. A. 184

EMINENT AND REMARKABLE PERSONS,

Whose Deaths are recorded in this Volume.

Banks, Mary, 181	Carlisle, Earl of, 276	El Empecinado, D. Juan Martin, 276	Martyn, Rev. T., H. D., F.R.S. 92
Bavaria, the King of 473	Cook, Rev. Joseph, 83	Hinderwell, T., esq. 475	Nicholas, Mr. G. 476
Bessieres, Gen. 559	Cowper, Lieut. Col. ■ 475	Iglesias, Don Pablo, 470	Ravenhill, Mr. T. 560
Bicknell, Mr. W. 559	Craven, Gen. Earl, 181, 182	Lacépède, Count de, 371	Rees, Rev. Dr. Ab. 86
Bogue, Rev. Dr. 470	Degen, Prof., C. F. 83	Lens, Mr. Serjeant, 180	St. Alban's, Duke of, 182
Brown, Wm., esq. 82	Desfontaines, M. 559	Loquin, M., the Na- turalist, 473	Stepney, Sir Thos., Bart. 476
Burgess, Mrs. Eli- sabeth 470	Donoughmore, the Earl of, 279	Marshall, Mr. M. 373	Taylor, James, esq. 373

END OF VOL. LX.

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